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EIGHTH CENSUS OF CANADA

1941

**ETHNIC ORIGIN AND NATIVITY
OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE**

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ETHNIC ORIGIN AND NATIVITY
OF THE CANADIAN PEOPLE

by

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PREFACE

This study analyses the census and other material on the ethnic origins and nativities of the Canadian population. The work is largely confined to an examination of the 1941 Census data and follows closely the pattern of an earlier study on this subject by the same author which was one of a series of monographs based largely on the results of the 1931 Census. The Table of Contents indicates the range of subjects discussed.

Preceding the detailed analysis in the chapters of this study is a summary of the findings and conclusions. Supplementing the text are a number of summary tables and charts followed by a number of basic tables in Part II.

This monograph was prepared by W. Burton Hurd, O.B.S., Professor of Economics, McMaster University. Assistance in the carrying out of calculations, preparation of analytical tables, and checking of source data was provided by staff of the Census Division.

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SUMMARY

Ethnic Origins of the Population of Canada, 1901-41

In 1941, 49.67 p.c. of the population of Canada was of British Isles origin and 30.27 p.c. French; other European origins constituted 17.76 p.c., Asiatics made up 0.64 p.c.; all other groups, including Indians and Negroes, accounted for the remaining 1.66 p.c. of the total. All coloured people combined formed slightly under 2 p.c. The population of Canada, as a whole, is thus predominantly British and French, these two origins together constituting almost 80 p.c. of the total. Other white origins, principally Europeans, accounted for nine tenths of the remaining 20 p.c.

In numbers, the North Western Europeans (other than British and French) exceeded the South, Eastern and Central Europeans by only about 4 p.c. in 1941 compared with 12 p.c. in 1931. Numerically, the most important peoples in Canada of North Western European origins are the German, Netherlands, Norwegian and Swedish, in that order; among the South, Eastern and Central Europeans the main groups, in order of size, were the Ukrainian, Polish, Italian, and Russian. Approximately one tenth of the population of Canada in 1941 was accounted for by five origins,—the German (464,682), Ukrainian (305,929), Netherlands (212,863), Jewish (170,241), and Polish (167,485).

Since the beginning of the century, the composition of the population of Canada has been in a state of rapid change (see Figure 1). The proportion of British has dropped materially from 57.03 p.c. in 1901 to 49.67 p.c. in 1941; that of the French declined slightly during the period 1901-1921, but by 1941 it had risen to its 1901 level. The percentage of other European origins has shown a marked increase, most of the gain being recorded during the first and third decades.

In the absence of the customary volume of immigration from the British Isles during the 1931-1941 decade, the French rate of increase was three times that of the British origins during this period; because of continuing higher birth rates among earlier immigrants, the rate of increase for other European origins was almost twice that of the British. Such differential rates of increase, if long kept up, would considerably affect the ethnic structure of our population. Available information points to the conclusion that, even if there were no further immigration, significant differentials in rates would likely continue.

Distribution of Immigrant Origins by Provinces

The ethnic structure of the population differs radically in the different provinces of Canada. The proportion of British origins varies from 83 p.c. in

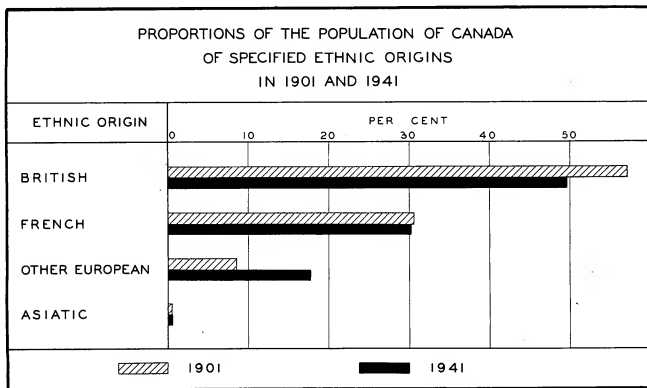


Figure 1. Foreign immigration, native emigration and differential fertility have effected radical changes in the origin structure of the population of Canada during the last four decades. Differential rates of natural increase, if continued, will bring about further drastic changes in the years to come but their social significance will tend to become progressively less with the progress of ethnic fusion, particularly on the part of minority groups.

Prince Edward Island to 14 p.c. in Quebec. The populations of Nova Scotia, Ontario, and British Columbia are between 70 and 80 p.c. of British origins; New Brunswick is about 61 p.c. and the Prairie Region about 50 p.c. Approximately 81 p.c. of the population of Quebec are French, as are 36 p.c. of the residents of New Brunswick. French form 16 p.c. of the total population in Prince Edward Island, 11 p.c. in Nova Scotia, and 10 p.c. in Ontario. In the Western Provinces the proportion of French to total population ranges from 7 p.c. in Manitoba to 3 p.c. in British Columbia. The proportion which persons of other European origins formed of the total population was almost four times greater in the Prairie Provinces than in the East as a whole; it ranged from a high of 47 p.c. in Alberta to a low of 1 p.c. in Prince Edward Island. An appreciation of this phenomenal lack of interregional ethnic homogeneity is essential to a proper understanding of many important phases of our national life.

During the last decade, the decline in the proportions of British Isles origins, which commenced in earlier years, was continued in all provinces of Canada excepting Nova Scotia. This decline is attributable in the main to abnormally low fertility on the part of this ethnic group. The declines were most marked in the West. In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the majority of the population is now of non-British Isles origins and a continuation of present trends promises to bring about a similar situation in Alberta before long. Despite the virtual absence of immigration from France, the proportion of French origin in the populations of all provinces moved slightly upward during the decade. Moderate increases in the relative importance of Continental European origins occurred in all provinces excepting Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Quebec. Here the numbers are small.

The proportions of the provincial populations which were foreign-born range from less than 2 p.c. in Prince Edward Island to 22 p.c. in Alberta, 18 p.c. in Saskatchewan, and about 15 p.c. in Manitoba and British Columbia. The largest proportion shown in any eastern province was 7 p.c. for Ontario. The proportion Canadian-born ranges from over 97 p.c. in Prince Edward Island to 63 p.c. in British Columbia. The Prairies show from 68 to 73 p.c. Relative to the population, British-born immigration has been heaviest to British Columbia, where 22 p.c. of the 1941 population was born in British countries other than Canada. Approximately 11 p.c. of the populations of Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario were British-born; in Saskatchewan the proportion was 8 p.c. In no province east of Ontario do British-born immigrants constitute as much as 5 p.c. of the population.

In Ontario and British Columbia the proportion of the population which was of British birth (outside Canada) is half again as large as the proportion of foreign birth; in the Prairies there were nearly twice as many foreign as British-born persons. Thus, while the West generally has grown more than Ontario and many times more than the provinces east of Ontario

through past immigration, the West as a whole, and the Prairie Provinces region in particular, has received a much larger proportion of the foreign immigration than of those persons who came to Canada from the British Isles or other British countries and territories.

Larger proportions of Alberta's population were born in the United States, in Scandinavian countries, in Germanic countries, and in Latin and Greek countries than was the case in any other province of Canada. Manitoba's population is composed to a higher degree than that of any other province of persons of Slavic nativities. Saskatchewan stands second among the provinces in respect of the proportion of its population of all foreign nativities combined and of the United States, Germanic, and Slavic nativities. Ontario ranks second in the proportion of population born in Latin and Greek countries and fourth in the proportion born in Slavic countries. Persons of South, Eastern and Central European birth now constitute 4.52 p.c. of the population of Ontario and 4.25 p.c. of that of British Columbia; these percentages are slightly less than half the corresponding figure for the Prairie Region generally.

In the four western provinces as a whole the percentage of foreign-born in the population has declined steadily since the beginning of the century. In all five eastern provinces the proportion has consistently increased with the exception of the last decade when a negligible volume of immigration led to a slight reduction. A greater proportion of foreign immigration has found its way to Eastern Canada than formerly and a smaller proportion has gone to the West.

Comparison of the 1941, 1931, and 1921 Census figures provides further evidence of the declining importance of British and the increasing importance of the foreign-born in the total immigrant population of the country. For, of the total immigrant population in Canada, approximately 50 p.c. was foreign-born in 1941 compared with 49 p.c. in 1931, and 46 p.c. in 1921. The immigrant populations of seven of the provinces show this same trend. In New Brunswick the proportion of foreign to total declined between 1921 and 1931, and then rose in 1941 to the 1921 figure. The proportion of foreign to total rose in British Columbia between 1921 and 1931 but fell slightly during the following decade.

While since the first World War, Ontario and Quebec have received a larger proportion of non-British and non-French immigrants than in earlier years, up to 1931 the West was still receiving a proportion of these persons in excess of its proportion of the total population of Canada. A generation of settlement of these origins largely directed toward the West has created tremendous differences in the nativity as well as the ethnic composition of the population in the eastern and western parts of the country. Even if these differences are not accentuated by further immigration, and recent experience points in the opposite direction, they will continue to increase as a result of differential fertility. Their signifi-

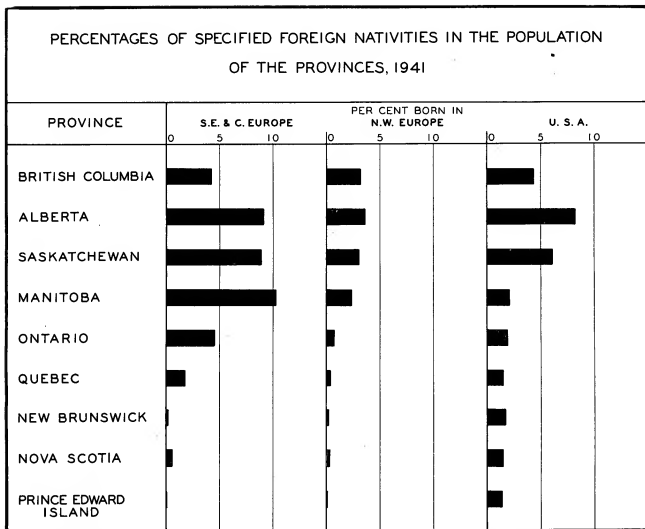


Figure 2. Immigration is the original source of the growing lack of ethnic homogeneity as between the English-speaking provinces of Canada. Its extent may be judged by comparing the lengths of the bars for the Prairie Region and British Columbia with those for the Eastern Provinces. Of late, the direction of foreign immigration has been shifting eastward and cityward.

cance, however, will tend to be reduced by the progress of cultural and ethnic fusion which has proceeded rapidly during the 1931-1941 decade.

Urban and Rural Distribution

There were marked differences in the proportions of urban and rural among the various groups of immigrants living in Canada in 1941. The Asiatic-born were the most urban, with 70.85 p.c. living in incorporated cities, towns, or villages, and the Scandinavians the least, with only 35.95 p.c. Of the Europeans, immigrants from the British Isles and Latin and Greek countries (Roumania and France excepted) show marked preferences for urban life and urban occupations; the Eastern European and also the United States-born are about equally divided between city and country; the Germanic immigrants, like the Scandinavians, are definitely rural though not to quite the same extent. (See Figure 3.)

During the decade 1921-31, urban industries and urban occupations appear to have been able to

absorb a much larger share of the new immigration than did the rural. Not only did urban centres attract a disproportionate percentage of current immigration (nearly three fifths of the total) but they seem to have suffered less from emigration of earlier immigrants and/or to have gained through a net rural-urban migration of pre-1921 rural immigrant settlers. Of the estimated net addition to the total foreign-born population in Canada between 1921 and 1931, approximately two thirds was urban.

During the greater part of the 1931-1941 decade both rural and urban industries were depressed. At the same time immigration virtually ceased except for a certain number of refugees and dependents, and a small number of former Canadians and their children returning from the United States. As a result of depressed economic conditions, many of the more recent immigrants had moved into urban centres by the date of the 1931 Census. The combined effect of these and other circumstances was to reduce the intercensal increase in the proportions urban to moderate amounts save in the case of a few nationalities.

PERCENTAGES URBAN OF IMMIGRANTS OF SPECIFIED NATIVITIES.

CANADA, 1931 AND 1941

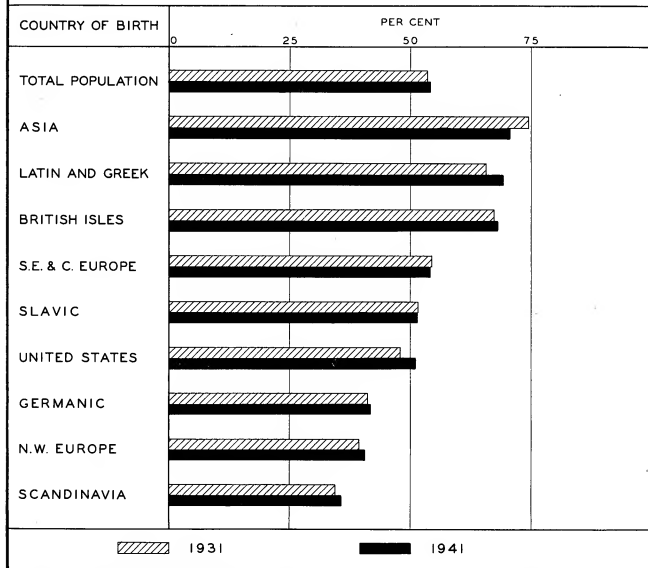


Figure 3. Immigrants from Asia (excluding Japan), Greece and Italy, and the British Isles are the most urban settlers in Canada, while those from North Western Europe and particularly Scandinavia are the most rural. Great variation, however, exists as between individual nativities within the geographical and linguistic sub-classifications. Slight increases were recorded on the part of most immigrant groups in the percentage urban in 1941 over that in 1931. These increases are attributable in part to a continuing shift from rural to urban settlement on the part of the few new immigrants who did arrive, but more especially to a cityward drift on the part of the old accentuated by the development of war industries.

In 1941, the foreign-born were more urban than the Canadian-born in all provinces from Prince Edward Island to Manitoba, inclusive, and less urban in the three most westerly provinces. In every province, immigrants from the British Isles were more urban than either the Canadian or the foreign-born.

Results similar to the foregoing are obtained generally whether one considers as urban all incor-

porated cities, towns and villages as legally defined by the respective provinces or applies the term in a uniform manner to all incorporated centres of 1,000 population or more. Moreover, it should be noted that the percentages for rural include many persons not directly associated with agriculture. In 1941, for Canada as a whole, only about three fifths of the total rural population was classed as rural farm, and the remaining two fifths was designated rural non-farm. The proportions, of course, differed greatly

among the provinces. Furthermore, the proportion of the rural population which was non-farm increased in most parts of the country during the decade.

For all but one country of birth the percentage of females which was urban exceeded the corresponding percentage for males. The difference between the sexes in this regard was greater for the immigrant population than for the Canadian-born and greater for the North Western than for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. The difference has remained practically constant over the two decades preceding the 1941 Census insofar as the total population is concerned. For the immigrant population alone, a decline in the difference between the sexes in this respect is recorded.

Not only are the immigrant sections of the various ethnic origins generally more urban than the Canadian-born sections but the adult portions of the several origins are more urban than the children. The latter circumstance is associated with higher birth rates in rural parts due in part to less inequality of the sexes among the adults in these rural areas. The tendency for females to congregate in urban centres exceeds that of the males for the origin as well as the nativity groupings.

Approximately 31 p.c. of the population of Canada lived in cities of 30,000 and over in 1941. The corresponding proportion for the Jewish origin at 87.6 p.c. was almost three times the general average; the Greeks came next with a proportion of 70.5 p.c. Proportions exceeding the general average by from 50 to 100 p.c. were recorded for the Bulgarians, Chinese, Italians, Lithuanians, and Syrians. On the other hand, only 1.5 p.c. of the population of Indian origin lived in places of 30,000 population or more. The tendency to avoid large cities was also marked in the case of the Norwegian, the Netherlands, German, Swedish, and Belgian ethnic groups.

A slightly greater concentration in the metropolitan areas was in evidence in 1941 than in 1931, both for the population as a whole and for seventeen of the thirty origins for which separate data are available.

Segregation

Segregation, whether rural or urban, voluntary or involuntary, constitutes one of the greatest obstacles to those personal and social contacts which alone can make for closer relations between peoples of different nativities and ethnic origins. In any study dealing with the aptitude of different peoples for acquiring Canadian customs and ideals and for fitting into the social, political and economic life of the nation, an adequate measure of evenness of spread, or its converse, segregation is of first importance. To be of any value or significance from the point of view of the present study, a measure of evenness of spread must be related to the existing distribution of the population as a whole. An ethnic origin or nativity group to be perfectly evenly spread among the population of Canada must not only have

representation in every section of the country, but that representation must be proportional to the distribution of the population as a whole over the inhabited area. Two sorts of indices were computed, one for the principal nativity groups in Canada and the other for the principal ethnic origins. Before describing the indices, two or three general points regarding segregation may be noted:

(a) Evenness or unevenness of spread is usually only partly volitional. It is frequently, to a large extent, a function of conditions prevailing in the country at the time of and subsequent to settlement.

(b) The tendency of a minority group toward wide dispersion over the settled areas of Canada argues a measure of indifference to climatic conditions, occupations and indirectly a high degree of aptitude for adjustment to different physical and occupational environments.

(c) The more even the spread the more generally and permanently is an immigrating people placed in a minority position in any locality. Where such occurs one may presume an absence of other than personal motives in immigrating, and where the evenness of spread is volitional an absence of group consciousness and a readiness to identify personal interests with those of the country at large.

(d) Finally, one must distinguish between **propensity** to spread, which is a real characteristic of the group, **capacity** to spread, which is a function of the size of the group, and **necessity** to spread, which occurs as a result of uneconomically high population density in an area. In constructing the indices, attempts were made to reduce the influence of size, size being the chief factor limiting the capacity for dispersion, if very small, or giving rise to the necessity for it, if very large. The indices are crude approximations designed to measure the propensity to segregate, freed as far as possible from the influence of accidental and extraneous circumstances.

The index of segregation in 1941 for the various nativity groups (on the base, average for all non-Canadian-born groups = 100) ranged from 66 for the United States-born to 156 for those born in Iceland. Among the nativities showing the least tendency to segregate were those from Scotland, France, Wales, Ireland, Denmark, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Germany and England. On the other hand, nativity groups showing a high tendency to segregate were those from Bulgaria, Japan, Turkey, Greece, and Yugoslavia. Some ten of the North Western European countries showed less than average (median) segregation and only three showed greater than average. Only one of the South, Eastern and Central European nativities had an index of segregation below the average, while eight were above.

Corresponding measures of segregation for the various ethnic groups in Canada in 1941 and including both the Canadian- and the non-Canadian-born ranged from 48 for the Irish, 53 for the Scottish, and 59 for the English, to a maximum of 180 for the Japanese. Of the twelve North Western European origins for which figures were computed, ten had indices of

segregation below average and only two were above. Of the thirteen South, Eastern and Central European origins, the index of segregation was above average for nine and below average for four.

Comparison of the indices of segregation for the origin groups for 1941 with corresponding figures for 1931 reveals few significant changes in the ranking of the origin classes. In both periods the indices of segregation were largest for the Japanese origin and smallest for the British Isles origin groups. A notable exception to the general similarity of the rankings in the two years occurred in the case of the Chinese origin which moved upward from seventeenth place in 1931 to tenth in 1941, indicating a more uniform distribution of this origin in the latter year. This change probably is associated not so much with actual movement as with a change in regional distribution occasioned by high mortality in the upper age categories which were heavily represented in British Columbia.

These indices are based on the individual counties or census divisions as units of area. They do not reflect the geographical relationship amongst these areas involving the proximity or remoteness of counties and census divisions having similar ethnic compositions. Nor do the indices distinguish between rural and urban segregation. But when the indices are studied in conjunction with the rural and urban distribution as previously described, the type of segregation as between rural or urban will at once be apparent.

Sex, Age, and Conjugal Condition

Sex.—Sex differences throw light on the differing behaviour of immigrant peoples in respect of permanency of residence in Canada, conjugal condition, intermarriage, and a number of other social phenomena. Marked disparity in sex ratio is found among the various ethnic origins in Canada, but of more direct interest are the differences in the sex composition of immigrant groups (see Figure 4). Immigration and emigration are the basic causes of all major sex inequalities in our population. The percentage surplus of males in the population as a whole was approximately 5 p.c. in 1941. In the immigrant section of the population it was approximately 21 p.c. compared with only 2 p.c. for the Canadian-born. And, within the immigrant group the surplus of males varies greatly as between the older and the younger age classes; it amounted to almost 23 p.c. in the adult immigrant population but was less than 3 p.c. for those under 21 years. Great variation also occurs in the proportion of males and females within the different origin and nativity groups. Certain peoples tend to migrate as families; in such cases the sex distribution is more or less evenly balanced. With others, emigration consists largely of unmarried males who swell the large single floating male population of the new country, thus constituting a social problem of some magnitude. With the resumption of immigration in the first interwar decade the surplus of males increased for most immigrant groups. With

the virtual cessation of immigration between 1931 and 1941 this situation was reversed; there was a reduction in the percentage by which males exceeded females.

Age.—In making comparisons between different population groups with regard to social or anti-social behaviour, age distribution is an important factor which must be reckoned with before valid conclusions can be reached. Important as are age statistics as a means of correcting crude data before comparing two or more sections of a population in respect of a given characteristic, they are equally valuable in helping to explain such differences in behaviour as are attributable solely to the absence of persons of other ages in normal proportions.

Marked differences exist in the age distribution of the several nativities in Canada. Children under 15 years of age formed 33.3 p.c. for the Canadian-born compared with only 3.4 p.c. for the foreign-born, and an even smaller figure of 1.0 p.c. for the British-born. The Canadian-born were also comprised to a larger degree of persons in the 15-19 and the 20-29 year-age classes than were the two immigrant groups. In contrast with the small percentage of children among the immigrant population, both the British- and foreign-born show proportions much larger than the Canadian-born in all age groups above 30. In the foreign-born population there was a larger percentage of females in the 35-39 year grouping than in any other five-year-age class; the 40-44 year-age class was the modal group for foreign males, and the 50-54 year class for both male and female immigrants from the British Isles and other British countries and territories. These differences are largely a matter of recency of immigration.

Equally significant are the differences in age distribution of the various origins in Canada. Next to the Chinese and a few origins which have been augmented by abnormally heavy immigration in the decade following the First World War the British show the lowest proportion under 10 years of age. They are followed by the Scandinavian, Latin and Greek, Slavic, Germanic and French groups in ascending order. While the proportion of young children in an origin group is a function of several factors—sex distribution, recency of immigration and fertility—a large proportion is almost invariably associated with high fertility.

Conjugal Condition.—The 1941 Census tabulations make possible a study of the conjugal condition of the individual origins which go to make up the Canadian population. Larger proportions of males than of females 15 years and over are unmarried in the case of every origin for which data are available. This fact is associated with the numerical inequality of the sexes to which attention has already been drawn and which is attributable largely to immigration. For the population as a whole, 39.8 p.c. of the males 15 and over were unmarried in 1941 as against 33.0 p.c. of the females.

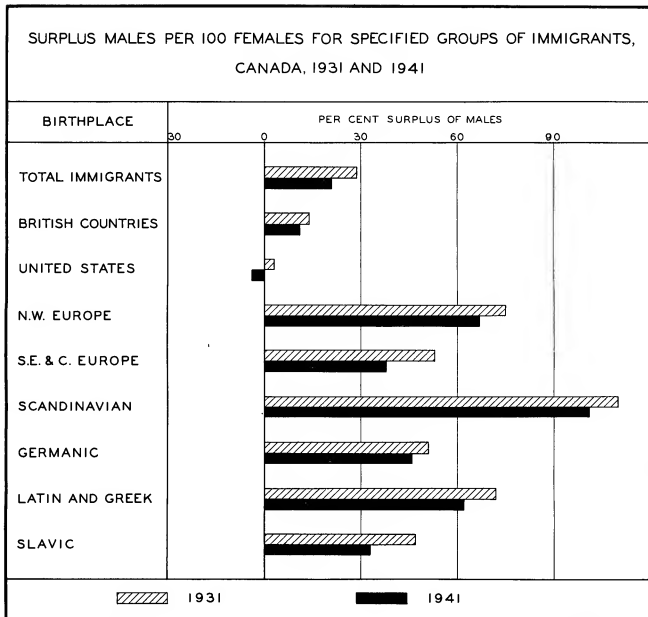


Figure 4. A similar graph in the 1931 Monograph showed that the resumption of immigration in the decade following World War I increased the surplus of males for most immigrant groups. The present graph shows how the virtual cessation of immigration between 1931 and 1941 tended to reduce the surplus for all major nativities and to that extent the social problems associated therewith.

Not only do larger percentages of females of Continental European origins marry but they marry younger than do females of British origins. What applies to the group as a whole applies to an even more marked degree to origins like the Ukrainian, Polish and Russian, who as population groups are among the more recent arrivals on this continent. The disparity decreases with the Netherlands, Germans and Scandinavians and other Western European origins containing smaller proportions of immigrants.

By and large, differences in conjugal condition would seem to be attributable in the main to factors such as age and sex, rural-urban distribution, educa-

tional status, religion, and, probably to a lesser extent, to differences in incomes, occupational distribution, and so on. Some of these factors are accidental and have little or nothing to do with ethnic background or preferences; others have definite ethnic associations. No hard and fast line can be drawn but many, and perhaps most, are of a sort that in time will disappear, or at least have progressively less effect on differences in conjugal condition.

The same sort of explanations might be expected to apply to differences in conjugal condition evidenced by the several nativities in Canada. That such differences exist is demonstrated by Figure 5,

which fixes attention on the broad nativity groups. In Canada as a whole, the proportions of the British and of the foreign-born 15 years of age and over, who either are married or have been married, are appreciably greater than for the Canadian-born population. These differences derive in no inconsiderable mea-

sure from differences in age, but other factors mentioned in preceding paragraphs are also involved. Their significance, however, is real in accounting for the relative contributions made by these groups to the population of Canada.

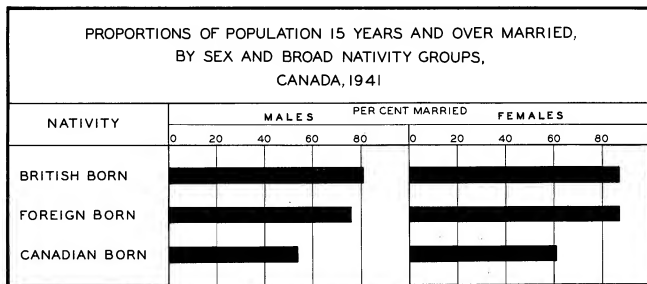


Figure 5. Many factors affect the proportions of a given nativity married - age and sex distribution, rural-urban distribution, educational status, religion, incomes and occupations, etc. Differences in age and sex distribution are important circumstances in explaining the variation in the conjugal condition of natives set forth in the foregoing chart. In all cases the proportions married are higher in 1941 than in 1931.

Intermarriage

Intermarriage is one means of assimilation. In Canada origins other than British or French show great differences in respect of the extent to which they have intermarried, both with each other and also with the basic origins of the country. By 1941, 52.8 p.c. of the married men and 52.3 p.c. of the married women of North Western European origins had married outside their respective origins, as against 36.2 p.c. of the men and 34.5 p.c. of the women of South, Eastern and Central European extraction. Thus, the North Western Europeans as a group had intermarried with others nearly half as much again as the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. Of the linguistic groups, the Scandinavians had married out to the greatest extent in 1941—approximately 75 p.c. for the men and 73 p.c. for the women; the Germanic peoples ranked second with 45 p.c. for both sexes. Persons of Latin and Greek origin ranked about the same, with 48 p.c. for the males and 41 p.c. for the females, but the Slavic figures fell to 34 p.c. for males and 39 p.c. for females, respectively. Thus, intermarriage has proceeded much further with certain groups than others. Nevertheless, during the

decade of arrested immigration much greater homogeneity was achieved in this respect than had previously existed. While in 1931, North Western Europeans had intermarried with other groups more than twice as much as South, Eastern and Central Europeans, by 1941 the ratio had been reduced to one and a half times as much. Intermarriage on the part of both groups had increased materially, but much more markedly on the part of the newer arrivals from the South, Eastern and Central parts of the Continent.

Even greater differences appear in the progress of assimilation by intermarriage with the basic origins of the country. The proportion of North Western Europeans who had married British by 1941 was between two and three times larger than the proportion of South, Eastern and Central Europeans. Scandinavian males had married with the British between four and five times more than had males of Slavic origin, the Germanic males about three times more, and the Latin and Greeks twice. Some 46 p.c. of the Scandinavian males had married British wives against 10.3 p.c. of the Slavic. The disparity was about the same for females—if anything, a little less.

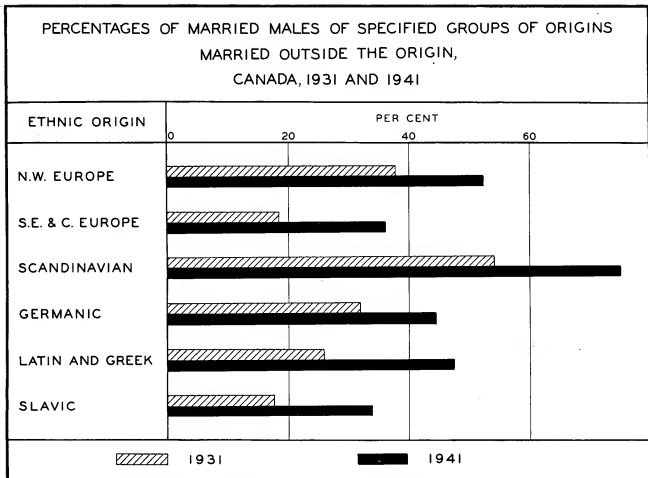


Figure 6. Marked differences still exist among the several ethnic origins in the progress of assimilation by intermarriage. The most potent deterrent factors to intermarriage generally are segregation and length of Canadian residence. For all groups and particularly for the newer arrivals, intermarriage increased greatly during the 1931-1941 decade of arrested immigration. (The above chart is based on the percentage of children born in Canada in 1931 and 1941.)

Much smaller proportions of non-British and non-French origins had married the French by 1941, partly because the French are as yet less numerous than the British in Canada and partly because of their concentration in the province of Quebec, which province has received a relatively small proportion of immigrant peoples from abroad. Italian and Greek males and females have married far more extensively with the French than have persons of other linguistic groups. On the average, however, the North Western Europeans still show a slightly larger proportion married to the French than do origins from South, Eastern and Central Europe.

Speaking generally, the decade 1931-1941 witnessed a remarkable increase in the amount of intermarriage between non-British and non-French origins on the one hand and the two basic elements of the population on the other; the increase was most marked on the part of those who hitherto had intermarried least.

In 1931, segregation was found to be the greatest single barrier to assimilation by intermarriage and recency of arrival on this continent ranked next in importance. Unfortunately, it was impossible to take segregation into account in the 1941 correlations. This circumstance, coupled with the introduction of the regional factor, probably accounts in part for the lower associations found to exist between intermarriage and the independent variables examined in 1941. Nevertheless, the correlations established in 1941 showed that the amount of intermarriage was definitely associated, not only with length of residence as in 1931, but with the proportion of surplus males and the size of the group. These are, in the main, extraneous or non-ethnic factors affecting the amount of assimilation by intermarriage. How much of the residual differences are attributable to ethnic factors is difficult to say. The 1931 analysis left little doubt that such existed. Psychological, physiological and social factors all affected assimilation by this means and doubtless were to a greater

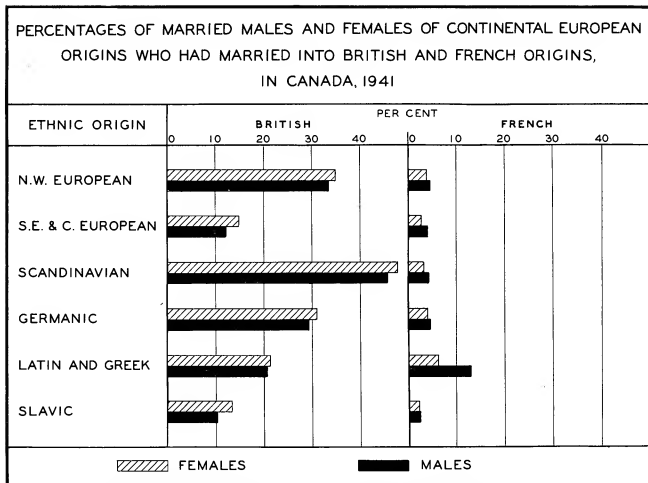


Figure 7. Even greater differences appear in the proportions of the various origins married to British and French. Religion and length of North American residence are of great importance in explaining the recorded differences - and presumably degree of segregation. (The above chart is based on the percentage of children born in Canada in 1941.)

or less extent ethnic in origin. The behaviour of the individual origins in 1941 in the matter of intermarriage cuts across geographical and linguistic groupings. Nevertheless, there appears to be a tendency for intermarriage to exceed expectation on the basis of the factors included in the correlations, on the part of the numerically more important North Western European origins and to fall short of expectation in the case of peoples from Eastern and Central Europe. The difference, however, is not so marked as in 1931.

What is true in general applies with greater force to intermarriage with the basic origins in the country, particularly with the British. Of the exogamous marriages of males of North Western European origin included in the 1941 study, 63.7 p.c. had been with women of British origins; with the South, Eastern and Central Europeans the proportion was only 33.7 p.c. or little more than half the previous figure. Corresponding proportions for males of the various linguistic groups are 65.9 p.c. for the Ger-

manic, 60.9 p.c. for the Scandinavian, 43.5 p.c. for the Latins and Greeks, and only 30.3 p.c. for the Slavic. The figures for the females are very similar except they are larger in all cases, indicating a real sex difference. Over the decade 1931-41, the disparity amongst the several origin groups in the matter of intermarriage with the British was greatly reduced. To explain the occurrence of a change of such magnitude in a single decade is not simple. It is probably associated with arrested immigration and almost certainly with a disproportionate representation in the sample of young married adults who had grown up in Canada and passed through Canadian elementary schools.

Nevertheless, there are still differences amongst the non-British and non-French ethnic groups in the degree of assimilation by intermarriage with the British origins which has thus far taken place. In 1931, religion was found to be the dominant factor in the all-Canada correlation analysis dealing with intermarriage with the British origins, accounting for

MARRIAGES WITH BRITISH AS A PROPORTION OF ALL EXOGAMOUS MARRIAGES FOR MALES AND FEMALES OF SPECIFIED ORIGINS, FOR CANADA, 1941

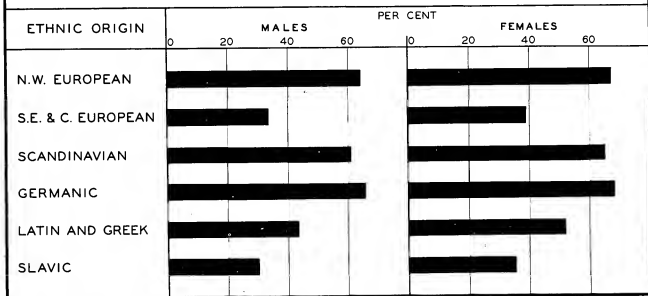


Figure 8. The above chart gives a crude measure of relative assimilability with the British under conditions obtaining prior to 1941. The proportions of females marrying out formed by those marrying the British origins exceed those for males for all groups. (The chart is based on the percentage of children born in Canada, 1941.)

more of the variability than length of residence, sex and size of group combined. Length of residence ranked second in importance. In 1941, a similar analysis was made regionally and, in contrast with the 1931 findings, length of residence was found to carry considerably more weight than religion. Nevertheless, on the basis of the present analysis and also that for 1931, it seems apparent that length of residence on this continent and religious affinity are important factors explaining differences in the amount of intermarriage with the British origins. Furthermore, especially in the case of adult males, there exists a positive and significant association between the surplus of males per 1,000 females in the different origin groups and the number of exogamous marriages with the British origins. For all of the North Western European origins included in the 1941 correlation the actual amount of intermarriage with the British tended to exceed expectation; for some of the Central and Eastern European origins it fell more or less consistently below expectation.

In the matter of intermarriage with the French, the Latins and Greeks rank first, the Germanic and Scandinavian peoples second, and the Slavic last. In view of the heavy concentration of the French in one province, the explanation of these differences must be sought in the geographical distribution of settlement as well as in the other factors shown in

this study to affect the proportion of marriages contracted between the British or French and other ethnic origins.

Exogamous marriages for any ethnic group may be divided into three classes according to the ethnic origin of the other contracting party; (a) marriages within the same broad geographical European group, (b) marriages with the basic British or French origins, and (c) marriages with all other origin classes. The present study reveals a fairly definite relationship between the proportion of all exogamous marriages which a given ethnic group contracted with the British and French origins on the one hand, and the distribution of the remaining exogamous marriages between the other two classes mentioned above on the other hand. It is found that when the proportion of exogamous marriages made with the British and French origins is small the remaining exogamous marriages are comprised to a greater degree of unions with allied geographical groups than is the case when the proportion of all exogamous marriages made with the British and French is high.

Finally, the amount of intermarriage which appears to have taken place between the British and the French within the country as a whole is relatively small and the over-all increase of ethnic

fusion by this means is very slow. Only where a portion of one of the major ethnic groups is in a definitely minority position in respect of the other has intermarriage made any significant progress.

The general conclusions are that not only the amount of intermarriage in general but of that with the British and French in particular is, to some extent, a function of extraneous factors and to some extent of ethnic derivation. The extraneous barriers will tend to disappear with greater or less rapidity and the ethnic barriers more slowly, especially where the geographical concentration of the minority is marked and the numbers are considerable. During the decade of arrested immigration, 1931-41, much progress in the matter of assimilation by intermarriage has been made, especially as between the basic British and French elements of the population on the one hand and the several minority groups on the other. This progress promises to continue and especially so on the part of those origins which thus far have intermarried least with the British and French. Nevertheless, at the moment, major differences still exist as between the various origins in the amount of assimilation that has taken place by this means.

Birthplace and Length of Residence

In 1941, 98 p.c. of the French and 80 p.c. of the British Isles origins in Canada were Canadian-born. The North Western Europeans were 72 p.c. of Canadian birth as against 58 p.c. for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. Of the various linguistic groups, the Germanic, with 77 p.c. had the highest figure; the Latins and Greeks and the Slavs both showed somewhat higher proportions Canadian-born than did the Scandinavians. But a relatively large percentage of the latter group were born in the United States so that from the standpoint of date of arrival on this continent the Scandinavians, like the Germanic peoples, belong to the earlier immigrants. In 1941, 13.3 p.c. of the Scandinavian and 6.3 p.c. of the Germanic origin groups in Canada were of United States birth, compared with 1.2 p.c. of the Slavs and 1.6 p.c. of the Latins and Greeks. Of all individual European origins, the Netherlands showed the largest proportion born in North America (90 p.c.) and the Germans ranked next with 83 p.c. The Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, and Ukrainian origins constitute other European groups of which 65 p.c. or over were North American-born. On the other hand, less than 35 p.c. of the Yugoslavs and less than 40 p.c. of the Lithuanians were born on this continent. The position of the several origins in this respect is, of course, affected by their individual fertilities, differences which tend to minimize the disparity in dates of arrival as measured by the proportions North American-born.

Of the immigrants born in the United States and resident in Canada in 1941, approximately 51 p.c. were of British ethnic origin and 18 p.c. French. These, when added to the United States-born immigrants of German, Netherlands, and Scandinavian extraction, form 94 p.c. of the total number of per-

sons of United States birth living in Canada. Immigration from the United States has included practically no South, Eastern and Central Europeans.

The non-Canadian-born population of Canada numbered 2,017,902 at the 1941 Census, up 188 p.c. over the number recorded in 1901. During the same period the Canadian-born population increased by 103 p.c., from 4,671,815 in the earlier year to 9,487,808 in the latter. Radical changes have taken place in the source of Canadian immigration. In 1901, three fifths of the non-Canadian-born population had come from British countries of birth; in 1941 the corresponding ratio was only one half. In 1901, United States-born residents of Canada slightly outnumbered the Continental European-born; in 1941, Continental Europeans exceeded United States-born by slightly more than two to one. At the turn of the century only a slight disparity existed between the proportion of resident immigrants from North Western and from South, Eastern and Central Europe; at the date of the 1941 Census, the latter outnumbered the former by nearly three to one. (See Figure 9.)

Between 1921 and 1931, the rate of increase of the British-born population as recorded in the census results dropped to half that in the previous decade. The rate for the Continental Europeans as a whole more than quadrupled, with the result that it exceeded that for the British Isles and other British countries and territories by between four and five times. Among the Continental European immigrants only the Latin and Greek group failed to maintain a rate of increase several times greater than that for the population as a whole. The South, Eastern and Central European-born increased nearly twice as rapidly as the North Western Europeans, Poland, Russia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Finland, Yugoslavia and Roumania, arranged in that order, were the leading countries in respect of the number of immigrants coming to Canada from Continental Europe between 1926 and 1930, the years in which some 60 p.c. of the immigration during the 1921-31 decade occurred.

During the 1931-41 decade a drastic change took place—percentage declines occurred in the population of all immigrant groups. The decline was almost 27 p.c. for the Asiatics (due mainly to a marked decrease in the number of Chinese); it was almost 20 p.c. for the North Western Continental Europeans and almost 16 p.c. for the immigrant population from the British Isles. For the linguistic groups the largest percentage decreases recorded were 20.6 p.c. for the Germanic and 19.5 p.c. for the Scandinavian. The immigrant population from Latin and Greek countries declined only 7.4 p.c. and that from South, Eastern and Central European countries, as a group, by only 5.1 p.c. These declines are associated with arrested immigration, deaths among earlier immigrant arrivals, perhaps some emigration and, for some of the German-born, a certain amount of misstatement of birthplace due to the wartime conditions prevailing when the 1941 Census was taken.

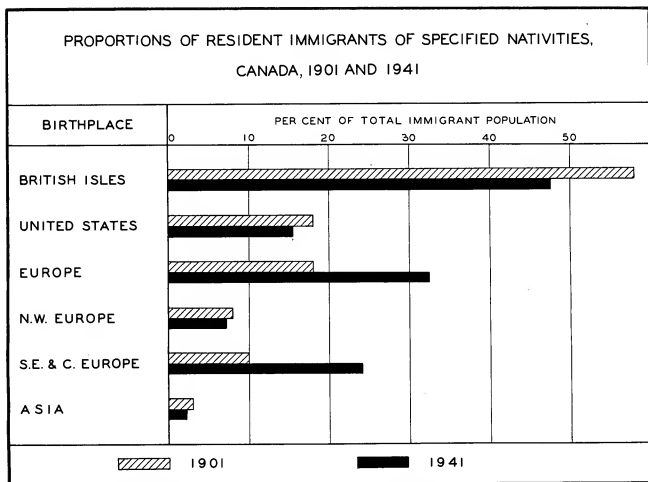


Figure 9. This figure shows the effects of the disproportionate increase in immigration from Continental Europe, particularly during the first thirty years of the century. Immigrants from the British Isles now constitute less than half of all resident immigrants in Canada, Continental Europeans nearly a third, United States-born about 15 p.c. and Asiatics slightly more than 2 p.c. South Eastern and Central European-born outnumber North Western European-born by over three to one.

Naturalization

Naturalization is an index of progress in the assimilative process. For it is an indication of the permanency of the interest of the foreign-born immigrant in the adopted country. Great differences appear in the extent to which immigrants have become naturalized and at the same time great progress has been made in the extent of naturalization during the last intercensal decade of arrested immigration.

To illustrate the first point, some 81.1 p.c. of the foreign-born Italians had become naturalized by 1941; the proportion for the Finnish was 50.9 p.c. and that for the Chinese only 7.8 p.c. To illustrate the second point, at the date of the 1941 Census 79.7 p.c. of the immigrant population from Latin and Greek countries had become naturalized, 74.6 p.c. from Scandinavian, 74.3 p.c. from Slavic, and 70.2 p.c. from Germanic. All of these figures are materially higher than in 1931 when the corresponding figures were 60.5 p.c., 55.1 p.c., 48.9 p.c., and 46.1 p.c. for the four groups, respectively. The resumption of immigration appears to have been the principal cause of the drop in the proportion of all foreign-born immigrants naturalized from 57.8 p.c.

to 54.8 p.c. in the decade following the First World War; the arresting of immigration during the 1930's was undoubtedly the principal explanation of the rise in the proportion to 64.2 p.c. by 1941. There is a definite association to be found between date of arrival and the percentage naturalized save in the case of persons from Asiatic countries.

By 1941, naturalization had proceeded almost as far in cities of 30,000 and over as in the country at large. The over-all figures were 61.9 p.c. for the large cities compared with 64.2 p.c. for the total. These figures contrast with 49.3 p.c. and 54.8 p.c. in 1931, indicating the progress that has been made in this matter. Of course, in each year, figures for individual nativities differed materially from the combined figures for the total foreign-born, but in 1941 both these differences and the spreads between the proportions naturalized in the larger cities and the country as a whole were greatly reduced. In 1931, the spreads reflected, among other things, the increasingly urban nature of immigration and the extent to which the larger urban centres served as distributing centres for new immigration. As stated above, the behaviour of the figures between 1931

and 1941 emphasizes in an impressive manner the effect of reduced immigration.

For the foreign-born as a whole and for every country of birth listed, France and Italy excepted, a larger proportion of females than of males have become Canadian citizens. The over-all difference was 6.6 p.c. Married immigrants with homes and families are ordinarily more permanent settlers and normally should show higher percentages naturalized.

In 1931, much of the differences in the proportions naturalized was associated with length of

residence, with sex and with rural-urban distribution in descending order of importance. In 1941, these factors accounted for a much smaller proportion of the variance. This finding may have resulted in part from the less adequate cross-classification of the data in 1941 and from the increasing importance of conditions existing in the countries of origin, which in themselves hastened naturalization in the adopted country. At any rate, lack of the necessary period of residence in Canada was no longer an important factor affecting the rate of naturalization as it had been during periods of heavy immigration preceding the nineteen thirties.

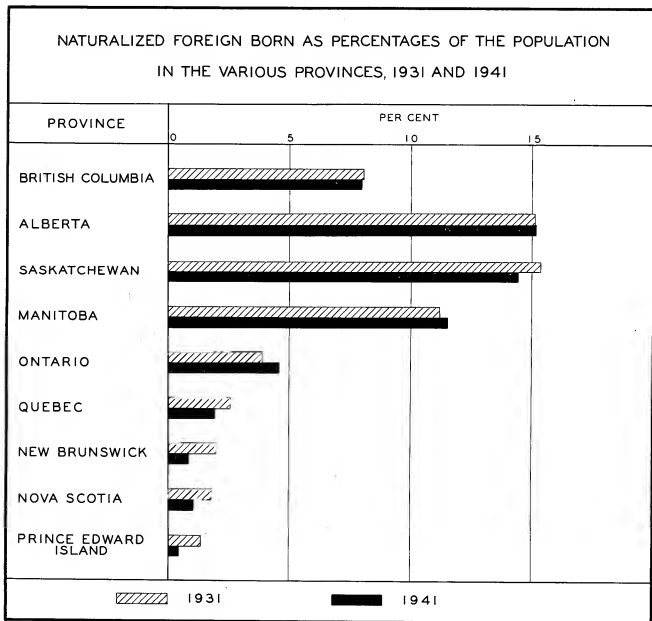


Figure 10. Since the data in this chart do not include persons born in foreign countries to parents who were British subjects, the chart overemphasizes somewhat the spread between the Maritimes and Quebec on the one hand and the rest of Canada. However, it serves to emphasize not only the unequal distribution of foreign immigrants as between the different sections of Canada but the unequal distribution of foreign-born citizens. Were allowance made for the preponderance of adults among persons of alien birth it would be found that the proportions which the votes of the naturalized foreign-born constitute of the total votes would be considerably higher all around.

In 1941, the naturalized foreign-born formed 15.2 p.c. of the total population of Alberta, 14.5 p.c. in Saskatchewan, 11.5 p.c. in Manitoba, and 8.0 p.c. in British Columbia. The ratio in Ontario was 4.6 p.c., while smaller ratios ranging from 0.5 p.c. in Prince Edward Island to 2.0 p.c. in Quebec were recorded for the other provinces. (See Figure 10) When certain sections of the country have abnormally large concentrations of foreign-born citizens (and their descendants) accustomed to different systems of government and having different social and cultural backgrounds, differences in social and political attitudes cannot fail to be greater than would otherwise be the case. A population with a mixed political and cultural derivation is likely to be less inhibited by tradition, less fixed in its loyalties and more prone to political and social experimentation than a homogeneous population with a common cultural heritage.

Language

In 1941, while approximately 38 p.c. of the French in Canada as a whole reported themselves as being able to speak English, only about 4 p.c. of

the English claimed to be able to speak French. A more enlightening comparison is between the people of English ethnic origin in the province of Quebec and those of French origin in all other parts of the country. Of the former, 33.0 p.c. were able to speak French at the date of the last census; of the latter, 79.5 p.c. reported themselves as able to speak English. In the case of each origin, a larger percentage of males than of females had learned the other language. The percentage of the English origin who had learned French was fractionally larger in 1941 than in 1931; the percentage of French who were reported as having learned English declined slightly during the same period.

With two exceptions, the percentages of the various origins consisting of those unable to speak either of the basic languages of the country declined markedly between 1931 and 1941. For the North Western European origins as a group, the proportion unable to speak English or French declined from 5.3 p.c. to 1.2 p.c. in the decade; for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, from 17.9 p.c. to 4.8 p.c. In 1941, the figures for the linguistic groups were as follows: Scandinavian, 0.3 p.c., Germanic,

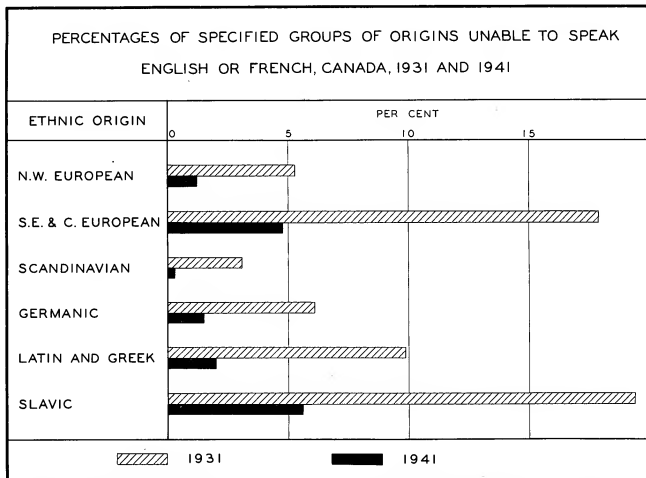


Figure 11. Inability to speak either of the official languages of the country is confined largely to immigrants of Slavic origin, but great progress has been made in learning one or other of the basic languages during the last intercensal decade. The Chinese and Japanese, of course, rank much higher than the European origins shown above. The school and business and the contacts associated therewith are the most important agencies for promoting the use of English and French among immigrants.

1.5 p.c., Latins and Greeks, 2.0 p.c., and Slavs, 5.6 p.c. Save for the Chinese, Japanese, Indians and Eskimos the process of linguistic assimilation made rapid progress during the decade and is nearly complete.

Some 48.6 p.c. of persons of North Western Europe spoke English or French as mother tongue in 1941 compared with 13.9 p.c. for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. Both figures were higher than in 1931, the latter considerably so. Among the linguistic groups, the figure for the Slavs was lowest at 11.5 p.c., that for the Latins and Greeks was significantly higher at 27.6 p.c., though lower than that of 42.2 p.c. for the Scandinavians, and 50.9 p.c. for the Germanic group. Clearly marked differences still exist.

A very large proportion of those persons of non-French and non-British origins and whose mother tongue was other than English were able to speak English in 1941. For the European origins the figures range between 90 and 99 p.c. As a group, the Scandinavians ranked highest, the Germanic origins second, the Slavs third, and the Latins (including the Italians and Roumanians) last. When one takes into consideration the fact that the percentages for 1941 are based on the total population, including all ages, the actual size of these percentages is more noteworthy than the moderate variation amongst them. This variation is associated not only with differences in length of residence, rural-urban distribution, segregation and so on, but also with differences in the proportions of small children in the several groups where the language of the home is other than English or French. The figures for 1941 consistently exceed those for 1931. The figures provide additional evidence of the progress of linguistic assimilation during the last intercensal decade as well as the generally high level attained by that date. The figures for those acquiring French are, of course, much smaller but they also increased during the decade.

The existence of a connection between the amount of intermarriage and the proportion speaking English and French as mother tongue is apparent from a glance at the data.

Years of Schooling

By 1931 illiteracy in Canada had declined to almost negligible proportions. Yet, low educational status still persists in certain sections of our population. Like illiteracy, low educational status (i.e., with under 5 years of school attendance) is much more marked in the upper than in the lower age categories. On the other hand, the percentage with higher (university) education was higher in 1941 for the 20-24 year than for any other age class.

Educational attainments, as measured by years of schooling, are found to be somewhat different for males than for females. Generally speaking, the proportions of the population 10 years of age and over which had little or no formal education (less than 5

years) or which had between 5 and 8 years of schooling, were larger for males than for females. This was true of the population as a whole and also for the three broad nativity groups into which the whole is divided. The proportion having higher education (13 years of schooling or more) is also larger for males than for females. This is true for the population as a whole, for the Canadian-born, the British Isles-born, and for the European-born as a group.

On the other hand, the proportion of the population 10 years and over having from 9 to 12 years of schooling (corresponding to secondary school) was generally larger for females than for males. This applied to those born in Canada, in the United States, in the British Isles and other British countries and territories, and in Asia. In this regard the European countries of birth differed from one another.

Rural residents show larger proportions of both males and females with little or no formal education than do urban. This holds true not only for every broad nativity group but for almost every individual country of birth. Rural residents also show larger proportions than do urban with only 5 to 8 years of schooling. On the other hand, urban residents generally show higher proportions reporting from 9 to 12 and 13 and over years of schooling for nearly every individual nativity for which the numbers are sufficiently large for the computation of reliable rates. Thus, urban residents generally, and the urban sections of practically all nationalities, show higher educational status than do rural.

The magnitude of the differences is by no means small. Some 17.09 p.c. of the Canadian-born males resident in rural parts reported less than 5 years of schooling against only 8.79 p.c. for Canadian-born males resident in urban centres. Corresponding figures for male immigrants from the British Isles were 4.69 p.c. and 2.84 p.c., respectively; for male immigrants from the United States they were 12.56 p.c. and 6.81 p.c.; for male immigrants from Europe 34.10 p.c. and 29.86 p.c.; and for male immigrants from Asia 45.21 p.c. and 40.93 p.c. Differences of a similar order occurred for the females. Conversely, only 19.42 p.c. of Canadian-born males living in rural parts reported 9 to 12 years of schooling compared with the much higher figure of 36.15 p.c. for Canadian-born males residing in urban communities. A similar situation exists in the case of all foreign nativity groups—the proportions reported as having received a secondary school education were higher for urban than for rural residents.

As to differences in educational status among the nativity groups, British-born immigrants in both rural and urban areas show the lowest proportions with less than 5 years of schooling. The United States-born come next and are followed by the Canadian-born. The corresponding proportions for the European-born as a group were much greater. In this case the percentage with little or no formal education was two to three times greater than for the Canadian-born in rural areas and three to five times greater in urban centres. The corresponding percent-

PERCENTAGES OF THE MALE POPULATION, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER
REPORTING LESS THAN 5 YEARS OF SCHOOLING, RURAL AND URBAN,
FOR SPECIFIED NATIVITIES, CANADA, 1941

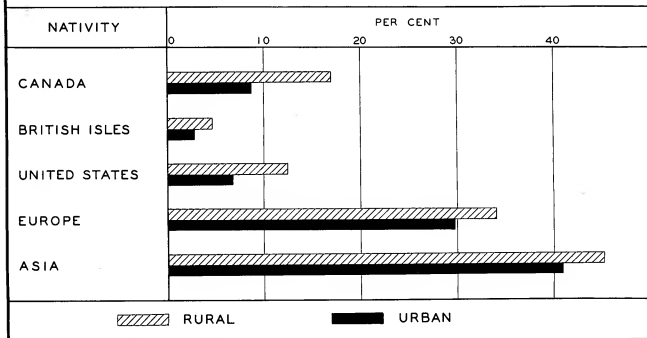


Figure 12. Marked variation exists in the proportion of males (and of females) with a minimum of formal education. Among the important causes of such differences are: (1) age, and (2) variation in educational background in the homeland at the time of immigration. The rural figures are consistently higher than the urban. Marked differences exist in the figures for individual European countries. For these one must consult the text.

ages for the Asiatic-born are higher still. All these figures are derived from the reports of the total population 10 years of age and over. Differences in age distribution is undoubtedly a factor of importance, as is variation in the degree of education acquired at the time of emigration. The latter is illustrated by the marked differences appearing between individual nativities. For example, for the rural male immigrants only 3.14 p.c. of those born in Denmark, 4.51 p.c. of those born in the Netherlands and 5.32 p.c. of those born in Norway reported less than 5 years of schooling, as against 51.81 p.c. of those born in Poland, 53.82 p.c. of those born in Austria, and 61.21 p.c. of those born in Finland. Much the same order of differences among the nativity groups occur for the females and for persons resident in urban parts.

Differences of such magnitude are of considerable importance in explaining not only the occupational distribution and incomes of immigrants from various parts of Continental Europe, but the speed and ease with which they adopt Canadian customs and ideas, accept Canadian standards and ideals, and achieve an effective over-all adjustment to the land of their adoption.

The ethnic origin cross-classification tells substantially the same story though the differences are not so great as in the case of the nativities because the former contain both immigrants and their Canadian-born descendants. How long such differences will last is a legitimate subject of debate, but it seems probable that even in the absence of heavy immigration, they will persist on a steadily reduced scale for some years to come.

Religion

That part of Canada's population which is of British Isles birth is largely of the Protestant faith. The Anglican Communion accounted for 65 p.c. of the English-born population in 1941, the Presbyterian Church for 53 p.c. of those born in Scotland, while immigrants from Ireland were more evenly divided in the proportions 29 p.c. Anglican, 23 p.c. Presbyterian, 23 p.c. Roman Catholic, 19 p.c. United Church, and 6 p.c. of other religious groups.

The Continental European-born population as a whole was, in 1941, divided in the proportions 44.1 p.c. Roman Catholic, 20.2 p.c. Lutheran, 11.4 p.c. Jewish, 8.3 p.c. Greek Orthodox, and 16.1 p.c.

"other". The Roman Catholic Church predominates amongst the immigrant populations from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, and Yugoslavia, the proportion of Roman Catholic to total ranging as high as 94.6 p.c. for those born in Italy. The Lutheran Church formed a larger proportion than did any other religious group in the immigrant populations from Finland, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries. The Jewish faith was most common amongst immigrants from Russia, and the Greek Orthodox amongst the Roumanian-born.

Comparison of the results of the 1931 and 1941 Censuses shows that small decreases were common during the decade in the proportions which the predominant religious body in the homeland formed of the corresponding nativity groups. Thus, declines were recorded in the proportion which persons of the Roman Catholic faith formed of the total immigrant populations from such countries as Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Italy, and Yugoslavia. Decreases were likewise recorded in the proportions of Lutherans amongst natives of Finland, Germany, and the Scandinavian countries.

Evidence of change in the religious composition of the population of various ethnic origins in the direction of a distribution more similar to that found in Canada is to be found in a comparison of the religions reported by the various ethnic groups and those reported by the corresponding nativity classes. This development is most evident in the case of the British Isles origins. For, whereas the Anglican Church was reported by 65 p.c. of the English-born population it was reported by only 39 p.c. of the total population of English origin in Canada. Similarly, while the Presbyterian Church was reported by 53 p.c. of the Scottish-born population it was reported by only 30 p.c. of the corresponding origin class, the United Church with 38 p.c. accounting for a larger proportion.

The spread between the proportions when based upon nativity and ethnic origin is also large for those groups in which the Lutheran Church is important. Lutheran was reported as the religion of 49 p.c. of the German-born population compared with only 32 p.c. of all persons of German origin. It was reported by some 80 p.c. of the Scandinavian-born population but by only 60 p.c. of the corresponding ethnic group.

Intermarriage of persons of different religious denominations has played an important role in changing the distribution according to religion of the population of British Isles origins and also those origins in which the Lutheran Church is important. A location remote from the church of one's own communion has also had its effect. A major factor, especially insofar as the Scottish origin is concerned, was the formation of the United Church of Canada in 1925, bringing into one denomination the Methodist, Congregational and part of the Presbyterian groups.

A different situation is found with respect to the religious composition of the immigrants and their descendants who came from countries in which the Roman Catholic Church predominates. In such instances the proportion which the main religious group forms of the total is only very slightly smaller for the total ethnic than for the nativity group. Thus, the Roman Catholic religion was reported by 85.2 p.c. of all persons of Belgian origin in 1941 compared with 89.4 p.c. for all persons of Belgian birth. Corresponding figures for the Italians were 91.1 p.c. for the origin as a whole and 94.6 p.c. for the immigrant population alone. Clearly, the adherence to the same religion is much greater for immigrants and their descendants from Roman Catholic countries than for those groups which originated in countries where the majority of the people belong to one or another of the various Protestant faiths.

Occupational Distribution

The Gainfully Occupied.—Occupational records indicate the type of occupations at which people normally work. The figures on which this section is based exclude persons on Active Service but include some 195,000 persons who were not at work at the date of the census. In a word, they apply to the whole civilian working population, whether employed or unemployed on June 2, 1941.

The proportion of males with gainful occupations was significantly lower in 1941 than in 1931—and in the case of the British-born materially lower. The raising of the lower age limit from 10 to 14 in the 1941 tabulations could have accounted for only a very small fraction of the declines; the principal explanation was the absence of males on Active Service. When adjusted for such persons, the 1931 and 1941 figures for the Canadian-born are almost identical; those for the British and foreign-born were somewhat lower in the latter year owing to the ageing of these populations in the intervening decade. In 1941, Canadian-born males (14 years of age and over) employed and on Active Service combined constituted 77.2 p.c. of Canadian-born males, 15 years and over, 76.7 p.c. of the British-born and 87.6 p.c. of the foreign-born male population of 15 years and over were likewise gainfully employed or on Active Service.

With the females, the proportion gainfully occupied was slightly greater in 1941 than in 1931 for all nativities when taken together. For the Canadian-born it was materially greater; for the British and foreign-born, significantly lower. The decline in the case of the latter two nativities is associated with normal ageing coupled with a paucity of newcomers in the lower adult age brackets because of arrested immigration.

In 1941, marked differences were recorded in the proportions of women gainfully employed in the several nativity groups, the figure being 22.6 p.c. for the Canadian-born as against 14.9 p.c. for the British, and 12.9 p.c. for the foreign-born. When the

MALES WITH GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS AS PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY NATIVITY GROUPS, CANADA, 1941

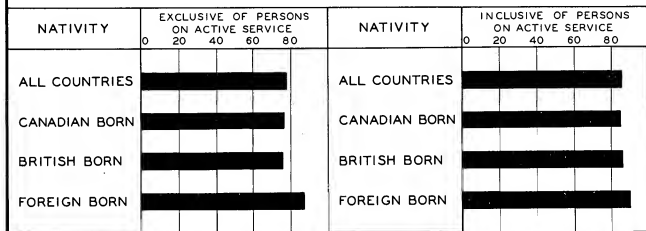


Figure 13. The foreign-born males showed larger proportions in civilian occupations in 1941 than the Canadian- or British-born. If one includes persons on Active Service the figures are very much closer together. No correction is made for age differences, which undoubtedly are important in explaining the residual differences.

age factor is eliminated, the figures for the Canadian- and British-born are slightly above expectation, while that for the foreign-born is materially below expectation. The explanation of the low figure for the foreign-born females is to be sought in larger proportions marrying and at earlier ages, in more than average numbers living on farms, perhaps to some extent in differences in cultural background and attitude toward female employment outside the home, and so on.

Speaking relatively, male immigrants from the British Isles and other British countries and territories avoid agriculture and engage in manufacturing, construction, transportation and the services to a much greater extent than do the Canadian-born. Immigrants from the British Isles also tend to favour mining and quarrying. The proportions engaged in commercial pursuits are about on a par for the males of both nativities, as are those classed as unskilled labourers. The United States-born show the largest percentage of all nativities in agriculture. Most other occupations except trade, finance, the professional and certain other service groups claimed smaller proportions of the United States-born immigrants than of the Canadian-born. The Continental European-born males as a group are also largely agricultural although there are exceptions like the Jews and the Italians and Greeks who are among our most urban settlers. European-born males also show relatively large proportions in manufacturing, mining and quarrying and particularly in the unskilled labour group. Nearly one-tenth of the European-born male workers in Canada in 1941 were listed as labourers or unskilled workers, the highest proportion in any nativity group except the Asiatics. The latter group were, on the whole, not greatly attracted by agricul-

ture, according to the 1941 figures. Proportions for the leading occupational groups were 42 p.c. for personal services, 15 p.c. for agriculture, 12 p.c. for unskilled labour, and 10 p.c. for trade. Unusually large proportions are also found in logging and fishing.

Over 50 p.c. of all females reporting gainful occupations in Canada in 1941 were employed in the service group, either personal or professional. The British countries and territories (not including British Isles group) stands first amongst the nativity classes with respect to the percentage of females in all service occupations with United States, Asia, Europe, Canada and the British Isles following in descending order. The British countries and territories (other than British Isles) also lead in the proportion of females in personal service alone; Europe and the British Isles come next but the proportions are considerably lower. The United States-born and Canadian-born females have the smallest proportions in the personal services group. These two nativities, on the other hand, have the largest proportions in the professional service category while the Europeans come last. Clerical work ranked second in importance for gainfully employed women of all nativities except European and Asiatic. With the latter, manufacturing ranked second, trade third, and clerical occupations fourth.

During the decade, the proportion of males gainfully occupied in agriculture fell, as did the proportion classed as labourers. On the other hand, an almost equally marked increase occurred in the percentage of males engaged in manufacturing. These changes doubtless are associated in the

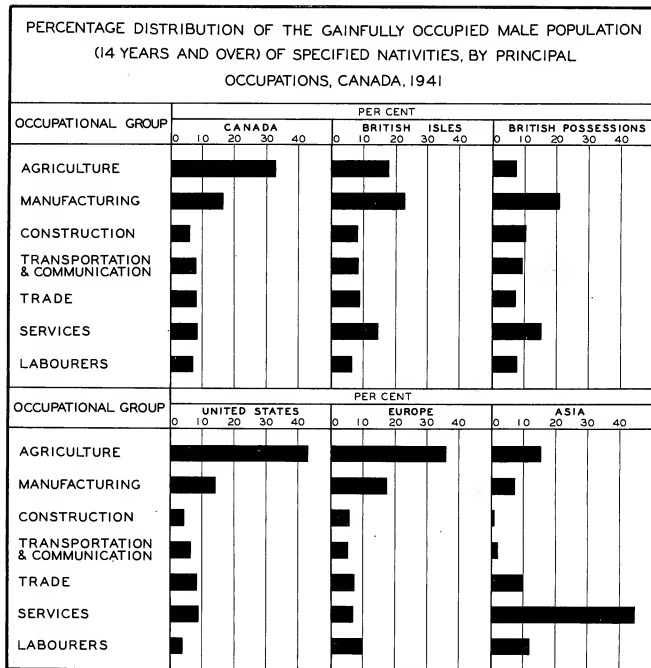


Figure 14. A vertical reading of the above figure indicates that some 33 p.c. of the Canadian-born male population with gainful occupations in Canada in 1941 were in agriculture, 16 p.c. in manufacturing, 8 p.c. each in transportation and communication, trade and the service group, and something over 7 p.c. were classed as unskilled labourers. A horizontal reading indicates that 33 p.c. of the Canadian-born were in agriculture as compared with 43 p.c. for the United States-born, 36 p.c. for the European-born, 18 p.c. for the British Isles-born, and 15 p.c. for the Asiatic-born. The figure is based on data covering males reporting gainful occupations whether actually employed or not. It excludes men on Active Service.

main with arrested immigration, industrial expansion occasioned by war, and perhaps to some differential effect of enlistment on the several occupational categories. Gainfully occupied females also showed much larger proportions in manufacturing in 1941 than in 1931 and larger proportions in clerical occupations. The proportions of females in personal services declined to a marked degree for women born in the British Isles, Europe and Asia, but increases slightly for the Canadian-born.

Conclusions

The outstanding conclusions from the foregoing statistical analysis would seem to be twofold. First, there is a continued heterogeneity of the Canadian people in respect of most measurable characteristics and second, a remarkable progress has been made in the fusing of various elements in our population during a decade of reduced movement into and out of the country.

PART I

INTRODUCTION

Source of Data.—The analysis in the present monograph is based for the most part on census materials collected in 1941 and at previous ten-year intervals. The Census of Canada cross-classifies the nativity and ethnic groups in our population according to a great and increasing number of attributes so that it is possible to determine directly from census materials not only their spatial and rural-urban distribution but such attributes as age, sex, conjugal condition, length of Canadian residence, years of schooling, language spoken, citizenship, criminal record, religious and occupational distribution, fertility, etc. These sources are supplemented by the Vital Statistics Reports which are assembled under the direction of the Health and Welfare Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and are so arranged as to correlate with the census tabulations. The Vital Statistics Reports provide basic data for the study of intermarriage, infant mortality and certain aspects of the problem of fertility and natural increase. Other material published by the Health and Welfare Division and used in this study include the annual reports on mental institutions, penitentiaries and criminal statistics. These reports, when related to appropriate census figures, served as the basis for the discussion of the relation of birthplace and ethnic origin to the incidence of mental illness and crime. Where use was made of other official statistics, care has been taken to indicate the source in each case. A copy of the pertinent sections of the official questionnaire used in the last census appears in the Appendix at the end of the present monograph.

General Objectives and Definitions.—The general purposes of this study are to outline and explain the various statistics of nativities and origins of the Canadian population, to examine the behaviour of the groups thus separated by census and other questions, particularly where such behaviour is different from that of the British and French origin groups, and to investigate the progress of assimilation up to 1941 with emphasis on the last intercensal decade. Before commencing the analysis, a definition of the terms "nativity" and "racial" or "ethnic" origin is in order. "Nativity" means place of birth and is discussed by province of birth for the Canadian-born and by countries of birth for all others. There is considerable difficulty in interpreting these statistics, principally because of changes in national boundaries after the First World War. This problem will be discussed more fully elsewhere in the monograph. The meaning of the term presents no particular difficulties; it is both clear and simple. The same cannot be said of the term "racial" or "ethnic origin". It is necessary, therefore, to examine with some care the nature and significance of the origin records.

Use of the Terms "Racial" and "Ethnic Origin".—As the biologist uses the term, "race" refers to a group of people who have certain heri-

table physical characteristics in common. He attaches little or no psychological or cultural significance to the term.

As understood by the eleven and a half million people in Canada who answered the question, "What is your racial origin?", the term "race" had a much broader, less precise and more varied connotation. It embraced the distinctive characteristics which, in the minds of those answering the question, distinguished them and their ancestors and, to perhaps, a less extent would distinguish their progeny from other origin groups within the country. For the Negroes, colour was perhaps the predominant factor though cultural associations undoubtedly also were present. For the Chinese and Japanese, the distinctive characteristics included biological factors like colour of skin and shape of eyes, cultural factors like mother tongue and religion, and original geographical habitat. Cultural differences were the principal bases of differentiation as between the several sub-groups of the white race, although in some instances these were reinforced by the consciousness of sharing a common ancestral homeland and/or the delusion of being derived from a common biological strain.

The statistics on racial origin as tabulated in the census are thus derived from the answers of persons who attributed to the term a cultural, geographical and biological significance. Since, in the census, the principal purpose of the origin classification is to distinguish groups in the population having distinct cultural characteristics, the term "ethnic origin" will be substituted for "racial origin" in the body of this monograph.

The data, however, record the answers to a question on "race". The 1941 Census schedule provided for the securing of information concerning the racial origin of every person in Canada. In the instructions to the enumerator, "race" was defined as a group of persons who are "descendants of a common ancestor". As examples, they cited Irish, German, Ukrainian and others, pointing out that racial origin may differ both from nationality and nativity. Origin was traced through the fathers except for cases in which ancestors on either the father's or mother's side belonged to the black, yellow, or brown races, the origin then being listed according to the race of the non-white parent save in the case of the North American Indians. The offspring of Indian and white marriages were listed as half-breeds. To aid in the classification, a list of racial origins was provided, coding all possible answers under 47 headings for statistical convenience. No outstanding difficulty in understanding the meaning of the question has been reported on the part of those asking or on the part of the vast majority of those answering it, excepting for some doubt in the case of mixed ancestry. Of course, a certain number of misstatements occurred as might be expected. These are discussed in the following section.

The origin classification is essentially an attempt to separate the population into groups distinguished by a combination of cultural characteristics. The interest in the study of origins derives from a desire to measure and explain that which is distinctive in the behaviour of the several groups of immigrants and their descendants, and to trace the progress of assimilation. Nativity statistics leave undifferentiated the large majority of the Canadian population, i.e., the Canadian-born. The mother-tongue question likewise generally fails to group the descendants of immigrants with more recent arrivals from the homeland despite the historical heritage shared.

Practical Difficulties in the Origin Classification.—When the origin data are cross-classified by mother tongue or by birthplace, certain practical difficulties arise which seem to point to a considerable number of misstatements. For example, of the 37,715 reporting Austrian origin, 17 p.c. gave Ukrainian as their mother tongue yet there was very little Ukrainian spoken within the boundaries of Austria as determined by the Treaty of Versailles. Before then, Austria included within its boundaries parts of what are now Roumania, Poland and the Ukraine in which areas many spoke Ukrainian. It is presumed that many early immigrants from these areas, having in mind Austria as it was before 1918, incorrectly reported Austria as birthplace at the 1941 Census; they made the further error of stating Austrian as origin both for themselves and their Canadian-born children. The above evidence of misstatement is supported by the fact that less than 15 p.c. of the Austrian origin reported a European birthplace other than Austria. It should be noted also that many reporting Austrian origin gave "Austrian" as mother tongue. Since there is no Austrian language, such persons obviously were confused when answering the questions of the census enumerator—a circumstance which supports one's suspicion as to the accuracy of the total figure for the Austrian ethnic origin group.¹ The evidence points to considerable overstatement.

Of the European-born section of the Ukrainian origin group, over half were born in Poland and most of the remainder gave either Austria or Roumania as place of birth. At the same time, more immigrants born in both Austria and Roumania gave Ukrainian as their mother tongue than any other language; and of the Ukrainian origin group as a whole, over 97 p.c. gave Ukrainian or English as their mother tongue. These figures suggest that the Ukrainian origin totals should be enlarged to include all those giving Ukrainian as mother tongue (as well as their descendants claiming English mother tongue) because those of Ukrainian mother tongue giving other origins are suspected of having confused nationality and nativity with ethnic origin.

¹ The reporting of mother tongue, an important aid in verifying origin statements, seems to involve certain other misunderstandings which will be discussed more fully in the Chapter on Language.

These and other considerations lead to the belief that the census figure for the Austrian and Polish ethnic origin groups are substantially larger and those of the Russian and Roumanian origins are moderately larger than the true figures. The total for the Ukrainian origin, on the other hand, is almost certainly too small. The same applies to that for the German origin. Detailed analysis of census returns in selected districts shows that many individuals who claimed German ethnic origin in 1931 reported themselves as either Netherlands or English in 1941. Statistics on ethnic origin of the parents of children born in 1941 tell the same story and the application of survival ratios to the 1931 population of German origin yields an expected 1941 population materially in excess of that actually recorded. Apparently, because of war prejudice, many persons of German extraction misstated their ethnic origin in 1941, causing the recorded total for the German group to be considerably smaller than it should be and that for certain other origins, notably the Netherlands, considerably larger. Similar misstatements occurred in the 1921 Census following the First World War.

No Swiss origin appears in the 1941 Census tabulations, immigrants from Switzerland and their descendants being distributed among the French, German and Italian origins according to their mother tongue.

Of those giving Netherlands ethnic origin, over 5 p.c. gave Russia as country of birth. Nearly 5 p.c. of all immigrants born in Russia gave Netherlands and 32 p.c. German mother tongue. One explanation of these odd statistics is that the Mennonites in Canada report their language (Plattdeutsch) as Dutch or German. It developed with them in Russia to which land they went when expelled from Netherlands several centuries ago. These Mennonites report their origin as Netherlands, their mother tongue mostly as German and their birthplace, if outside Canada, as Russia.²

In and prior to 1941, the populations of comparatively few European countries were homogeneous in the matter of language and culture. This circumstance accounts for many instances of non-correspondence between origin and mother tongue statistics in the Canadian census. In many cases immigrants from foreign countries have been minority language groups as, for example, persons giving Ukrainian mother tongue but Austria, Poland or Roumania as their country of birth. In some of these cases the difficulty of sharing culture without a knowledge of the language of the country from which they came led such groups to indicate an origin corresponding to their mother tongue; in other cases, despite differences in mother tongue, geographical association with the people of the country developed a common way of life with the result that linguistic minorities gave an ethnic origin corresponding to

² Some reported United States as country of birth (approx. 5,000).

their country of birth. This is true of a small Swedish speaking minority on the East Coast of Finland. On the other hand, significant proportions of immigrants from several countries giving German as their mother tongue in 1941 (32 p.c. from Russia, 17 p.c. from Roumania, 6 p.c. from Czechoslovakia and 6 p.c. from Poland) reported German as their ethnic origin. In still other cases, part of the group reported an origin corresponding to mother tongue and part reported an origin corresponding to birth-place. For instance, in the heart of Roumania is a colony of Szeklers, descendants of immigrants who still speak Magyar. Of the immigrants from Roumania, 3.6 p.c. gave Magyar as mother tongue. Some claimed Magyar ethnic origin, others Roumanian.

In view of these difficulties, the data in the present monograph are presented not only by individual origins but by broad geographical and linguistic classifications. Separate figures have been computed for the North Western European and the South, Eastern and Central European¹ geographical groups and for the Scandinavian, Germanic, Latin and Greek, and Slavic linguistic groups. In some of the linguistic groups certain proportions speaking other languages could not be excluded. For example, the Russians were included in the Slavic group yet 24 p.c. spoke German. Since Roumanian is a Romance language, the Roumanian origin was grouped with the Latin and Greek despite the fact that 8 p.c. reported Ukrainian as mother tongue and 9 p.c. German. With these exceptions considerable homogeneity appears within the larger groupings.

Classification of Origins with a High Degree of Inter-marriage.—As was pointed out above, the male line is used in the census for tracing derivation by ethnic origin. In this connection the population falls into two main categories: (1) the peoples who because of recent arrival or lack of assimilability have failed to intermarry, and (2) those who have intermarried freely for several generations. In the case of those falling within the first category, the procedure of the census is obviously satisfactory. In the case of those falling within the second category, however, it might be objected that there are many individuals whose origins are so intermixed through intermarriages that their designation as of the origin indicated by the fathers' patronymics is largely meaningless. This may be accepted as true in so far as the individual is concerned. The fact remains, however, that by the law of large numbers the practice followed in the census will yield approximately accurate measurements of the different elements that have gone to make up the total.

¹ The Finnish are included in the South, Eastern and Central European group because they were so placed in the 1921 and 1931 Origin Monographs. It was then thought that in certain important respects they were culturally closer to the Slavs than to other Northern Europeans. This procedure has been continued to preserve comparability, though subsequent studies raise doubts as to the validity of the original classification.

The Importance of Ethnic Origin Data to Canadians.—The significance of the preceding paragraph becomes clear when one considers in greater detail the purposes for which ethnic origin data are collected. Apart from purely scientific studies such data have two types of use. First, they have an important bearing on the study of immigration, for they show with what measure of success the newer peoples are mixing with the basic origins of the country and adapting themselves to Canadian institutions. In the second place, such data have considerable historical interest in recording not only the continuous infusion of foreign ethnic groups and foreign cultures from abroad, but the combined effect of natural increase and immigration on the origin structure of the population.

In its bearing upon the problem of immigration, the accuracy of the origin classification varies directly with its importance for public policy. With certain categories of immigrants there is no problem *viz.*, with such as readily intermarry with the native English and French origins in Canada and are easily assimilated in other respects. The larger the amount of intermarriage the greater is the number, for example, with part English ancestry who are classified as of Swedish origin and vice versa. As the fusion proceeds, the social behaviour of such groups becomes more and more alike. However, even when such peoples have intermarried, the origin data perform a practical function in tracing the progress of the assimilative process and in finally demonstrating that assimilation has taken place.

There are other peoples who are less successful in adapting themselves to Canadian social and legal institutions or who because of recent arrival are comparatively unassimilated. The presence of such population elements constitutes a real problem. In many cases much less intermarriage has taken place than is often supposed. It is shown in Chapter VII, for instance, that only about 16 p.c. of the married men of South, Eastern and Central European origin had married into the British or French ethnic groups in Canada up to 1941 and less than 18 p.c. of the women. Almost all of those classed as of Slavic origin speak a Slavic language or are culturally similar to those who do and the origin data for such people may be taken as accurately describing the behaviour of very definite groups in the population. This will continue to be the case until intermarriage has proceeded much further than it has done up to the present.

The origin data are thus most adequate in the case of groups where accuracy is most desirable, for it is the groups, where intermarriage has made least headway and where the progress of assimilation is inconsiderable, that merit careful attention. The differences established in the various chapters of this report testify to the adequacy of the census procedure in this respect.

CHAPTER I

Ethnic Origins of the Population of Canada

A population composed of many diverse origins differs in many respects from one with a small admixture of foreign elements. First, there is the biological aspect. In certain parts of the world the problem of the half-caste or half-breed has assumed grave proportions. In Canada, this is not a major problem. Such is not the case, with the various cultural sides of intermingling. Peoples of different origins have different educational, moral, economic, religious and political backgrounds. These differences in large measure determine not only the present but the future quality of our national life and some attempt will be made to evaluate their influence in subsequent sections of this monograph. A neces-

sary antecedent to any detailed study of the problems of assimilation, however, is a general survey of the existing origin structure of our population and of the changes which have occurred therein during recent decades. Such is the task of the present chapter.

The Proportion of Specified Origins in the Population of Canada.—The proportions of the various origins in the population of Canada, in 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, and 1941 are shown by principal origins in Table I. Changes in these proportions are generally attributable to the joint operation of three main forces: first, immigration; second, emigration; and third, natural increase.

TABLE I. Proportions of Various Ethnic Origins in the Population, Canada, 1901-41

Ethnic origin	Percentage of total population				
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
British	57.03	55.49	55.40	51.88	49.67
English	23.47	25.96	28.96	28.42	25.80
Irish	18.41	14.91	12.60	11.86	11.02
Scottish	14.90	14.25	13.38	12.97	12.20
Other	0.25	0.36	0.68	0.60	0.66
French	30.71	28.61	27.91	28.22	30.27
Other European	8.52	13.11	14.19	17.59	17.76
Austrian, n.o.s.	0.20 ¹	0.61	1.22	0.47	0.33
Belgian	0.06	0.13	0.23	0.28	0.26
Bulgarian	—	—	0.02	0.03	0.03
Czech and Slovak	—	—	0.10	0.29	0.37
Finnish	0.05	0.22	0.24	0.42	0.36
German	5.78	5.60	3.35	4.56	4.04
Greek	—	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.10
Hungarian	0.03 ¹	0.19 ¹	0.15	0.39	0.47
Italian	0.20	0.64	0.78	0.95	0.98
Jewish	0.30	1.08	1.44	1.51	1.48
Lithuanian	—	—	0.02	0.08	0.07
Netherlands	0.63	0.78	1.34	1.44	1.85
Polish	0.12	0.47	0.61	1.40	1.46
Rumanian	0.01 ¹	0.08 ¹	0.15	0.28	0.21
Russian	0.37	0.62	1.14	0.85	0.73
Scandinavian	0.58	1.58	1.90	2.20	2.12
Danish	—	—	0.24	0.33	0.32
Icelandic	—	—	—	0.19	0.16
Norwegian	—	—	0.78	0.90	0.88
Swedish	—	—	0.70	0.78	0.74
Ukrainian	0.10	1.05	1.21	2.17	2.66
Yugoslavian	—	—	0.04	0.16	0.18
Other ²	0.10	0.09	0.18	0.08	0.08
Asiatic	0.42	0.60	0.75	0.81	0.64
Chinese	0.39	0.39	0.45	0.45	0.30
Hindu	—	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01
Japanese	0.09	0.12	0.18	0.22	0.20
Syrian	0.03	—	0.09	0.10	0.10
Other ³	—	0.08	0.01	0.02	0.02
Eskimo	—	—	0.04	0.08	0.08
Indian	2.38	1.48	1.26	1.18	1.03 ⁴
Negro	0.32	0.24	0.21	0.19	0.19
Various ⁵	—	0.25	—	0.01	0.32 ⁶
Unspecified	0.59	0.23 ¹	0.24	0.08	0.04

¹ Includes Bohemian, Bukovinian and Slavic.

² Includes Estonian.

³ Includes Lithuanian and Moravian.

⁴ Includes Bulgarian.

⁵ Includes Latvian, Lettish, Maltese, Portuguese, Spanish and other unspecified European origins. Includes Serbian for years prior to 1921. Includes Swiss for years prior to 1931. Persons reporting the Swiss origin in 1901 and 1941 were classified as German, French or Italian according to the language spoken.

⁶ Included with Other Asiatic.

⁷ Includes Arabian, Armenian, Persian, Turkish and other unspecified Asiatic origins.

⁸ Included with Indian.

⁹ In 1931, half-breeds were classed as "Indians". In 1941 they numbered 35,418 and are shown under "Various". Indians and half-breeds combined constituted a slightly larger proportion of the total population in 1941 than in 1931.

¹⁰ The figure for 1941 consists almost exclusively of half-breeds; included also are very minor numbers of miscellaneous origins such as Mexican, Brazilian, Egyptian, etc.

¹¹ Adjusted unspecified origins.

N.o.s.—not otherwise specified.

Attention is first drawn to the present composition of our population. In 1941, slightly under half of the population of Canada was of British origin and slightly over 30 p.c. French. The other European origins combined constituted 17.8 p.c. of the total, and the Asiatics less than 1 p.c. The Indians made up 1.0 p.c., while the proportion of Negroes stood at the very low figure of less than one fifth of 1 p.c. All coloured peoples combined totalled slightly less than 2 p.c. Thus, the population of Canada, as a whole, is as yet predominantly of British and French origins; these two constituted almost 80 p.c. of the people domiciled in Canada at the date of the last census. Other white origins, principally European, accounted for approximately nine tenths of the remaining 20 p.c.

The Numerical Strength of Specified Origins in Canada.—The numerical strength of the principal origins in Canada as recorded in the 1941 Census, is shown in Table II. For twelve origins the totals exceeded 100,000. These origins are arranged in descending order of numerical importance in the following list:

Ethnic origin	Rank
French	1
English	2
Scottish	3
Irish	4
German	5
Ukrainian	6
Netherlands	7
Jewish	8
Polish	9
Indian	10
Italian	11
Norwegian	12

By 1931, the French ranked first among the individual ethnic origin groups in our population, and by 1941, their number exceeded that of the English by some 515,000. This does not mean, of course, that the French outnumbered the British as a group. The respective totals were 3,483,000 as against 5,716,000. Thus at the last census, there were only sixty-one French to every hundred persons of English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh descent

TABLE II. Population, by Ethnic Origin, Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Number	Ethnic origin	Number
All origins	11,506,655	Icelandic	21,050
British	5,715,904	Indian	118,316
English	2,968,402	Italian	112,625
Irish	1,267,702	Japanese	23,149
Scottish	1,403,974	Jewish	170,241
Other	75,826	Lithuanian	7,789
French	3,483,038	Negro	22,174
Austrian, n.o.s. ¹	37,715	Netherlands	212,863
Belgian	29,711	Norwegian	100,718
Bulgarian	3,260	Polish	167,485
Chinese	34,627	Roumanian	24,689
Czech and Slovak	42,912	Russian	83,708
Danish	37,439	Swedish	85,396
Eskimo	7,205	Syrian	11,857
Finnish	41,683	Turkish	388
German	464,682	Ukrainian ²	305,929
Greek	11,692	Yugoslavic	21,214
Hungarian	54,598	Unspecified	5,275
		Various ³	47,323

¹ N.O.S.—not otherwise specified. About three quarters of those reporting themselves as of Austrian ethnic origin gave German as the mother tongue, and one-quarter gave Ukrainian.

² Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

³ Includes "other" European, "other" Asiatic, and Various, Lettish, Portuguese and Spanish included with "other" European. Swiss distributed among French, Italian and German on basis of mother tongue.

combined, but the proportion has been increasing. In 1921 it was fifty. Of the non-British, non-French origins, the German is by far the most numerous, exceeding 464,000; the Ukrainian follows with some 306,000. In a significantly lower category numerically are the Netherlands (213,000), the Jewish (170,000), and the Polish (167,000). Figures for the three remaining origins range between 100,000 and 120,000. Together the twelve origins listed constitute over 93.6 p.c. of our population.

When the foreign origins are grouped geographically and linguistically some interesting facts are brought to light (see Tables III and IV). The North Western European people exceeded those from South, Eastern and Central Europe by only about 4 p.c. (as compared with 12 p.c. in 1931, and 20 p.c. in 1921). The former represent in the main the "old" immigration, and the latter the "new". If this trend continues the time is rapidly approaching when the Northern and Western European peoples will no longer con-

**TABLE III. Population of European Ethnic Origins (British and French Excepted),
by Geographical Grouping of Origins, Canada, 1941**

Ethnic origin	Number	Ethnic origin	Number
North Western Europeans	951,859	South, Eastern and Central European - Con.:	
Belgian	29,711	Finnish	41,683
Danish	37,439	Greek	11,692
German	464,682	Hungarian	54,598
Icelandic	21,050	Italian	112,625
Netherlands	212,863	Lithuanian	7,789
Norwegian	100,718	Polish	167,485
Swedish	85,396	Roumanian	24,689
		Russian	83,708
South, Eastern and Central European	915,299	Ukrainian	305,929
Austrian, n.o.s. ¹	37,715	Yugoslavic	21,214
Bulgarian	3,260		
Czech and Slovak	42,912	Other European ¹	6,527

¹ N.o.s. - not otherwise specified. See footnote 1, Table II.

² Includes Lettish, Portuguese, Spanish, etc.

stitute the bulk of the non-French and non-British origins in Canada. Among the linguistic groups, the German ranks first, with the Slavic a close second. The Scandinavian comes third with something less than two fifths the numerical strength of the Slavic; and the Latin and Greek is the smallest with about three fifths as many as the Scandinavian.

In 1941, the Ukrainians constituted 46 p.c. of the Slavic group, the Polish 25 p.c. and the Russian 13 p.c. - a combined figure of 84 p.c. for the three origins. All others contributed only 16 p.c. to the total. The Italians numerically dominated the pop-

ulation of Latin and Greek extraction with 76 p.c. of the total; the Roumanians represented 17 p.c. and the Greeks less than 8 p.c. In the Germanic group, Germans accounted for 86 p.c. and Netherlands for 30 p.c., or 96 p.c. between them. The Scandinavians were more evenly distributed among the individual origins included under that heading; the Norwegian constituted 41 p.c., the Swedish 35 p.c., the Danish 15 p.c., and the Icelandic 9 p.c. These proportions should be kept in mind when considering the behaviour of the several linguistic groups.

**TABLE IV. Population of European Ethnic Origins (British and French Excepted),
by Linguistic Grouping of Origins, Canada, 1941**

Ethnic origin	Number	Ethnic origin	Number
Scandinavian	244,603	Latin and Greek	149,006
Danish	37,439	Greek	11,692
Icelandic	21,050	Italian	112,625
Norwegian	100,718	Roumanian	24,689
Swedish	85,396	Slavic	670,012
		Austrian, n.o.s. ¹	37,715
Germanic	707,256	Bulgarian	3,260
Belgian	29,711	Czech and Slovak	42,912
German	464,682	Lithuanian	7,789
Netherlands	212,863	Polish	167,485
		Russian	83,708
		Ukrainian ²	305,929
		Yugoslavic	21,214

¹ N.o.s. - not otherwise specified. See footnote 1, Table II.

² Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian, and Ukrainian.

Changes in the Proportion of Different Origins in Canada.

While the proportion of origins other than British and French in Canada in 1941 remains moderate, a comparison of the data at the last five census dates reveals some significant trends (Table I). Since the beginning of the century the percentage of British origin in the Canadian population has declined over 7 p.c. (from 57.03 to 49.67 p.c.). The decline was arrested by the large volume of British immigration between 1911 and 1921. Heavy non-British-born immigration (1921-31) and relatively low fertility contributed to the more rapid decline since 1921. The proportion of French in our population decreased moderately during the first two decades of the present century, a result of the relatively insignificant number of persons of French origin in the heavy foreign immigration into Canada during this period. In the last two decades, however, the percentage French has risen until it is now back to the 1901 figure, an achievement for which high fertility is chiefly responsible. The proportion of other European origins, on the other hand, increased from 8.52 p.c. in 1901 to 17.59 p.c. in 1931. It thus more than doubled in the thirty-year period. Since then it has remained virtually stationary. Between 1901 and 1931, the Asiatics increased almost twice as rapidly as the population as a whole. Since 1931, however, the increase has been appreciably less rapid largely because of high mortality among single male Chinese of advancing years. Over the forty-year period, the Negro and Indian origins have failed to keep pace with the rest of the population. With the Indians, however, the actual decline in relative importance is overstated in the table because of the inclusion of Eskimos in the 1901 figures and the exclusion of 35,416 half-breeds from the 1941 totals for that origin.

A somewhat different approach is suggested by Table 2, which shows the numbers of the principal origins in Canada at the last five census dates and the percentage increase for each origin in the several decades. The last four columns permit direct comparison of the actual rates of growth.

Considering first the figures for the opening decade of the century, the initial point to note is the wide range of percentage increases. In that decade, they fluctuated between the limits of—17 p.c. for the Indians (partly due to change in census classification) to 1,562 p.c. for the Roumanians, whose numbers increased from 354 in 1901 to 5,875 in 1911, principally through immigration.*

A second point of interest in that decade is the group of origins with percentage increases less than that for the total population of Canada. If one omits

*The exceedingly high percentage increase for "various" origins was largely a matter of change in census classification and is not significant.

the Indians for reasons mentioned above, there were four such origins, viz.,

Ethnic origin	Per cent increase 1901-11
British	30.55
German	29.92
French	25.00
Negro	- 2.54

Though the English section of the British origins grew 14 per cent faster than the population as a whole, the British as a group increased 4 per cent less rapidly. The French showed an increase of only 25.00 per cent, as against 34.17 per cent for the total population.

The relative significance of various factors in bringing about these results cannot accurately be weighed. The smallness of French immigration from overseas as compared with that of other origins and heavy emigration of French Canadians to the States were chiefly responsible for the wide spread between the French and the Canada rates. That the rate of increase for the British origins exceeded that for the French in this and the succeeding decade is attributable to heavy British immigration during the period. The relatively low figure for the Germans is the natural consequence of an unusually large volume of German immigration during the preceding two or three decades. As will be shown in Chapter III, the Germans were among the earlier of foreign immigrants to this country. The absolute decrease for the Negro origin confirms the tendency noted above as to the declining importance of this group in our population structure.

Turning now to the origins which grew more rapidly than the population as a whole, attention is drawn to the magnitude of the numerical and percentage increases for the Asiatic and European origins (other than British and French). The rate of increase of the other European origins, as a group, was four times as large as the rate of the British and French. The rate was such as to more than double the foreign European origins in the one decade, and was much higher for specific origins. For example, the Belgians and Scandinavians trebled; the Jewish and Italians increased more than fourfold; and the Poles and Finns, respectively, were numerically five and six times stronger in 1911 than in 1901. The Asiatics increased almost three times as rapidly as the British.

These figures appear extremely large when compared with the increases of 30.55 p.c. for the British, 25.00 p.c. for the French, and 34.17 p.c. for the population as a whole. Such diversity in rates of growth among the various elements in our population, as was witnessed in the first ten years of the century, will not likely occur again.

In the second decade of the century, one finds a pronounced downward trend in the rates of increase not only for the population as a whole but for all except four individual origins. This period included three years of the heaviest immigration in the history of Canada, and four years of war with arrested immigration, reduced natural increase owing to the absence of soldiers overseas, and heavy male mortality. The last three years of the period witnessed the resumption of immigration but on a very moderate scale. The net result was a drastic decline in the percentage increase in the total population—from 34.17 to 21.94 p.c. The increase in immigrant European origins fell from 106.30 p.c. to 32.00 p.c., a figure only three fifths larger than that for the entire population. The decline in the rates for the British and French were less marked. The four exceptions where the rates exceeded those in the previous decade are easily accounted for. The case of the Netherlands is more apparent than real. It is attributable to misstatement of ethnic origin in 1921 on the part of many thousands of Germans. The revised figure for the Russians is above the average by only a negligible amount. The other two exceptions were the Negroes and North American Indians for whom recorded declines in the previous decade were converted to moderate increases. The former probably constitutes an actual change; the latter a spurious one because of the unreliability of the 1901 figure to which reference was made above.

During the second decade of the century, then declining rates of growth were almost universal. Nevertheless, all but a very few origins increased much more rapidly than either the British or French.

Coming to the third decade one encounters several quite significant changes. For the British origins the rate of increase fell from 21.75 to 10.52 p.c.; for the Asiatics from 52.53 to 28.27 p.c. On the other hand, the rate for the French rose slightly and that for other European origins rose from 32.00 to 46.36 p.c.—more than one third. The net result was that, while the rate of growth for the population as a whole was only moderately lower than that during the previous decade, the disparity between the rates of increase of the important origins of the country was greatly accentuated. In the absence of the customary volume of immigration from the British Isles, the French in this decade increased almost twice as rapidly as the British origins; and with the resumption of moderate immigration from Continental Europe and continuing higher birth rates among earlier immigrants, foreign European origins increased nearly four and a half times more rapidly than the British.

Finally, the figures for the last decade reveal a marked drop in the rates of increase for the whole population as well as for the component origins, Netherlands and Negroes excepted. The decade was

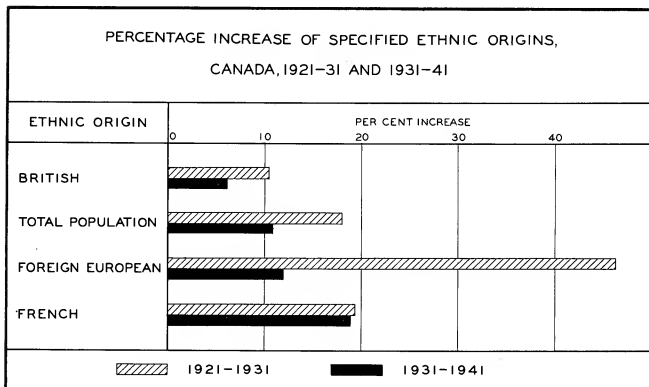


Figure 15. The French population in Canada increased three times as fast as the British during the intercensal decade 1931-1941, owing mainly to high fertility of married women, and arrested immigration from the British Isles. Arrested immigration from Continental Europe is also associated with the drastic decline in the rate of increase in this origin group to something approaching that of the population as a whole. All Asiatic origins combined switched from an increase of something over 28 p.c. in the decade 1921-31 to a decrease of over 12 p.c. for the decade 1931-41.

characterized by deep depression followed only by moderate recovery during the pre-war years, the net effect being to postpone marriages and to reduce natural increase. Immigration during these years was also at a low ebb and in some cases became negative. The net result was that the rate of growth of the whole fell from 18.08 p.c. to 10.89 p.c.—a sharp decrease. For the British origins, the rate of increase fell to 59 p.c. of the figure of the preceding decade, that is, from 10.52 p.c. to 6.22 p.c.; that for immigrant European origins to 26 p.c. (from 46.36 p.c. to 11.98 p.c.); for the Asiatics a percentage increase of 28 p.c. was converted into a percentage decline of 12 p.c. As in the previous decade, on the other hand, the rate of increase for the French remained virtually unchanged, the net result being, as pointed out

above, that the percentage of French origin in the Canadian population rose from 28.22 p.c. to 30.27 p.c. at the date of the last census.

During the last decade, despite little or no immigration, immigrant European origins increased almost twice as rapidly as the British, and the French increased more than three times as rapidly. Such differential rates of increase, if long continued, would profoundly affect the ethnic structure of our population, and available evidence points to the conclusion that significant differentials are bound to continue for some time.⁵

⁵ See Section on Fertility, in Chapter XIII below.

CHAPTER II

Distribution by Provinces

In Chapter I, attention was directed to the proportions of different ethnic groups in the population of Canada as a whole; Chapter IV will deal with differences in length of Canadian residence. Important as are such considerations, in some ways they are overshadowed by those of territorial dis-

tribution. The geographical distribution of the foreign origins is especially significant. In dealing with this topic several questions immediately arise. How are the foreign ethnic groups and the foreign-born distributed among the different provinces of Canada? What changes, if any, are taking place? How are the

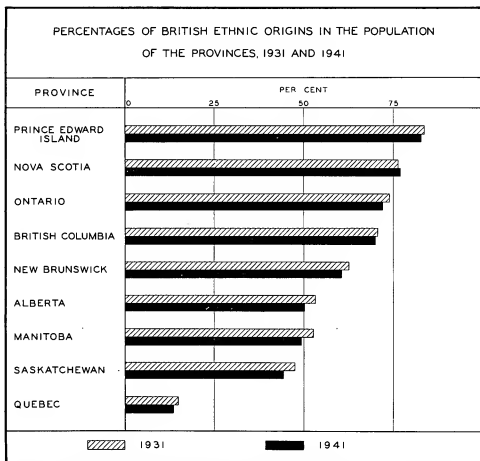


Figure 16. Great differences occur in the proportions of British ethnic origins in the populations of the several Canadian provinces. In every province except Nova Scotia, the proportion declined between 1931 and 1941. The declines were greatest in the Prairie Provinces where high-fertility foreign origins are relatively more numerous.

PERCENTAGES OF FRENCH ETHNIC ORIGINS IN THE POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES, 1931 AND 1941

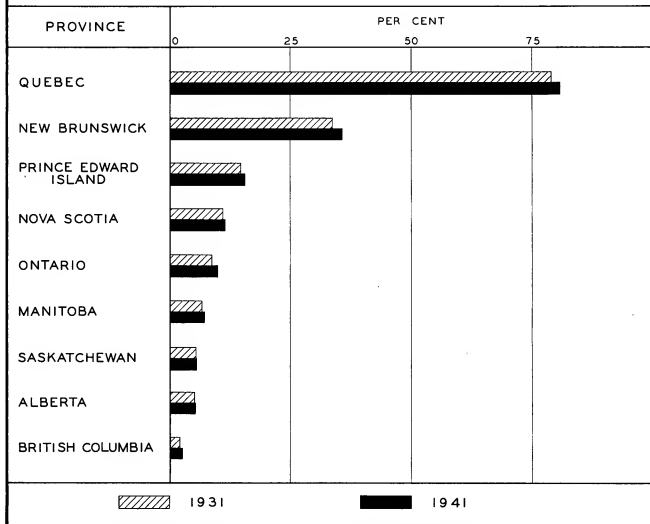


Figure 17. This graph further emphasizes the inter-regional differences in ethnic structure of our population. The relative density of the French varies from nearly 81 p.c. in Quebec to less than 3 p.c. in British Columbia. In the Maritimes, particularly in New Brunswick, this origin is relatively much more numerous than from Ontario west. As an origin, the French increased their relative numerical importance in each of the nine provinces during the last inter-censal decade.

foreign ethnic groups distributed as between urban and rural districts? Which origins tend to settle in solid blocs and which intermingle with the present population? Finally, what is the significance of the differences appearing and how are they to be explained? This chapter attempts to answer the first two of the above questions and certain others incidental thereto. The immediately succeeding one will be devoted to rural and urban distribution.

Distribution by Ethnic Origins for the Provinces.—Table 3 shows the percentage distribution of the population of the various provinces in Canada by ethnic origins as at the last five census enumerations.

The first column shows the percentage of British origin in the population of each province in 1941. Prince Edward Island with 83 p.c. had by far the largest proportion of British origin. Nova Scotia, Ontario and British Columbia were also predominantly British by extraction, with a proportion of 70 p.c. or over in each case. In the Prairies and New Brunswick the percentages were much lower. The proportion is lowest, of course, in Quebec (14 p.c.).

As is to be expected, the proportion of French origin in the province of Quebec is far greater than in any other section of the country. New Brunswick

ranks second with appreciably more than a third French, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia follow in the order named but with much smaller percentages. In the West the proportion of French origin is very small indeed, ranging only from 5 to 7 p.c. in the Prairie Provinces, and dropping as low as 3 p.c. in British Columbia. Ontario stands midway between the Maritimes and the Prairie Provinces.

A comparison of Column 2 and Column 3 reveals the interesting fact that while the proportions of French in the Eastern Provinces are large as compared with the West, the reverse obtains in the case of other European origins. From Quebec east, the

proportion of other European origins in the populations of the respective provinces is less than 10 p.c. In fact, Nova Scotia with 9.19 p.c. is the only province east of Ontario with any significant intermingling of foreign ethnic groups. In Prince Edward Island the proportion is less than 1 p.c. Passing westward one finds Ontario and British Columbia with 17 and 19 p.c. of their populations of "other" European origin, while the proportions in the three Prairie Provinces range between 40 and 47 p.c. In the middle western provinces, the relative proportion of foreign European ethnic groups is from two and a half to some forty-five times greater than in other parts of Canada, and on the average almost four

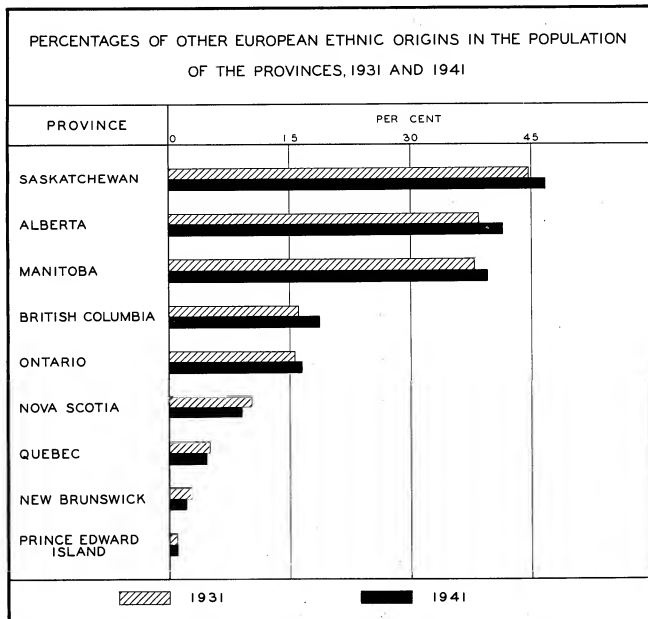


Figure 18. The above figure shows how unevenly the different regions in Canada have been affected by infusions of foreign ethnic origins. In 1941, Saskatchewan was almost 47 p.c. non-British and non-French while Prince Edward Island was less than 1 p.c. During the decade the proportions of other European ethnic origins increased in all provinces but Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and this despite virtually arrested immigration.

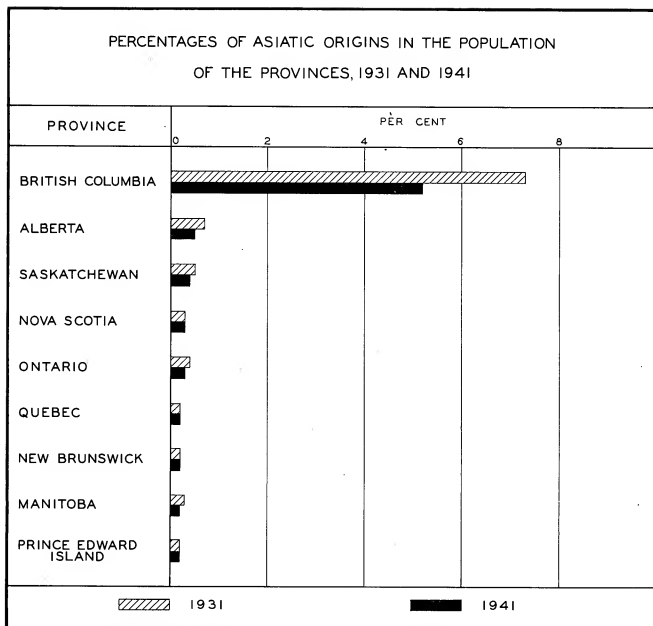


Figure 19. In 1941, in British Columbia, Asiatics constituted a proportion of the population over eight times greater than in Canada as a whole. Their relative density declines rapidly in passing eastward from the West Coast. Other origins have been increasing more rapidly than the Asiatics in all but the two most easterly of the Maritime Provinces. The figures reflect high mortality among the Chinese because of advancing age. To some extent the attempt to re-distribute the Japanese was also a factor.

times greater than in the East as a whole. The ethnic structure of the population in the Prairie Provinces is thus entirely different from that in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritimes. Reference will be made below to some of the consequences of these differences.

The Asiatics form a far larger proportion of the population of British Columbia, where the Orient and Occident meet, than in other parts of Canada. In 1941, the percentage was about ten times greater than in Alberta, which stood second, and the disparity generally increased in passing eastward.

The significance of these figures may be brought out more clearly by arranging the provinces in rank according to the proportion of British, French, Other European and Asiatic ethnic groups in their populations in 1941:

Province	Rank
British origin:	
Prince Edward Island	1
Nova Scotia	2
Ontario	3

Province	Rank
British origin - Con.	
British Columbia	4
New Brunswick	5
Alberta	6
Manitoba	7
Saskatchewan	8
Quebec	9
French origin:	
Quebec	1
New Brunswick	2
Prince Edward Island	3
Nova Scotia	4
Ontario	5
Manitoba	6
Saskatchewan	7
Alberta	8
British Columbia	9
Other European origin:	
Saskatchewan	1
Alberta	2
Manitoba	3
British Columbia	4
Ontario	5
Nova Scotia	6
Quebec	7
New Brunswick	8
Prince Edward Island	9
Asiatic origin:	
British Columbia	1
Alberta	2
Saskatchewan	3
Nova Scotia	4
Ontario	5
Manitoba	6
Prince Edward Island	7
Quebec	8
New Brunswick	9

The material in Table 3 is presented also in Figures 16, 17, 18 and 19. Table 4 shows the same data with the percentages for each origin classification placed in juxtaposition thus facilitating comparison between the five census dates. In all but one province, (Nova Scotia), British origins constituted a smaller proportion of the population in 1941 than in 1931. The decline was most marked in the three Prairie Provinces but was also quite noticeable in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick. From Manitoba east, the change during the last decade represents a continuation of a tendency which has been in evidence since the beginning of the century; for Saskatchewan the trend has been downward for three decades; in Alberta and British Columbia for two. In the latter two provinces the British increased in relative importance over the first twenty years of the century.

The downward trends in the proportions of British origin in the populations of the several provinces may be explained in terms of the relative influx of British and foreign immigration, emigration, move-

ment of population between the provinces, different rates of natural increases of the British and non-British ethnic groups and the stationary character of the native Indian population. The relative importance of these influences varies from province to province and from decade to decade. For instance, in New Brunswick, the more rapid increase of the French both by immigration and natural increase was of major importance; in Quebec, the paucity of immigration of British origins and the high rate of natural increase among the native population were the determining factors, and in Ontario, foreign immigration previous to the last decade and the movement of French from the adjacent province of Quebec. During the last ten years immigration to Western Canada virtually ceased and the fertility of the large resident population of foreign extraction, though declining, continued on a much higher level than that of either the native or immigrant British. Differential fertility is especially important in the Prairie Region where such a large proportion of the population is of foreign origin.⁶ In Alberta almost half of the population is now of non-British extraction and in Manitoba and Saskatchewan more than half—indeed, in Saskatchewan, considerably more than half.

The increases, early in the century, in the proportions of British origin in the three provinces west of Manitoba were due partly to heavy immigration of British from Eastern Canada, the United States and Great Britain and in the case of British Columbia, partly to the influx of native British settlers from the Prairie Provinces. Further, in the West the Indian population has declined drastically in relative importance. For example, in Saskatchewan it constituted nearly 20 p.c. of the population in 1901, but in 1921, less than 2 p.c. The existence of this group, which is practically stationary in numbers, would in itself make for percentage increases in the other growing origins and cannot be neglected among the influences accounting for the relative increase of the British in the three western provinces during the early years of the century.

During the last decade, significant increases in the relative importance of the French were confined to the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario and Prince Edward Island. Save in New Brunswick and Quebec, the increases were moderate. Factors contributing to these increases were high fertility, interprovincial migration and possibly to some extent, the return of former French Canadians from the United States.

Since the beginning of the century, the percentage of French in British Columbia and Alberta declined slightly save in the last decade when a fractional rise was recorded; in the other provinces, it either remained virtually stationary (Quebec) or rose moderately save in Ontario and particularly in New Brunswick. In the latter province, the increase

⁶ Fertility among people of European origins is now declining at a rate which is levelling off the difference in fertility between this group of people and those of British origin in the Prairie Provinces.

was quite large. There the proportion of French origin in the population grew from 24.15 p.c. in 1901 to 35.84 p.c. in 1941.

Turning now to the **Continental European** group, in all provinces from Ontario west, definite increases in relative importance are apparent as a rule from 1901 on. The upward trend was, on the whole, less pronounced during the last decade than at any time since the turn of the century principally because of the reduced volume of Continental European immigration. The increases between 1931 and 1941 are attributable mainly to the continued persistence of high fertility rates among persons of foreign extraction. Changes as a rule in the other provinces were not large save in (urban) Quebec.

During the last decade the proportions of **Asiatic** origins began to decrease moderately for Canada as a whole. All of the provinces, excepting Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, showed the same moderate decrease. In British Columbia, the trend has been downward since 1901. In this respect, British Columbia differs from every other province in Canada. A partial explanation of this difference is found in the relatively small numbers of Asiatics in the provinces to the east of British Columbia in 1901. For instance, in Saskatchewan there were only 52 Asiatics while British Columbia already had 19,524. During the four subsequent decades, the actual number of Asiatics in British Columbia increased by 22,948, yet the total population grew still more rapidly, resulting in a net decrease in the proportion of Asiatics in that province. In Saskatchewan, on the other hand, the numerical increase was only 3,368, but this represented a rate of increase on the original 52 which was much greater than that of the total population. The absolute increase in British Columbia was approximately seven times greater than in Saskatchewan. The situation is analogous as between British Columbia and the other provinces. As has been said, the continued decline in the relative importance of the Asiatic population in British Columbia despite exceedingly high rates of natural increase among the Japanese, should be associated with the unusually large additions to the population of British Columbia through immigration. This immigration came from abroad during the first three decades of the century and from other parts of Canada up to the present time. Despite generally low birth rates, between 1931 and 1941, the population of British Columbia increased about 2 p.c. faster than that of any other provincial division and three fifths more rapidly than that of Canada as a whole. This achievement clearly indicates heavy additions from sources outside the province.

The declining relative importance of the **North American Indian** has been continuous since the beginning of the century. It is marked in all provinces from Manitoba west.

The Birthplaces of the Population by Provinces.—Table 5 (p. 196) shows the distribution of the population by birthplace for Canada and the provinces

in 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1941. Tables 6 and 7 arrange the data for the European-born by geographical and linguistic groups and Table 8 presents a summary for Canada and the provinces. The information in these rather formidable tables may best be presented by the use of charts. (See Figure 20, for graphical presentation of 1941 data by broad nativity groups.)

The nine provinces, arranged in order of the percentage of their population Canadian-born in 1941, are as shown in Table V (see Figure 20).

The first point to note is the wide variation in the proportions. In 1941, the percentage Canadian-born was over one and a half times as high in Prince Edward Island as in British Columbia. Indeed, from Quebec east, the proportions were on an entirely different level from those in Ontario and Western Canada. The percentage of Canadian-born fluctuates so violently that the traveller finds on reaching the Pacific Coast that he has passed from the far east where less than 3 p.c. of the population was born outside Canada to the extreme west where nearly two fifths are of non-Canadian birth.

A comparison of the proportions Canadian-born in 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1941 shows that the provinces stand in virtually the same rank at all four census dates. In the East, the proportion Canadian-born was slightly larger in 1941 than in 1931. In Ontario, it was appreciably larger. From Manitoba west, on the other hand, the Canadian-born constituted a materially larger proportion of the population in 1941. The principal explanation seems to be that the high fertility of earlier immigrants coupled with their relatively large numbers resulted in a great increase in the Canadian-born children of foreign origins in that part of Canada.

The proportions of the population born in the British Isles and other British countries and territories at the close of the last four decades are tabulated in Table VI. Attention again is directed to the wide range of the percentages. In contrast with the Canadian-born, the proportion of the population born in the British Isles and other British countries and territories is very much heavier from Ontario west than in Quebec and the Maritimes. The proportion of British immigrants in the population of the five western provinces is two to five times greater than in Nova Scotia, which shows the highest percentage of any of the four eastern provinces. Thus the effect of British-born immigration in the past generation on the composition of the population in the various provinces has been to give a more than proportionate number of this class of settler to Ontario and the four western provinces.

British Columbia in particular has consistently received a proportion of British-born immigration in excess of that province's proportion of the total population of Canada. In 1941, as at the three previous census dates, that province showed much the largest percentage of her population British-born. While Ontario has received a greater absolute number

PERCENTAGES OF THE POPULATION CANADIAN-BORN, BRITISH-BORN
AND FOREIGN-BORN, BY PROVINCES, 1941

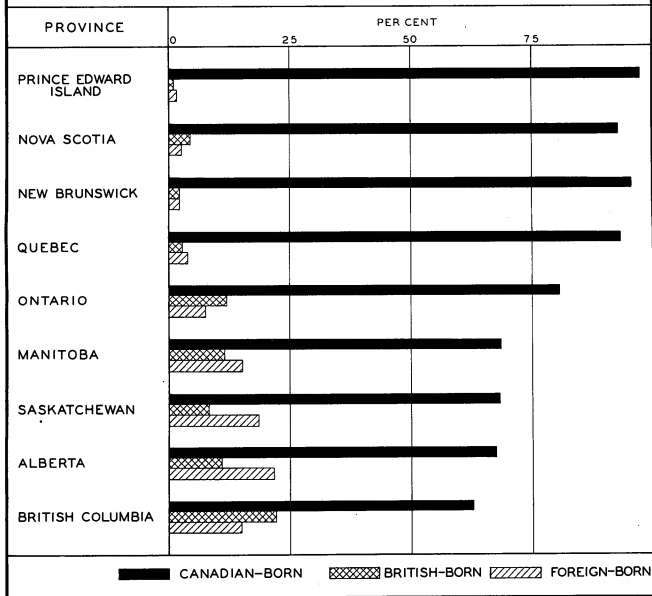


Figure 20. The above chart emphasizes the exceptionally large proportion of immigrants in the population of Western, as compared with Eastern Canada. In Ontario, British immigrants outnumber foreign by a considerable margin. The same is true of Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Immigration to the Prairie Provinces, on the other hand, has been overwhelmingly foreign.

of British-born immigrants than British Columbia, her population is several times larger, so that British-born immigrants constitute a much smaller percentage of the total.

During the last decade significant declines have occurred in the proportions of British-born in the populations of all provinces. The decreasing importance of British-born immigrants finds its

principal explanation in the virtual cessation of immigration (including British) into Canada as a whole coupled with the growing volume of natural increase. High mortality among earlier immigrants because of age also contributed to the decline.

Table VII presents similar figures for the foreign-born. A cursory examination of the data for 1941 reveals that the proportions of persons of alien na-

TABLE V. Percentage of the Population Canadian-born, Canada and Provinces, 1911-41

Province	P.c. Canadian-born			
	1911	1921	1931	1941
CANADA	77.98	77.75	77.76	82.45
Prince Edward Island	97.25	97.33	96.83	97.43
New Brunswick	94.80	94.47	94.02	95.50
Quebec	92.67	92.01	91.24	93.28
Nova Scotia	92.63	91.69	91.85	92.95
Ontario	79.90	78.13	76.56	80.64
Manitoba	58.64	63.55	66.21	73.47
Saskatchewan	50.52	60.44	65.44	73.34
Alberta	43.25	53.55	58.21	67.55
British Columbia	43.14	50.34	53.98	62.74

TABLE VI. Percentage of the Population British-born, Canada and Provinces, 1911-41

Province	P.c. British-born			
	1911	1921	1931	1941
CANADA	11.57	12.12	11.42	8.72
British Columbia	30.06	30.62	27.30	22.28
Ontario	14.19	15.65	15.34	11.86
Manitoba	20.60	18.53	15.15	11.37
Alberta	18.61	16.88	14.86	10.86
Saskatchewan	16.45	13.24	10.55	8.20
Nova Scotia	5.13	5.63	5.27	4.42
Quebec	3.62	3.80	3.86	2.75
New Brunswick	2.89	2.75	3.11	2.25
Prince Edward Island	1.74	1.20	1.31	0.94

TABLE VII. Percentage of the Population Foreign-born, Canada and Provinces, 1911-41

Province	P.c. foreign-born			
	1911	1921	1931	1941
CANADA	10.44	10.13	10.82	8.81
Alberta	38.13	29.56	26.92	21.58
Saskatchewan	33.02	26.31	23.60	18.46
Manitoba	20.74	17.91	18.63	15.14
British Columbia	26.78	19.02	18.70	14.97
Ontario	5.89	6.21	8.09	7.49
Quebec	3.71	4.18	4.90	3.95
Nova Scotia	2.23	2.67	2.87	2.62
New Brunswick	2.31	2.77	2.86	2.25
Prince Edward Island	1.00	1.46	1.85	1.62

tivity in the populations of the four western provinces are quite in a class by themselves. While Ontario ranks along with the Prairie Provinces in the percentage of British-born immigrants in her population, she stands far below them when it comes to the foreign-born. In the generation prior to 1931, the Prairie Provinces as a whole absorbed about half again as many foreign-as British-born immigrants. This performance is in striking contrast with that of Ontario which took twice as many British as foreign. British Columbia stands midway between with almost 50 p.c. more British than foreign. Such

differences have been an important contributory cause of the lack of ethnic homogeneity as between the several political divisions of Canada. Perhaps the underlying reason for this unevenness of spread as between the two classes of immigrants is that immigration from the highly industrialized British Isles has been predominantly urban in origin and naturally has been attracted in greater volume to the rapidly growing towns and cities of Ontario and British Columbia, while the agricultural opportunities of the Prairies have had a greater appeal for the more rural immigrants from Continental Europe.

In this connection, a very significant change is taking place. In the four western provinces, the percentage of foreign-born in the population has declined steadily since the beginning of the century. In all five eastern provinces, the proportion has consistently increased up to 1931, and decreased only moderately in the last decade because of the comparative cessation of immigration. Obviously, a greater proportion of foreign immigration appears to be finding its way to Eastern Canada than formerly and a smaller proportion is going west. Further light is thrown on this shift, in the chapter on rural and urban distribution. If there be any value in historical analogies, the experience of the United States would suggest that the tendency is likely to continue if and when immigration to Canada is again resumed.

As in the case of the British-born, persons of foreign birth still constitute very small proportions of the population in both Quebec and the Maritimes.

It is also instructive to examine similar figures for the North Western and South, Eastern and Central Europeans separately as shown in Tables VIII and IX.

The range of fluctuations for the **North Western Europeans** is again impressive although in point of absolute magnitude the figures are naturally smaller than those previously considered. As in the case of all foreign-born, a distinct drop appears in the proportion of Northern Europeans as we pass from Manitoba to Ontario and eastward. It is interesting to find that Alberta has a higher proportion of North Western European immigrants in her population than any other province in Canada. In 1941, it was thirty-six times greater than that for Prince Edward Island, about sixteen times greater than in the Maritimes generally, nine times that of Quebec and five times that of Ontario. As indicated above, natural increase and fluctuations in the volume of immigration and emigration are the principal factors in terms of which decade to decade variations may be explained.

The relative percentage of the **South, Eastern and Central European** born in the various provinces appears in Table IX. Notice in the first place that the variation in the percentage shows a greater range between the provinces than was found in the figures for North Western European immigrants. Aside, however, from the greater spread and the

TABLE VIII. Percentage of the Population North Western European-born, Canada and Provinces, 1911-41

Province	P.c. born in North Western Europe			
	1911	1921	1931	1941
CANADA	1.80	1.51	1.73	1.26
Alberta	6.36	4.53	5.05	3.62
British Columbia	4.41	2.91	3.97	3.20
Saskatchewan	5.95	4.33	4.26	3.06
Manitoba	4.66	3.46	3.30	2.36
Ontario	0.96	0.73	0.96	0.75
Quebec	0.33	0.47	0.56	0.40
Nova Scotia	0.38	0.41	0.40	0.32
New Brunswick	0.27	0.25	0.33	0.23
Prince Edward Island	0.02	0.38	0.17	0.10

TABLE IX. Percentage of the Population South, Eastern and Central European-born, Canada and Provinces, 1911-41

Province	P.c. born in South, Eastern and Central Europe			
	1911	1921	1931	1941
CANADA	3.74	3.68	5.06	4.34
Manitoba	12.09	10.57	12.34	10.29
Alberta	9.21	7.26	10.31	9.14
Saskatchewan	12.45	9.94	10.88	8.92
Ontario	2.43	2.74	4.65	4.52
British Columbia	5.43	3.07	4.40	4.25
Quebec	1.50	1.70	2.35	1.81
Nova Scotia	0.67	0.70	0.85	0.60
New Brunswick	0.29	0.25	0.26	0.20
Prince Edward Island	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02

fact that the percentages generally are from two to three times larger for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, the distributions depicted by the two sets of figures are much the same. In the three Prairie Provinces, South, Eastern and Central European immigrants form a much larger proportion of the total population than in any other part of Canada. British Columbia and Ontario rank next with about two fifths as large a proportion as that obtaining in the Prairies. Passing eastward to Quebec and the Maritimes, the decline is very marked. The proportions in the four western provinces were considerably lower in 1921 than in 1911, increased generally between 1921 and 1931 and declined in all nine provinces during the last decade.

In connection with the provincial distribution of the **Scandinavian-born**, it is rather significant that only from Manitoba westward has that group other than a very negligible place in the population. The percentages were smaller than at the previous census for all four nativities.

One also finds a larger proportion of persons of **Germanic** birth in the West than in the East, though the differences are not so marked as with the Scandinavians. In all cases the proportions were lower in 1921 than in 1911, and with one or two minor exceptions they were higher in 1931. A decline was general over the last decade.

TABLE X. Percentage of the Population Scandinavian-born, Four Western Provinces of Canada, 1911-41

Province	P.c. born in Scandinavian countries			
	1911	1921	1931	1941
Alberta	3.67	2.68	3.00	2.17
British Columbia	3.01	2.01	2.80	2.15
Saskatchewan	3.28	2.57	2.42	1.75
Manitoba	2.39	1.83	1.70	1.22

TABLE XI. Percentage of the Population Germanic-born, Canada and Provinces, 1911-41

Province	P.c. born in Germanic countries			
	1911	1921	1931	1941
CANADA	0.71	0.51	0.65	0.46
Alberta	2.20	1.36	1.66	1.16
Saskatchewan	2.07	1.26	1.45	1.00
Manitoba	1.59	1.08	1.20	0.83
British Columbia	1.08	0.54	0.83	0.74
Ontario	0.64	0.43	0.58	0.43
Quebec	0.17	0.15	0.22	0.16
Nova Scotia	0.24	0.19	0.17	0.14
New Brunswick	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06
Prince Edward Island	0.01	—	0.03	0.02

As in the case of the Germanic group, greater uniformity appears in the distribution of persons claiming **Latin and Greek** nativity in the more populous provinces of Canada. Yet a glance at the figures shows that even of this group the West has received more than her proportionate share and the Maritimes much less. The proportion of the popula-

tion of Canada born in these countries has declined during the last decade. The Roumanians are relatively more numerous in the rural sections of the Prairie Provinces and the Italians and Greeks in the more urban provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia.

TABLE XII. Percentage of the Population Born in Latin and Greek Countries, Canada and Provinces, 1911-41

Province	P.c. born in Latin and Greek countries			
	1911	1921	1931	1941
CANADA	0.52	0.70	0.85	0.65
Alberta	0.52	0.98	1.48	0.93
Ontario	0.69	0.69	1.00	0.88
British Columbia	2.24	1.07	1.09	0.85
Saskatchewan	0.06	1.05	1.22	0.76
Quebec	0.35	0.61	0.64	0.48
Manitoba	0.16	0.61	0.72	0.44
Nova Scotia	0.15	0.19	0.20	0.14
New Brunswick	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.04
Prince Edward Island	0.01	0.01	0.01	-

The figures for the Slavic group⁷ are shown in Table XIII. The magnitude of the differences in the proportions of foreign-born Slavs in the populations of the several provinces is at once obvious. The above average concentrations in the Prairie Provinces are especially noticeable. In Manitoba, 9.59 p.c. of the population consists of immigrants from Slavic countries, i.e., almost a tenth of the total. The proportions are somewhat lower in Saskatchewan and Alberta, but still well over twice as large as in Ontario and British Columbia which rank next highest. Over the last decade, every province but Ontario and British Columbia witnessed a decrease in the percentage of resident Slavic immigrants.

⁷ Immigrants born in Slavic countries include a considerable number who are Jewish by origin.

The rank of the provinces according to the proportions of **United States-born** is interesting. (See Table XIV.) Alberta and Saskatchewan show by far the largest proportions of their populations born in the United States. The percentages gradually decline on passing eastward yet, unlike those for any of the nativity groups previously examined, they are by no means negligible for the Maritime Provinces. For some time there has been a considerable movement of both British and French Canadian origins from the Eastern States back to Canada and it is believed that this migration largely accounts for the percentages of American-born in the East being larger than the percentages for other immigrants. During the last decade, however, the movement ceased to be of importance except to Nova Scotia. In all other provinces the proportions declined.

TABLE XIII. Percentage of the Population Born in Slavic Countries, Canada and Provinces, 1911-41

Province	P.c. born in Slavic countries			
	1911	1921	1931	1941
CANADA	2.91	2.72	3.64	3.20
Manitoba	11.66	9.72	11.31	9.59
Saskatchewan	11.05	8.09	8.82	7.48
Alberta	8.01	5.81	8.06	7.45
Ontario	1.40	1.64	2.78	2.82
British Columbia	2.38	1.58	2.45	2.72
Quebec	1.13	1.07	1.48	1.19
Nova Scotia	0.44	0.47	0.56	0.40
New Brunswick	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.13
Prince Edward Island	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01

TABLE XIV. Percentage of the Population United States-born, Canada and Provinces, 1911-41

Province	P.c. born in the United States			
	1911	1921	1931	1941
CANADA	4.21	4.26	3.32	2.72
Alberta	21.74	16.97	10.79	8.25
Saskatchewan	14.14	11.57	7.92	6.10
British Columbia	9.57	6.66	5.00	4.39
Manitoba	3.54	3.55	2.56	2.16
Ontario	2.20	2.41	2.11	1.90
New Brunswick	1.64	2.13	2.15	1.74
Quebec	1.49	1.78	1.72	1.51
Nova Scotia	0.98	1.34	1.41	1.49
Prince Edward Island	0.89	1.37	1.57	1.40

The proportions of Asiatics in the various provinces appear in Table XV. The table emphasizes two significant facts. First, that between 1931 and 1941, declines in the proportion of Asiatics occurred in the populations of eight of the nine provinces and in Western Canada these declines were marked;^a and second, that the relative proportion of Asiatics in British Columbia is over seven times greater than

that in the next highest province (Alberta) and over thirty times greater than in the lowest (Prince Edward Island). In British Columbia, there are as many Asiatic immigrants as Scandinavians or Slavs; and they outnumber the Latin and Greek and Germanic-born by from three to four times. During the last decade, the Asiatic-born have decreased as a whole, although a moderate tendency to overflow from the Coast region to the eastern portion of the Prairies still appears to persist.

^a Since 1941 the Japanese have been distributed rather widely east of the Rocky Mountains.

TABLE XV. Percentage of the Population Asiatic-born, Canada and Provinces, 1911-41

Province	P.c. born in Asiatic countries			
	1911	1921	1931	1941
CANADA	0.57	0.61	0.58	0.39
British Columbia	6.88	6.22	5.15	2.96
Alberta	0.59	0.68	0.56	0.39
Saskatchewan	0.30	0.40	0.41	0.28
Ontario	0.22	0.26	0.27	0.21
Manitoba	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.18
Quebec	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.12
Nova Scotia	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.12
Prince Edward Island	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.08
New Brunswick	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.06

The purpose of the above detailed analysis is to emphasize the differences in the population structure of the English-speaking provinces of Canada and to draw attention to the role of immigration in contributing to the increasing ethnic heterogeneity

as between the major political divisions of the country. The situation may be summarized from several angles each throwing light on a different aspect of the problem.

A comparison between the 1931 and 1921 figures emphasizes certain significant changes in the nativity distribution of the population. First, the proportion of British-born immigrants in the populations of all four western provinces continued to decline rapidly, in Ontario and Nova Scotia almost held its own, and in the other three eastern provinces it showed slight increases. A similar downward trend characterized the foreign-born as a whole in the region west of the Great Lakes, while a definite upward trend was in evidence from Ontario east. These figures suggest, among other things, a marked shifting of the relative capacity of Eastern and Western Canada for absorbing immigration from other countries whether British or foreign. Further analysis reveals that the declining proportion of foreign-born in the West was attributable not only to the complete cessation of immigration from the United States but to actual withdrawals of persons of United States birth and on a fairly large scale. There was no falling off of European immigration as compared with that of the previous decade. The proportions of South, Eastern and Central European-born showed notable increases over the ten-year period. This was especially true of the Slavs (including some of Jew-

ish origin) and to a lesser degree of the Latins and Greeks. Even the Germanic immigrants constituted a slightly larger percentage of the population of all four western provinces in 1931 than in 1921. For the Scandinavians gains and losses were equally divided. In the East, on the other hand, the United States-born about held their own in the population, the proportions showing slight decreases in Ontario and Quebec, and slight increases in the Maritimes. The same was true generally of British-born immigrants, while the central provinces, particularly, absorbed somewhat more than their usual share of European immigration as a whole.

In 1941, the distribution of the several nativity groups in Canada was very similar to that in 1931. In almost every instance, however, the percentages declined because of the cessation of immigration. This change may be demonstrated, and probably with greater clarity, by comparing the percentage changes in the absolute numerical strength of the several nativities in the nine provinces. The figures are presented in Table XVI and the reader is left to make his own analysis.

TABLE XVI. Percentage Changes in Population by Broad Nativity Groups, Canada and Provinces, 1931-41

Province	P.c. increase			
	Total	British-born	European-born	United States-born
CANADA	10.89	- 15.23	- 8.50	- 9.32
Prince Edward Island	7.96	- 22.52	- 32.40	- 3.26
Nova Scotia	12.70	- 5.37	- 15.18	+ 19.54
New Brunswick	12.05	- 19.20	- 17.99	- 9.57
Quebec	15.92	- 17.06	- 11.04	+ 1.66
Ontario	10.37	- 14.67	3.97	- 0.93
Manitoba	4.23	- 21.74	- 15.72	- 12.08
Saskatchewan	- 2.80	- 27.18	- 23.12	- 25.19
Alberta	8.82	- 20.41	- 9.61	- 16.82
British Columbia	17.80	- 3.87	+ 4.94	+ 3.45

It is instructive also to summarize the findings from the point of view of the relative importance of the different classes of immigrants in the population of the individual provinces as at the last census (Table 5). In Prince Edward Island, 1.62 p.c. of the population were foreign-born; this was made up of 1.40 p.c. from the United States and 0.22 p.c. from all other foreign countries. It is thus seen that the only significant foreign immigration to Prince Edward Island has been from the country to the south. In Nova Scotia out of 2.62 p.c. foreign-born, more than a half came from the United States and approximately one third from Europe; and in New Brunswick, with

2.25 p.c. foreign-born over three quarters of that number reported themselves of United States birth. Thus, in the Maritime Provinces, while the actual percentages of foreign-born are comparatively small, the great bulk of them came from the Eastern States. In this section of Canada the proportion of immigrants born in the British Isles was only slightly smaller than that born in all foreign countries put together.

The latter statement also holds true of Quebec. In that province of the 3.95 p.c. foreign-born somewhat over half were from Europe, mostly from Slavic

and Latin and Greek countries. Practically the whole of the balance came from the United States. In Ontario, on the other hand, the proportion of British-born immigrants is half again as great as of foreign-born. Ontario and British Columbia are unique in this respect. Of the 7.49 p.c. foreign-born in Ontario, nearly three quarters were from Europe and 1.90 p.c. from the United States. Of the Continental Europeans the majority came from South, Eastern and Central countries, those born in Slavic countries contributing the largest proportion.

Passing westward the proportion of foreign-born and British-born is again reversed. In Manitoba, the foreign-born outnumbered immigrants from the British Isles by almost 30 p.c.; in Saskatchewan and Alberta, there were over twice as many foreign- as British-born. In the Prairie Provinces, immigration from foreign countries greatly exceeded that from the Old Land. Of the 15.1 p.c. foreign-born in the population of Manitoba, about 84 p.c. were from Europe and 14 p.c. from the United States. In Saskatchewan, of the 18.46 p.c. foreign-born, two-thirds were from Europe and one-third from the United States and in Alberta, persons born in the United States constituted two fifths of all foreign-born residents. Thus American immigration tends to become relatively more important in passing from east to west, the percentage being largest in Alberta. In British Columbia, the relative importance of American immigration declines again.

As was intimated above, Manitoba showed 84 p.c. of her foreign-born from European countries. It is interesting to note the distribution of their places of birth. Those born in South, Eastern and Central Europe were over four times more numerous than those coming from North Western parts of the continent, and nine tenths of the South, Eastern and Central European immigrants came from Slavic countries. Indeed, in Manitoba there were four times as many immigrants of Slavic birth as from all Northern European countries combined. Of the North Western Europeans those of Scandinavian birth were slightly in excess of those born in Germanic countries.

Saskatchewan had over twice as many foreign- as British-born, and just under two thirds of the former were of European birth. This province had a slightly larger proportion of North Western Europeans than had Manitoba, but South, Eastern and Central Europeans were still almost three times as numerous as those from North Western Europe. A similar situation obtains in Alberta.

Because of the heavy preponderance of British origin among the United States immigrants to Canada, Alberta, though showing much the largest percentage foreign-born of all the provinces in Canada, is not so foreign ethnically as the crude figures suggest. Verification of this statement is found in Table 4.

British Columbia, like Ontario, has a much larger number of British- than foreign-born immigrants. In this respect she differs from the Prairie Provinces. Moreover, while her proportion foreign-born is about equal to that of Manitoba, their distribution is unique in that they are much more evenly divided between Europe, Asia and the United States. With 7.55 p.c. of her population of European birth, 2.96 of Asiatic and 4.39 born in the United States, we have an alignment quite different from that in any other province of Canada.

Table XVII presents a summary from still a different point of view. It ranks the provinces according to the relative percentages of the population born in specified countries and groups of countries. A few interesting facts may be mentioned. While Prince Edward Island has the largest percentage Canadian-born, it shows the lowest proportion of immigrants from all countries except the Scandinavian and Asiatic. British Columbia has the highest proportion born in the British countries (other than Canada) and in Asia. Alberta has the highest percentage foreign-born; this province also leads in the proportion born in the United States and in North Western Europe and also in Scandinavian, Germanic, Latin and Greek countries. Manitoba has the highest proportion of South, Eastern and Central Europeans and also of Slavic birth.

TABLE XVII. Provinces ranked according to Percentage of Population of Specified Birthplace, Canada, 1941

Rank	Birthplace										
	Canada	British countries	Foreign countries	North Western Europe	South, Eastern and Central Europe	Scandinavian countries	Germanic countries	Latin and Greek countries	Slavic countries	U.S.A.	Asiatic countries
1	P.E.I.	B.C.	Alta.	Alta.	Man.	Alta.	Alta.	Alta.	Man.	Alta.	B.C.
2	N.B.	Ont.	Sask.	B.C.	Alta.	B.C.	Sask.	Ont.	Sask.	Sask.	Alta.
3	Que.	Man.	Man.	Sask.	Sask.	Sask.	Man.	B.C.	Alta.	B.C.	Sask.
4	N.S.	Alta.	B.C.	Man.	Ont.	Man.	B.C.	Sask.	Ont.	Man.	Ont.
5	Ont.	Sask.	Ont.	Ont.	B.C.	Ont.	Ont.	Que.	B.C.	Ont.	Man.
6	Man.	N.S.	Que.	Que.	Que.	N.B.	Que.	Man.	Que.	N.B.	Que.
7	Sask.	Que.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	N.S.	Que.	N.S.
8	Alta.	N.B.	N.B.	N.B.	N.B.	P.E.I.	N.B.	N.B.	N.B.	N.S.	P.E.I.
9	B.C.	P.E.I.	P.E.I.	P.E.I.	P.E.I.	Que.	P.E.I.	P.E.I.	P.E.I.	P.E.I.	N.B.

As further illustrating these differences, Table XVIII divides the immigrants resident in each province in 1941 into two classes, *viz.*, foreign-born and British-born. Frequent references to this division have been interspersed throughout the preceding text, but a brief *résumé* may not be out of place at this point. While for Canada, slightly under one half of those born outside Canada came from British Empire countries, variation as between the provinces is very marked. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, British-born constituted only about one third of all resident immigrants and foreign-born two thirds; and in Prince Edward Island, British-born represented under two fifths and foreign-born (including many from the United States) over three fifths. Over three fifths of the resident immigrants in Nova Scotia and Ontario, on the other hand, were of British origin and nearly three fifths of those in British Columbia. In New

Brunswick, Quebec and Manitoba, the distribution more closely approximated that for Canada, as a whole, with Quebec and Manitoba favouring the foreign natives.

Comparison of the 1941, 1931 and 1921 figures in Table XVIII provides further evidence of the declining importance of the British and the increasing proportion of the foreign-born in the immigrant population of the country. This trend appears in all provinces save one (New Brunswick) and is most marked in Ontario, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and Quebec. In these provinces the foreign-born constituted a proportion of resident immigrants from 6 to 10 p.c. larger in 1941 than in 1921. Corresponding declines, of course, occurred in the percentages of immigrants of British birth.

TABLE XVIII. Percentages Foreign-born and British-born of the Immigrant Population, Canada and Provinces, 1921, 1931 and 1941

Province	P.c. foreign-born			P.c. British-born		
	1921	1931	1941	1921	1931	1941
CANADA	45.52	48.65	50.23	54.48	51.35	49.72
Prince Edward Island	54.59	58.38	63.14	45.41	41.62	36.82
Nova Scotia	32.15	35.24	37.13	67.85	64.76	62.76
New Brunswick	50.09	47.90	50.08	49.91	52.10	49.82
Quebec	52.35	55.98	58.83	47.65	44.02	41.03
Ontario	28.38	34.54	38.70	71.62	65.47	61.25
Manitoba	49.13	55.13	57.09	50.87	44.87	42.88
Saskatchewan	66.51	68.29	69.23	33.49	31.71	30.75
Alberta	63.64	64.43	66.51	36.36	35.57	33.47
British Columbia	38.30	40.62	40.17	61.70	59.38	59.81
Yukon and Northwest Territories	62.30	59.59	64.94	37.70	40.41	35.06

The Extent to Which Each Province Has Shared in the Total Immigration.—Hitherto our discussion has centred on the proportions of various origins in the population of each province, and more particularly of the foreign-born portions of specified ethnic groups. It is interesting further to see how the provinces have been sharing in the actual number of immigrants coming to Canada. Table 9 presents this material for the British-born and foreign-born.

Of the total, Ontario had 45 p.c. of the British-born immigrants resident in Canada at the date of the last census; British Columbia came second with 18 p.c.; the Prairie Provinces had about 8 p.c. each. Ontario, thus, has resident within her boundaries more immigrants from the British Isles than the whole of Canada west of the Great Lakes. Quebec, with 9.2 p.c., is the only other eastern province which has any considerable number of British-born immigrants. The Table also provides a statistical

basis for the current opinion as to the very small percentage of British-born immigrants stopping in the Maritime Provinces. That this holds true for the foreign immigrants as well, is made clear in the lower section.

During the 1921-31 decade, the Maritimes as a whole, and more especially Ontario and Quebec, received a somewhat larger share of British-born immigration than in previous decades of this century, and the West, with the possible exception of Alberta, a smaller proportion. The change was even more marked in the case of the foreign-born. Of the foreign immigrants who came to Canada between 1926 and 1931, and between 1921 and 1925, 47.12 p.c. and 46.21 p.c., respectively, were resident in Ontario and Quebec combined in 1931, as against approximately 35 p.c. for those arriving between 1911 and 1921 and 26 p.c. for those arriving during the first decade of the present century. Almost exactly half of the for-

eign immigrants settling in Canada between 1921 and 1931 were domiciled in Eastern Canada at the 1931 Census; this compares with 27.5 p.c. for those who arrived between 1901 and 1911. These figures direct attention again to one of the most significant changes which has taken place in our population structure during past decades. As was mentioned above, Canada seems to be repeating the experience of the Republic to the South. As the more accessible free agricultural land is taken up, or when for any other reason agriculture becomes less attractive, immigration tends to concentrate in the urban centres especially of the more industrialized sections of the country. Recent decades have witnessed just such a shift in the direction of Canadian immigration; it may be even more marked in the future if immigration should be resumed, unless some unforeseen and radical change occurs in the economic life of the nation.

A decade of immigration, however, was not sufficient to correct the unevenness created by a generation of foreign settlement largely directed toward the West. An overwhelming majority of the immigrants of foreign origins are still to be found in Western Canada with the result that the nativity as well as the ethnical composition of the population in the western and eastern parts of Canada is still

radically different. In so far as differences in population composition make for differences in culture, using that word in the widest sense of the term, the material presented in this chapter would seem to merit very careful consideration by all who are interested in the problem of Canadian national unity.

Number of Immigrants in Each Province.—Before closing the present chapter reference should be made to the numerical distribution of the foreign-born for a few of the important countries from which Canada draws her immigrants. This is done in Table 10. Little comment is necessary in this connection, for the facts are presented very clearly in the table.

Of the foreign-born in Canada, more have come from the United States than from any other single country, and of those Ontario has the most, with Alberta coming second and Saskatchewan third. Of hardly less significance is the fact that in 1941, Saskatchewan had 18,381 fewer United States-born residents than in 1931, Alberta 13,277 fewer and Manitoba 2,163 less—a net loss for the Prairie Provinces of nearly 34,000. The number of United States-born in Eastern Canada and in British Columbia, on the other hand, remained more or less stationary except in Nova Scotia, where there was an increase of as many as 1,400.

CHAPTER III

Urban and Rural Distribution

It is important in studying assimilation to know which origins tend to concentrate in rural districts and which congregate in urban parts. The influences of rural and urban surroundings are in many respects quite different, and a study of the rural and urban distribution of the various origins and of the foreign-born throws considerable light on such questions as intermarriage, literacy, naturalization, infant mortality, etc.⁹

Certain questions present themselves in this connection. First, what peoples concentrate in urban districts and to what extent? Which origins tend to congregate in large cities? How do the origins differ in their rural and urban distribution in the various provinces? Are the men or women more urban, and why? To the above questions and to some others this chapter suggests answers.

It might be mentioned in passing that there are two extreme conditions respecting urban and rural distribution very unfavourable to the assimilation of the foreigner. First, rural isolation, and secondly, the tendency too often observed in large cities, for particular origins to segregate in separate wards or districts.

In order to avoid a confusing multiplicity of figures, attention is centred on the percentage urban throughout this section. A high percentage urban for a given origin naturally implies a correspondingly low percentage in rural districts, and vice versa. Such inferences as a rule are left to the reader. The distinction between rural and urban is that followed by the census; when not otherwise stated, "urban" includes those living in all incorporated cities, towns and villages, while the remainder of the population is tabulated as "rural".¹⁰ For certain specified sections supplementary computations have been made defining as "urban" all persons dwelling in communities of 1,000 and over.

Percentage of Urban Residents Among the Immigrant Population.—Table 11 gives the percentage urban of the immigrant population by countries of birth for Canada and for each province. Tables 12 and 13 group the European-born, other than British and French, into geographical and linguistic classes. Finally, Table XXI presents a summary for specified groups of countries of birth.

Before proceeding with a detailed discussion one is reminded that during the past four or five decades there has been a radical shifting in the

⁹ For a general discussion of the rural-urban problem in Canada, see "1931 Census Monograph No. 6" by S.A. Cudmore and H.G. Caldwell. See also 1931 Census, Vol. I. Chapter II.

¹⁰ For information respecting the policy followed by the individual provinces in the matter of incorporating towns and villages and the procedure followed in the Census tabulations, see 1931 Census, Vol. II, p. 139.

distribution of the Canadian population as between urban and rural districts. While in 1891 less than 32 p.c. of the population was urban, by 1941, over 54 p.c. lived in incorporated cities, towns and villages. The change has been continuous throughout the period although it slowed down perceptibly during the past decade when the proportion increased only from 53.70 p.c. to 54.34 p.c. In this shifting of the population from rural to urban districts Canada is by no means unique. The same change has characterized virtually all western nations to a greater or less degree during the past century.

Fixing attention first on the broad nativity groups, it is seen that as a class the foreign-born in Canada on the whole have a slightly lower percentage urban than does the total population (Table 11, Col. 1). The same holds true of Europeans as a group—although there are many individual exceptions—and of the United States-born. The Asiatic-born, on the other hand, are much more urban than the population as a whole. Taken as a group, they display a more marked propensity for urban life than any other major class of immigrants and the proportion would have been even higher were it not for the presence of large numbers of rural Japanese. It may be surprising to some to find the immigrants from the British Isles with 68.38 p.c. urban and those from the other British countries and territories with 76.17 p.c. Whatever may have been their original intention on coming to Canada, it is significant that over two thirds of the immigrants, who have come to Canada from British countries, were living in urban centres in 1941. Obviously, Continental European as well as United States immigration has included a larger proportion of agriculturists, while the majority of the British- and Asiatic-born have followed commercial, industrial, professional and other urban occupations.

North Western Europeans are appreciably less urban than those from South, Eastern and Central Europe. By 1941, the percentage urban for the former group was 40.66 p.c., for the latter, 54.31 p.c. Immigration from North Western Continental Europe was earlier; it has been predominantly rural in domicile. The newer immigration from South, Eastern and Central Europe has tended to gravitate toward incorporated cities, towns and villages.

When the foreign-born are classed in linguistic groups (Table 13) the Scandinavians are found to be the least urban of all (35.95 p.c.). The Germanic group, with a percentage of only 41.92 living in urban districts, ranks second. Of the Slavic and the Latins and Greeks, on the other hand, much larger proportions live in incorporated cities, towns and villages. The percentage for the former was 51.60 p.c. and for the Latins and Greeks 69.56 p.c.—a figure slightly greater than the percentage urban for immigrants from the British Isles. Thus, among the Continental Europeans, the Scandinavians are the most rural and the Latins and Greeks the most urban.

A more detailed examination of the tables reveals certain interesting peculiarities in the behaviour of the populations of specific countries of

birth. Of the North Western Europeans, immigrants from France are the most urban, the Swiss, Icelanders follow, then the Germans, Belgians, Danish and immigrants from the Netherlands. The most rural of the immigrants from the northwest of Europe are the Swedish and Norwegians. Indeed, of all immigrants, the Norwegians and Swedish show the largest percentages living in rural districts.

Of the immigrants from South, Eastern and Central Europe, the highest percentage urban is that of the Greeks; in fact, of all individual nationalities, the Greeks display the most marked tendency to concentrate in urban districts. The Italians also have a very high figure, with nearly 80 p.c. living in incorporated cities, towns and villages. These two are in a class by themselves in comparison with the other South, Eastern and Central Europeans. Passing from the south to the east of Europe one finds that the Bulgarians, Yugoslavs and Roumanians also show proportions urban considerably higher than that urban for the whole population. The Russians, Poles, Hungarians and Czechoslovaks, on the other hand, are somewhat less urban. The least urban of all South, Eastern and Central Europeans are those born in Austria and Finland.

The marked variations which were found in the 1921 figures suggested that the tendency to urban life was associated with peculiarities of culture rather than of geographical origin. The 1931 and 1941 data confirm this suggestion. Compare, for example, the marked uniformity in the Germanic group with the marked lack of uniformity in the Latin and Greek, where the two Southern European peoples show urban propensities radically more pronounced than do the other Central and Western European members of this sub-classification. Other things being equal, long Canadian residence also makes for a higher percentage urban. The higher figure for the Icelanders than for the other Scandinavians is a case in point. Two additional factors of a somewhat different sort, however, must also be given prominence in explaining either the figures or the change in percentages which has occurred between census dates: first, the changing capacity of rural and urban industry to absorb additional immigration, and second, the relative proportion that recent immigration from a given country constitutes of the total resident immigrant population of that nativity.

During the decade 1921-31, urban industries and urban occupations appear to have been able to absorb a much larger share of the new immigration than have the rural. As a matter of fact, not only did they attract a disproportionate percentage of current immigration (nearly three fifths of the total) but they appear to have suffered less from emigration of earlier immigrants and/or to have gained through a net rural-urban migration of pre-1921 rural immigrant settlers. At any rate, of the estimated net addition to the total immigrant population in Canada between 1921 and 1931 (i.e. actual immigration less emigration and deaths of immigrants) approximately two thirds were urban with the result that, while the percentage urban in the total population increased

from 49.52 p.c. to 53.70 p.c. or 4.18 p.c., the percentage for the total immigrant population increased from 45.68 to 51.42 p.c. or 5.74 p.c. These figures seem to leave no doubt that during the period, urban parts were appreciably more receptive to immigrants generally than were rural.

During the greater part of the decade, 1931-41, both rural and urban industries were depressed. Unemployment was prevalent in the cities and underemployment on the farms. At the same time, immigration virtually ceased except for a certain number of refugees and dependents (mainly from South, Eastern and Central Europe), and a small number of former Canadians and their children returning from the United States. As a result of the depressed economic conditions prevailing during the later years of the preceding decade, there was a larger number of

unemployed immigrants in urban centres in 1931 than in 1941. The combined effect of these and other circumstances was to reduce the intercensal change in the proportions urban to negligible amounts save in the case of a few natives. On balance, for eighteen of the thirty nativity groups the percentage urban increased during the decade—but only moderately.¹¹

Urban and Rural Distribution as between Provinces.—Of all provinces in Canada, Prince Edward Island shows the largest percentage of total population rural and Quebec the largest urban. The provinces with their respective percentages urban are arranged in order of rank in Table XIX.

¹¹ For a discussion of immigration factors, see "1931 Census Monograph No. 4", p. 90.

TABLE XIX. Percentages Urban in the Total Population, Canada and Provinces, 1921-41
(Provinces arranged in order of urban percentages in 1941)

Province	P.c. urban			Rank 1941	Increase in p.c. urban	
	1921	1931	1941		1921- 1931	1931- 1941
CANADA	49.52	53.70	54.34		4.18	0.64
Quebec	56.03	63.10	63.32	1	7.07	0.22
Ontario	58.17	61.08	61.74	2	2.91	0.66
British Columbia	47.19	56.86	54.21	3	9.67	- 2.65
Nova Scotia	43.34	45.17	46.29	4	1.83	1.12
Manitoba	42.88	45.13	44.11	5	2.25	- 1.02
Alberta	37.88	38.07	38.51	6	0.19	0.44
Saskatchewan	28.90	31.56	32.94	7	2.66	1.38
New Brunswick	32.08	31.59	31.36	8	- 0.49	- 0.23
Prince Edward Island	21.55	23.15	25.61	9	1.60	2.46

While the population of Quebec ranks first in respect of concentration in urban localities, that of Ontario comes a close second. It is interesting to see that British Columbia in the extreme west comes third on the list. Among the Prairie Provinces, Manitoba is the most urban and Saskatchewan the most rural. In the Maritimes, Nova Scotia has the largest proportion of its population domiciled in incorporated cities, towns and villages.¹²

¹² When "urban" is defined as domiciled in centres of 1,000 and over, the figure for Ontario was fractionally higher than that for Quebec both in 1931 and 1941 and that for Saskatchewan ranked materially lower than that for New Brunswick. Indeed in 1941 it was lower even than that for Prince Edward Island. The picture is not changed substantially however. The main defect in the present table is that it shows Saskatchewan relatively more urban than it really is.

The changes which have occurred during the past decades are equally significant. In 1921, Ontario ranked as the most urban province in Canada. In 1931, Quebec assumed and has since maintained the lead. Prior to 1931 urbanization had been proceeding three to four times faster in Quebec and British Columbia than in the other provinces. Between 1931 and 1941, the proportion urban increased only fractionally in Quebec and actually declined in British Columbia as also in Manitoba and New Brunswick. All increases which did occur were small.

The distribution of the foreign-born as between rural and urban districts is shown in Table XX.

The order of the provinces is precisely similar to that in 1931. For Canada as a whole, the increase in the percentage urban for the foreign-born

between 1931 and 1941, as during the previous decade, was larger than for the total population, but for the last decade the difference was only fractional (0.91 p.c. compared with 0.64 p.c.). The implication, nevertheless, is that urbanization is proceeding as rapidly among the foreign-born as among the Canadian-born. Despite a slight overall increase in the proportion urban for the foreign-born, six of the nine provinces (including Ontario and Quebec) recorded actual declines in the proportion of immigrants resident in urban parts. The apparent anomaly is probably largely attributable to interprovincial migration. During the decade there was considerable movement notably out of the Prairie Provinces. Foreign-born moving from, say, Saskatchewan to Ontario might well show a larger proportion urban in

their new province of residence than in their province of origin, yet have a considerably smaller proportion urban than foreign-born residents generally in the province to which they have migrated. Any complete explanation of variation in the percentage changes for the individual provinces, of course, must take into account, in addition to interprovincial movements a multitude of other factors among which might be mentioned emigration, general differences in industrial structure, differences in the rates of expansion of important industries, recency of immigration of the foreign-born, their age and sex distribution, country of birth, occupational preferences and so on. A more exhaustive study of the data is left to the interested reader.

TABLE XX. Percentages Urban in the Foreign-born Population, Canada and Provinces, 1921-41
(Provinces arranged in order of urban percentages in 1941)

Province	P.c. urban			Rank 1941	Increase in p.c. urban	
	1921	1931	1941		1921 - 1931	1931 - 1941
CANADA	45.68	51.42	52.33		5.74	0.91
Quebec	84.70	88.32	88.21	1	3.62	- 0.11
Ontario	72.09	71.58	69.05	2	- 0.51	- 2.53
Nova Scotia	63.56	61.10	57.43	3	2.46	- 3.67
British Columbia	43.88	51.93	47.64	4	8.05	- 4.29
Manitoba	42.16	46.99	46.27	5	4.83	- 0.72
New Brunswick	42.64	40.06	41.53	6	- 2.58	1.47
Prince Edward Island	25.33	30.55	28.90	7	5.22	- 1.65
Alberta	25.81	27.99	28.89	8	2.81	0.90
Saskatchewan	21.48	25.59	27.62	9	4.11	2.03

Reverting to Table 11, it is seen that in 1941 the foreign-born were more urban than the Canadian-born in Manitoba and all provinces eastward and less urban in the three provinces farther west. The disparity in rural-urban distribution between immigrants from foreign countries and native Canadians is greatest in the more industrial provinces of the East—Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. In the West, the differences are, on the whole, much smaller, although in Alberta foreign immigrants are materially less urban than the rest of the population.

In every province immigrants from the British Isles are more urban than either the Canadian-born or the foreign-born. Reference has already been made to the urban tendencies of this class of immigrant. In the four western provinces, and particularly the Prairies, British immigrants are very much more urban than immigrants from foreign countries. In the East, the differences are less

marked. The significant fact seems to be that in Canada as a whole, immigration from Great Britain has settled in urban centres to a far greater extent than has immigration from foreign countries in general, and this tendency, while absolutely less, is relatively more marked in the West than in the two large industrial provinces of the East, having regard to the generally smaller proportions of the population as a whole in urban districts in the West. In Saskatchewan, for example, foreign immigrants are appreciably less urban than the population as a whole, while the British Isles-born are almost 50 p.c. more so. Immigrants from the British Isles both in the aggregate and in every province except British Columbia became somewhat more urban during the decade.

The percentage urban of immigrants from the South, Eastern and Central sections of the Continent is greater for every province except Alberta and British Columbia than the proportions urban for

immigrants from the countries of North Western Europe, Save in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Quebec, immigrants from North Western Europe are more rural than the population of the province in which they are domiciled and very much more so in Ontario and in the three far western provinces. In the three latter provinces the South, Eastern and Central Europeans are also much more rural than the total population, but from Manitoba east, they are decidedly more urban. The tendency for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans to concentrate to an abnormally marked extent in cities, when settling in the more densely populated (and more industrialized) East, was commented on when examining both the 1921 and 1931 data. In Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia they continue to be markedly more rural than the populations among whom they live.

Passing to the linguistic classification, similar differences are noted between the proportions living in urban and rural districts in the various provinces. The high percentage of 89.51 p.c. urban for the Scandinavian group in the province of Quebec re-

presents a very small number of resident Scandinavians and is not at all typical of the group as a whole. In fact, figures for Scandinavians for provinces east of Manitoba should not be considered of great importance because of the exceptionally small numbers resident in these eastern provinces. In the West, Manitoba shows the largest proportion of Scandinavians in urban centres—higher than that for the population of the province as a whole. In Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia the percentage urban is much lower for the Scandinavians than for the provincial totals.

Greater importance may be attached to the variation in the percentages urban for the Germanic group because of their somewhat more even distribution throughout the country. From Quebec east (except in New Brunswick), they are more urban than the population as a whole, but from Ontario west, and this includes the provinces where they are relatively more important numerically, they are resident in urban districts to a much smaller extent than the population generally.

TABLE XXI. Summary Showing Percentages Urban of Immigrant Population, by Specified Grouping of Countries of Birth, Canada and Provinces, 1941

Group of countries of birth	Per cent urban in									
	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Total population	54.34	25.61	46.29	31.36	63.32	61.74	44.11	32.94	38.51	54.21
British Isles	68.38	44.98	65.42	43.05	93.63	73.61	61.49	49.22	57.82	61.10
Total foreign-born	52.33	28.90	57.43	41.53	88.21	89.05	48.27	27.62	28.89	47.64
Europe	51.50	36.36	75.33	46.89	94.68	87.84	45.58	24.75	25.13	42.33
North Western Europe	40.66	29.00	54.14	27.56	86.73	49.83	40.58	22.43	26.19	42.35
South, Eastern and Central Europe	54.31	70.59	83.10	65.17	98.34	70.78	46.62	25.52	24.59	42.26
Scandinavian	35.95	24.24	42.52	27.16	89.51	50.75	44.34	20.91	24.74	42.49
Germanic	41.92	34.78	56.40	28.74	87.17	46.44	37.55	24.54	26.59	42.35
Latin and Greek	69.56	77.78	80.00	48.22	94.29	79.08	54.03	30.88	31.23	59.49
Slavic	51.60	58.33	82.36	75.77	96.51	73.00	45.65	24.96	24.10	37.90
Asia	70.85	93.33	91.14	84.38	96.38	86.28	82.21	86.42	79.65	57.34
United States	51.29	24.27	44.14	38.44	77.59	70.39	47.72	30.49	32.30	50.15

Of all Europeans the Latins and Greeks are the most urban and in all but two provinces of Canada their percentage urban is much higher than that for the provinces as a whole. Those provinces are Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the explanation is simple when the actual numbers are considered. In Saskatchewan, in 1941, there were 202 immigrants who had been born in Greece, 316 in Italy, and 6,306 in Roumania. Somewhat the same proportions obtained in Alberta. Now the Roumanians are a much more rural people than the Italians and Greeks, and with Roumanian immigrants constituting so preponderant a proportion of the total immigrants from Latin and Greek countries in those provinces, it is natural to expect that the figure showing the percentage urban for the Latin and Greek group (including the Roumanians) would be exceptionally low. Immigrants from Greece display a tendency to concentrate in

cities to almost as marked a degree in Saskatchewan and Alberta as in other parts of Canada. In the three western provinces, Italians are less urban than in the East generally, but they are more urban than the population of the West as a whole.

The behaviour of the Slavic is, of course, similar to that of the South, Eastern and Central European group, which they dominate numerically. From Manitoba east, immigrants from those countries show a disproportionate concentration in urban parts, while in the three western provinces they are more rural than the population generally.

Immigrants from Asia, like those from Italy and Greece, are among our most urban settlers. Their percentage urban is uniformly high save in British Columbia where it is somewhat lower than in the

other provinces because of the presence of a large number of Japanese engaged in market gardening and other rural occupations.

Finally, United States-born immigrants coming to Canada, while on the whole displaying a less-than-average disposition to live in urban districts, were located in incorporated cities, towns and villages in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario to an appreciably greater extent than were the people among whom they have settled. In Manitoba the urban proportion for this nativity group was slightly higher and, in all other provinces it was lower than the urban proportion for the total population of the province in which they resided.

Table XXI and Table XXIA are inserted to enable the reader to make comparison between typical percentages obtained when "urban" is de-

fined (1) as resident in incorporated villages, towns and cities as followed in the preceding discussion, and (2) as resident in centres of 1,000 and over irrespective of variation in the laws governing incorporation in the several provinces. It will be seen that while differences do occur they are not sufficiently significant in this (or subsequent) sections to alter materially the conclusions reached. Attention will be drawn to some of the major differences by comparison of Tables XXI and XXIA in the text.

For Canada and for every province, the percentages of the total population classed as "urban" were smaller when the criterion used was "domiciled in centres of 1,000 and over" than when the provincial definition of incorporation was followed. This was true also for each nativity group. The disparity was 3.5 points for the total population of Canada, and approximately the same or less in seven of the

TABLE XXIA. Summary Showing Percentages Urban of Immigrant Population (living in places of 1,000 and over), by Specified Grouping of Countries of Birth, Canada and Provinces, 1941

Group of countries of birth	Percentage living in places 1,000 population or over in									
	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Total population	50.87	22.06	45.40	30.91	59.63	59.91	41.02	21.29	31.48	52.73
British Isles	65.80	40.97	64.55	42.13	91.48	72.75	58.50	36.63	51.85	59.82
Total foreign-born	48.33	23.57	56.52	41.02	86.13	68.28	43.95	15.93	22.21	46.11
Europe	48.29	29.75	73.03	46.49	93.78	67.34	43.44	14.42	20.04	41.03
North Western Europe	38.40	27.00	53.66	26.89	84.48	48.94	37.45	11.81	20.19	40.83
South, Eastern and Central Europe	51.39	41.18	82.87	65.06	95.73	70.35	44.68	15.32	19.88	41.12
Scandinavian	31.16	21.21	41.59	26.72	86.53	49.99	40.37	10.71	18.57	40.85
Germanic	38.27	34.78	56.27	27.59	85.18	45.49	35.14	13.72	21.33	41.25
Latin and Greek	70.12	40.00	86.83	59.11	96.40	79.23	66.40	24.11	25.13	59.46
Slavic	48.29	41.67	82.02	73.77	96.00	72.58	43.63	14.49	19.30	36.88
Asia	66.44	90.67	90.84	83.72	94.54	85.38	76.18	49.78	62.04	56.35
United States	45.69	18.95	42.77	37.90	73.67	68.68	44.67	17.32	23.67	47.84

nine provinces. Only in Saskatchewan and Alberta did the spread exceed 3.5 points and here it did so materially, especially in Saskatchewan. This is to say that in these two provinces incorporation occurred more generally for smaller numbers than elsewhere in Canada and the proportions urban as used above relatively overstated the case for these two administrative units and relatively understated it (though to a lesser extent) in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and British Columbia. The same sort of thing obtained for the total foreign-born, the British Isles-born (where the percentage of this nativity was appreciably overstated also in Manitoba), and the United States-born.

The rank of the several provinces, however, was almost identical for the broad nativity groups. For the total foreign-born, the British Isles-born and the United States-born it was precisely so. In the case of the total population, Ontario and Quebec reversed positions at the top of the list because Quebec showed slightly more people (relatively) living in incorporated places under 1,000 than Ontario; and in the case both of the total population

and the British Isles-born, Saskatchewan moved down from seventh to ninth place. The incorporation of relatively large numbers of centres each with less than 1,000 population at the date of the last census undoubtedly accounts in the main for this shift in position. That it should occur in Saskatchewan with its large agricultural units and affect immigrants from British Isles more than those from other major immigrant groups is not unexpected. Comparison of the figures for individual nativities is possible by relating Tables 11 and 11A, but the foregoing analysis suffices to show that, generally speaking, the same sort of conclusion is reached whether one uses the legal criterion of urban as laid down by the provinces or the uniform numerical measure of 1,000 population and over. Besides, the former figures have the advantage of being conveniently available back to 1921.

Non-farm Rural Population.—Table XXII classifies the total rural population into two categories for 1931 and 1941—rural farm and rural non-farm, and the Table XXIII presents percentage distributions of the same data. These tables are inserted to

demonstrate several points, the principal one being that the category "Rural" includes considerable percentages of persons not directly associated with agriculture. Indeed, it includes an indeterminate number of persons who are essentially urban, and because of improved transportation facilities are able to implement their preference for rural domicile.

An examination of Table XXIII reveals marked differences between rural farm and rural non-farm percentages in the various provinces. In 1941, for Canada as a whole, the former accounted for

approximately three fifths of the total rural population, and the latter for two fifths. In Saskatchewan, Alberta and Prince Edward Island the rural farm population represented much higher proportions of the total rural, and in Ontario, Nova Scotia and especially British Columbia it represented much lower proportions. These differences are associated with differences in the natural resources of the provinces, in fertility, in the relative numbers of urban workers possessing the desire and the facilities for rural domicile, and in a number of other factors.

TABLE XXII. Rural Population, Farm and Non-farm, Canada and Provinces, 1931 and 1941

Province	1931			1941		
	Total rural	Rural farm	Rural non-farm	Total rural	Rural farm	Rural non-farm
CANADA	4, 792, 135	3, 223, 422	1, 568, 713	5, 239, 094	3, 116, 922	2, 122, 172
Prince Edward Island	67,653	54,963	12,690	70,707	50,732	19,975
Nova Scotia	281,192	173,965	107,227	310,422	141,182	169,240
New Brunswick	279,279	178,494	100,785	313,978	163,067	150,911
Quebec	1,060,649	743,598	317,051	1,222,198	823,791	398,407
Ontario	1,335,691	785,550	550,141	1,449,022	694,684	754,338
Manitoba	384,170	254,302	129,868	407,871	248,684	159,187
Saskatchewan	630,880	561,407	69,473	600,846	513,279	87,567
Alberta	453,097	370,899	82,198	489,583	380,693	108,890
British Columbia	299,524	100,244	199,280	374,467	100,810	273,657

It should be noted in passing that, for Canada as a whole and for every province, the percentage that the rural farm population constituted to the rural population fell over the decade 1931-41, while the proportions of the total rural population reporting themselves in the non-farm category rose. This change accords generally with existing trends on

this continent associated among other things with the mechanization of agriculture, but it was undoubtedly accentuated by the marked urban industrial activity resulting from the war. Further investigation will probably also reveal the presence of other factors.

TABLE XXIII. Rural Population, Farm and Non-farm, Canada and Provinces, 1931 and 1941

Province	1931			1941		
	Total rural	Rural farm	Rural non-farm	Total rural	Rural farm	Rural non-farm
CANADA	100.0	67.3	32.7	100.0	59.5	40.5
Prince Edward Island	100.0	81.2	18.8	100.0	71.7	28.3
Nova Scotia	100.0	61.9	38.1	100.0	45.5	54.5
New Brunswick	100.0	63.9	36.1	100.0	51.9	48.1
Quebec	100.0	70.1	29.9	100.0	67.4	32.6
Ontario	100.0	58.8	41.2	100.0	47.9	52.1
Manitoba	100.0	66.2	33.8	100.0	61.0	39.0
Saskatchewan	100.0	89.0	11.0	100.0	85.4	14.6
Alberta	100.0	81.9	18.1	100.0	77.8	22.2
British Columbia	100.0	33.5	66.5	100.0	26.9	73.1

Urban and Rural Distribution by Sex. - Table 14 is presented for the purpose of showing the difference between the percentages of men and women living in urban districts, first, for the population as a whole and second, for the respective groups of immigrants. A cursory inspection of this table shows a close correspondence between the percentage of urban for males and for females. It will also be noted that for immigrants from all but Czechoslovakia the percentage of the females in urban districts exceeds the percentage of the males.¹³ The predominating tendency is obviously for females to congregate in urban communities to a considerably greater extent than males. The following are suggested as possible contributory causes: the rigours of agricultural and pioneer life; the greater mobility of male immigrants among whom large numbers either are unmarried or have left their families across the seas; male occupations, such as railroad building and maintenance, lumbering and mining, etc., which take men to the rural parts. From the women's standpoint there is more opportunity for suitable work in urban districts. Such occupations as domestic service, restaurant work, mercantile, factory and professional pursuits of various kinds are open to women in urban centres. Further, matrimonial opportunities and social attractions may exert considerable influence. It is clearly quite impossible to express the relative importance of these forces in quantitative terms.

The explanation of the differences, which occur between the several nationalities in the matter of male and female preferences for urban or rural life, is even more difficult. They cannot be explained in terms of magnitude of the excess of males. There is a surplus of males in practically all groups and these surpluses vary in size, but no correlation appears to exist between the percentage urban and the sex ratio.¹⁴ It is possible that some relationship might be found between length of residence in Canada and the tendency for the percentage of women urban to exceed the proportion of men, but it is improbable that length of residence in Canada is the main explanation. The basic cause is probably to be found in vocational and in cultural differences which are not subject to quantitative measurement. Interpretation of the table must be left to those who have first-hand knowledge of the cultural background and vocational preferences of immigrants from individual countries of birth.

A few interesting points of a more general nature, however, are worthy of notice. For the population as a whole, the percentage of females living

in urban districts is 4.43 points greater than the proportion of males, and for all immigrants the difference is 5.19 points. It appears from these figures that immigrant women show a greater tendency to concentrate in urban districts as compared with male immigrants than do the women in the population as a whole as compared with the men in the total population. Moreover, the extent by which the females exceed the males in urban concentration is far greater for the North Western Europeans than for immigrants from South, Eastern and Central Europe. Indeed, with the South, Eastern and Central Europeans the spread is smaller than that for the population as a whole, which implies that as compared with men from those countries unduly large numbers of women were living in rural parts. Among the linguistic groups the Scandinavians show the greatest difference, while those from Slavic countries show the smallest.

Finally, it is instructive to compare the percentage by which the proportion of females urban exceeded the percentage of males urban by 1941, 1931, and 1921. Data for the principal nativity groups are shown in Table XXIV.

For the population as a whole, the disparity between the sexes in the matter of urban concentration has remained remarkably constant during the last two decades. For the immigrant-born as a whole it has declined steadily. Among the reasons for this decline are probably the more urban character of immigrants generally during the decade 1921-31, and a greater rural-urban movement of men rather than of women with the return of prosperity during the latter part of the following decade. Undoubtedly other factors also exerted an influence. An analysis of the changes in percentages for the several groups of immigrants during the period 1921-31 seemed to indicate that recency of arrival had something to do with the changes.¹⁵ If such be the case, length of Canadian residence may have been a factor of some importance in explaining the behaviour of the figures for the several groups during the decade just past.

A good deal of repetition would be involved in duplicating the preceding analysis for the ethnic origin groups. Reference to Table 14 will show that immigrants as a group are more urban than the population as a whole. Were the analysis pushed further it would also appear that the immigrant sections of the various origins were generally more urban than the Canadian-born sections, and also that the adult portions of each origin were more urban than the children. The latter phenomenon is associated with the higher birth rate in rural parts and the closer approximation to equality of the sexes among the adults. There is one origin table, however, which merits reference in this section, *viz.*, Table 15, which shows the percentage of males and females 20 years and over resident in urban centres in 1941 for specified ethnic groups. The table is of interest in showing that the tendency of females to congregate in urban centres exceeds that of males for the origin as well as the nativity groupings.

¹³ The total for Asia shows a larger percentage urban for males than for females though in each of the individual nationalities the reverse obtains. The Japanese, both male and female, are much more rural than other Asiatics. At the same time Japanese women constitute a much larger percentage of all Asiatic women than do Japanese males of all Asiatic males. Their presence, therefore, had a disproportionate effect in reducing the percentage urban for all Asiatic females.

¹⁴ The above statement is based on correlations computed in 1931.

¹⁵ See "1931 Census Monograph, No. 4", p. 94-5.

TABLE XXIV. Excess Percentage of Females Urban Over Percentage of Males Urban, by Specified Grouping of Countries of Birth, Canada, 1921, 1931 and 1941

Group of countries of birth	Excess p.c. of females urban over p.c. of males urban			Group of countries of birth	Excess p.c. of females urban over p.c. of males urban		
	1921	1931	1941		1921	1931	1941
Total population	4.40	4.41	4.43	North Western Europe	7.98	8.07	7.31
Total immigrants	6.05	5.82	5.19	South, Eastern and Central Europe	3.24	2.04	2.84
British-born	5.67	6.03	4.25	Scandinavian	6.87	7.02	6.59
United States	8.51	9.28	9.11	Germanic	5.84	6.33	5.13
				Latin and Greek	5.03	2.06	2.09
				Slavic	3.68	1.72	2.98

The Extent to Which the Different Origins Congregate in Large Cities.—Table XXV shows the proportions of specified origins in the twenty Canadian cities with a population of 30,000 and over in 1921, 1931 and 1941. Fig. 21 is a graphic presentation of the 1941 figures. Similar data for the foreign-born are not available, so attention is confined in this subsection to the distribution of population by origins.

The second section of Table XXV arranges the 1941 percentages in order of magnitude. Approximately 31 p.c. of the population of Canada now lives in cities of 30,000 and over. Thirteen of the origins listed show a more marked tendency to concentrate in the large cities. Of all origins, the Jewish is most metropolitan with 87.55 p.c. living in cities of over 30,000 inhabitants, a percentage exceeding that for the next highest origin, the Greeks, by approximately one quarter. The Jewish had nearly three times as large a percentage in large cities as had the population as a whole; the Greeks and Bulgarians had about twice the average percentage while the Lithuanians, Chinese, Italians and Syrians had proportions between 65 and 100 p.c. larger than average.

These figures throw a rather interesting light on the experience of many of the large cities in the United States and Canada. Those origins which gravitate to the bigger centres in large numbers are very often found in quarters or wards. There are Jewish sections, Italian sections, Chinese sections and Negro sections in a great many of the larger cities on this continent. One does not hear of a Scandinavian quarter or of a Netherlands or German section of a city nearly so frequently. Segregation of particular origins has important social and political consequences wherever it occurs and is undoubtedly an important influence retarding assimilation.

Table 16 arranges the data by geographical and Table 17 by linguistic classification. The percentages for all Northern Europeans in cities of 30,000

inhabitants and over are smaller than for the population as a whole. In the case of the Norwegians, the Netherlands, Germans, Swedish and Belgians, the tendency to avoid large cities is most marked. With the exception of the Greeks and Italians (whose proportions are materially higher) and the Polish, Roumanians and Yugoslavs, all the South and Eastern Europeans likewise show smaller proportions in the large cities than does the total population. Of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, the Russians, Ukrainians and Finns avoid the larger cities to an unusual extent. The percentages for Asiatic peoples are all greater than that for the population of Canada as a whole and in the case of the Chinese and Syrians, materially so. Turning to Table 17, one finds considerable differences even within the linguistic groups. The Danish and Icelandic show much larger percentages in big cities than do the Norwegians and Swedish; in the Germanic group, the Belgian and German figures are appreciably larger than that for the Netherlands. The Greeks have over twice the proportion shown by the Roumanians and the Italians have a proportion 50 p.c. larger. The figures for the Yugoslavs, Polish and Czechs and Slovaks are on a distinctly higher level than those for the Austrians, Russians and Ukrainians. Such differences are in part cultural in origin and in part attributable to a number of extraneous causes similar to those mentioned in previous sections of the present chapter.

One final point of significance is brought out by the present tables. A slightly greater concentration in the larger cities was in evidence in 1941 than in 1931, both for the population as a whole and for seventeen of the thirty origin classes shown in Table XXV. Where decreases occurred they were on the whole quite small. This tendency towards increasing concentration in larger urban centres represents a continuation of a trend which was much more pronounced in the decade 1921-31 and was especially noticeable in the origin groups which received large additions through immigration during that decade.

PERCENTAGES OF SPECIFIED ETHNIC ORIGINS IN CITIES OF 30,000
AND OVER, CANADA, 1941

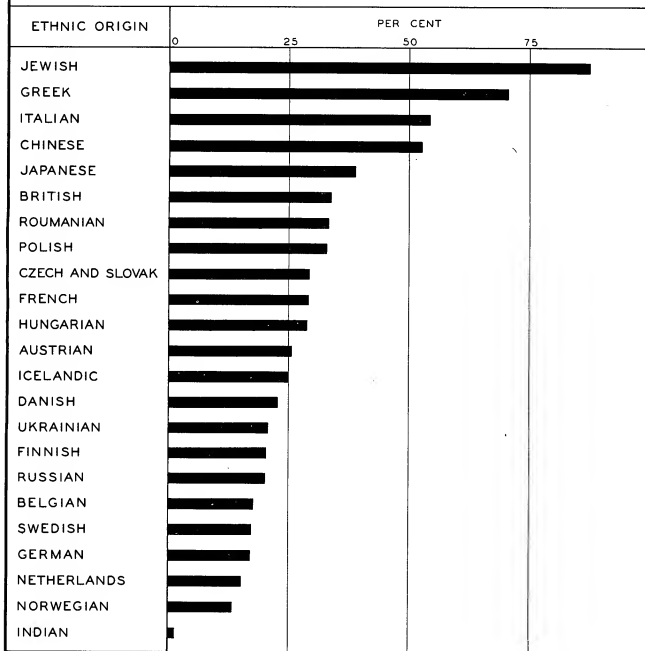


Figure 21. The above chart shows the proportion of the population resident in cities of 30,000 and over in 1941 for the numerically more important origin groups. Immigration has created not only varied inter-regional differences in the ethnic structure of our population, but rural-urban differences of some magnitude. Approximately 31 p.c. of the total population was resident in cities of 30,000 and over in 1941 and 34 p.c. of the British.

TABLE XXV. Percentages of Specified Ethnic Origins in Cities of 30,000 and Over,
Canada, 1921, 1931 and 1941

Alphabetical arrangement				Arrangement according to rank in 1941						
Ethnic origin	Percentage			Ethnic origin	Percentage			Rank		
	1921	1931	1941		1921	1931	1941	1921	1931	1941
All races	27.95	30.88	31.06	Jewish	86.34	87.88	87.55	1	1	1
British	30.56	33.30	33.69	Greek	68.90	69.34	70.50	2	2	2
French	25.37	29.12	29.12	Bulgarian	25.04	62.12	61.62	15	3	3
				Italian	51.67	64.91	54.27	4	6	4
Austrian	14.04	18.80	25.62	Lithuanian	65.23	59.21	54.09	3	4	5
Belgian	18.29	18.85	17.82	Chinese	48.10	57.22	52.58	5	5	6
Bulgarian	25.04	62.12	61.62	Syrian	47.55	47.63	51.52	6	7	7
Chinese	48.10	57.22	52.58	Japanese	31.62	38.43	38.91	9	8	8
Czech and Slovak	19.33	33.02	29.27	Negro	37.15	35.55	38.18	7	10	9
Danish	19.32	23.22	22.83	British	30.56	33.30	33.69	11	11	10
Finnish	10.51	23.69	20.44	Romanian	27.22	26.56	33.35	13	17	11
German	13.95	17.79	17.22	Polish	31.06	29.86	32.90	10	15	12
Greek	68.90	69.34	70.50	Yugoslavic	24.58	30.96	32.78	16	14	13
Hungarian	11.31	31.36	28.77	Czech and Slovak	19.33	33.02	29.27	17	12	14
Icelandic	16.62	23.02	24.94	Unspecified	34.93	35.70	29.27	8	9	15
Indian	1.06	1.17	1.49	French	25.37	29.12	29.12	14	16	16
Italian	51.67	54.91	54.27	Hungarian	11.31	31.36	28.77	27	13	17
Japanese	31.62	38.43	38.91	Austrian	14.04	18.80	25.62	21	23	18
Jewish	86.34	87.88	87.55	Icelandic	16.62	23.02	24.94	20	21	19
Lithuanian	65.23	59.21	54.09	Danish	19.32	23.22	22.83	18	20	20
Negro	37.15	35.55	38.18	Ukrainian ¹	12.18	18.75	20.81	25	24	21
Netherlands	13.10	14.27	15.27	Finnish	10.51	23.69	20.44	28	19	22
Norwegian	7.44	10.99	13.36	Russian	13.61	14.31	20.25	23	27	23
Polish	31.06	29.86	32.90	Belgian	18.29	18.85	17.82	19	22	24
Romanian	27.22	26.56	33.35	Swedish	11.52	16.14	17.42	26	26	25
Russian	13.61	14.31	20.25	German	13.95	17.79	17.22	22	25	26
Swedish	11.52	16.14	17.42	Netherlands	10.51	14.27	15.27	24	28	27
Syrian	47.55	47.63	51.52	Norwegian	7.44	10.99	13.36	29	29	28
Ukrainian ¹	12.18	18.75	20.81	Various ²	27.30	25.99	12.02	12	18	29
Yugoslavic	24.58	30.96	32.78	Indian	1.06	1.17	1.49	30	30	30
Unspecified	34.93	35.70	29.27							
Various ²	27.30	25.99	12.02							

¹ Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

² Includes Eskimo, Other Europeans, Other Asiatic, and Various.

CHAPTER IV

Nativity and Date of Arrival

The Proportions of the Population Canadian-born, United States-born, and Born Elsewhere.—Table 18 shows the numerical distribution of the population of each origin as between Canadian-born, United States-born and those born elsewhere. Tables 19 and 20 group the European origins of Table 18 by rough geographical and linguistic classes, and Tables 21, 22, 23, and 24 express the same data in percentages. A summary appears in Table XXVIII.

In 1941, nearly 9,500,000 or 82.45 p.c. of the population of Canada were Canadian-born. The former figure is some 1,400,000 larger than that for 1931, an increase considerably greater than for the previous decade. By way of contrast, the United States-born numbered only 312,000 in 1941 as against 345,000 in 1931, indicating an absolute decline through death and emigration of some 33,000. The proportions which persons of United States birth constituted of the total population fell

from 3.32 p.c. to 2.72 p.c. during the decade. At the date of the last census, persons born in countries other than Canada and the United States totalled 1,706,000, or 14.83 p.c. of the population (as against 18.92 p.c. in 1931). Of this number, 1,004,000 were born in the British Isles, British countries (other than Canada) or British territories and 702,000 were from foreign countries. Immigrants of British birth represent a declining proportion of the population (11.42 p.c. in 1931, and only 8.72 p.c. in 1941); the foreign-born exclusive of United States-born lost also in absolute and relative importance in the ten-year period, the numerical decrease totalling 76,000 and the proportion falling from 7.50 p.c. to 6.10 p.c. The net effect on our population structure of immigration, emigration and natural increase between the two census dates, therefore, has been a decrease in the relative importance of all three categories of immigrant-born.

Ethnic Origin of the Canadian-born, United States-born and Born Elsewhere.—The percentages in Table XXVI throw considerable light not only on the present ethnic composition of the several broad nativity groups in our population, but on the general direction and rates of change in their ethnic make-up. The percentages also indicate the type of contribution of each nativity class to the origin structure of the population as a whole.

By 1941, the proportion of British origin in the Canadian-born section of the population had fallen to 48.1 p.c. and the proportion of French origin had

risen to 35.9 p.c., making a combined total of 84.0 p.c., a proportion 1.3 points lower than in 1931. During the same period, foreign European origins increased from something over 11.6 p.c. to almost 12.8 p.c. The relative contribution of the British origins to the native population of Canada is, therefore, definitely declining, that of the French is increasing moderately while that of non-British and non-French origins is expanding somewhat more rapidly, a circumstance which, as will be shown later, is capable of explanation in terms of more favourable age distribution and conjugal condition as well as generally higher fertility.

TABLE XXVI. Percentage Distribution of the Population by Ethnic Origin, for the Broad Nativity Groups, Canada, 1931 and 1941

Ethnic origin group	Canadian-born		United States-born		Born elsewhere	
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941
All origins	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Anglo-Saxon	49.98	48.08	50.62	50.51	59.79	58.36
French	35.33	35.90	16.14	18.13	1.11	1.16
Other North Western European	6.92	7.21	26.84	24.70	11.57	11.15
South, Eastern and Central European	4.70	5.57	3.77	4.08	19.95	21.89
Scandinavian	1.23	1.45	10.76	10.44	4.67	4.35
Germanic	5.69	5.76	16.08	14.26	6.90	6.80
Latin and Greek	0.88	0.95	0.74	0.74	3.22	3.30
Slavic	3.53	4.20	2.41	2.66	13.75	15.40

Note: Omission of Finnish and Hungarian from linguistic grouping accounts for the fact that the figures for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans exceed the combined figure for the Latin and Greek and Slavic groups. The reader is reminded of the minor changes in census procedure in 1931 which necessitated the omission of certain small ethnic groups from the geographical and linguistic classifications of that year.

Of the 2,019,000 non-Canadian-born residents of Canada in 1941, 312,000 or slightly more than 15 p.c. were born in the United States. Of these, some 158,000 or 50.5 p.c. were of British ethnic origins and 57,000 or 18.1 p.c. French. Among these United States-born residents of Canada, the British origin has been decreasing not only in relative importance as in the case of the native Canadian-born, but also in absolute numbers. The French, on the other hand, have been increasing both absolutely and relatively, reflecting, in the main, immigration into Eastern Canada of descendants of French-Canadian settlers in the New England States. British and French combined constitute approximately 68.6 p.c. of the total United States-born as against 84.0 p.c. of the native Canadian-born. Figures for the other principal origins, arranged in order of importance, are shown in Table XXVII.

It is rather significant that nearly 93 p.c. of the total United States-born residents of Canada are of British, French, German, Netherlands and Scan-

dinavian ethnic origins and that, despite the predominantly South, Eastern and Central European character of immigration to the United States since the later decades of the last century, persons of South, Eastern and Central European extraction constituted such a negligible proportion of the American settlers who came to and remained in Canada. A partial explanation would seem to lie in the fact that the so-called new immigration to the United States for the most part went to urban centres and entered industrial occupations.

The elsewhere-born include immigrants from the British Isles and other British countries and territories other than Canada and persons born in foreign countries other than United States—principally Continental Europe (Table 18, Col. 4). British-born immigrants from abroad are practically all of British ethnic origin; the foreign-born are almost exclusively of non-British origins. The proportion of British origins among resident immigrants from overseas was just over 58 p.c. in 1941, as com-

TABLE XXVII. Number and Percentage of United States-born Immigrants of Certain Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1931 and 1941

Ethnic origin	1931		1941	
	Number	P.c. of total United States-born	Number	P.c. of total United States-born
German	44,998	13	32,276	10
Norwegian	21,451	6	18,929	6
Netherlands	9,731	3	11,665	4
Swedish	10,750	3	9,274	3
Jewish	4,346	1	4,367	1
Danish	3,880	1	3,482	1
Russian	3,065	1	2,197	1

pared with 60 p.c. in 1931, and 67 p.c. in 1921, these figures being appreciably higher than the corresponding proportions in the other groups. The figure for the French is small (1.16 p.c. in 1941) and has remained virtually stationary for the past two decades. The proportion of other European origins among the overseas section of the population rose, on the other hand, from 23.8 p.c. in 1921 to 31.5 p.c. in 1931, and 33.0 p.c. in 1941, offsetting declines in the proportions of British and Asiatic extractions.¹⁶ In the overseas nativity group, South, Eastern and Central European origins now outnumber the North Western Europeans by nearly two to one.

Percentage of Each Ethnic Origin Born in Canada, United States, and Elsewhere.—Tables 21, 22, 23, and 24 show the percentages of the respective origins born in Canada, the United States and countries other than the United States, by various groupings. For purposes of distinguishing those born on the American Continent from all others, as in the previous tables, the British-born, (other than Canadian) are included with the other immigrant-born in the third column in each table. It should be kept in mind that the percentage of an origin group which is Canadian-born is affected not only by the date of arrival of immigrants of that origin, but also by sex distribution, conjugal condition and fertility of the group as a whole.¹⁷

The first significant point brought out by these tables is the wide range in the proportions shown as of Canadian birth. Apart from the Eskimos and

Indians, the French are highest, with 97.81 p.c. Canadian-born and the Chinese the lowest, with 19.82 p.c. (Tables 21 and 22). Approximately four fifths of the British origin is native Canadian, the Irish showing the high proportion of 88.75 p.c. and the Scottish and English following with 80.49 p.c. and 76.00 p.c., respectively. All of these figures are higher than those of 1931 because of native births during the decade and the comparative absence of immigration. Only slightly over 2 p.c. of the French origin are non-Canadian-born, and of these nearly three quarters came from the United States. About 20 p.c. of the British origin are of non-Canadian birth, and of that number four out of five were born in Great Britain or elsewhere overseas.

In the case of the more important Asiatic origins resident in Canada the proportions Canadian-born have appreciably increased during the past decade. Comparative figures are as follows:

Ethnic origin	P.c. Canadian-born	
	1931	1941
Chinese	11.60	19.82
Japanese	48.46	60.99
Syrian	59.36	66.23

The number of Canadian-born residents of all three origins was increased by births during the decade. Deaths among original settlers (particularly the Chinese) coupled with arrested immigration and some emigration were contributory factors. The increase for the Japanese is of special significance to the people of British Columbia and is to be explained in large measure in terms of high fertility

¹⁶ These figures refer to resident survivors of past as well as current immigration.

¹⁷ Account must also be taken of the possibility of differential emigration, particularly to the United States. Certain origins may have been disproportionately represented in the movement of native Canadians across the southern border.

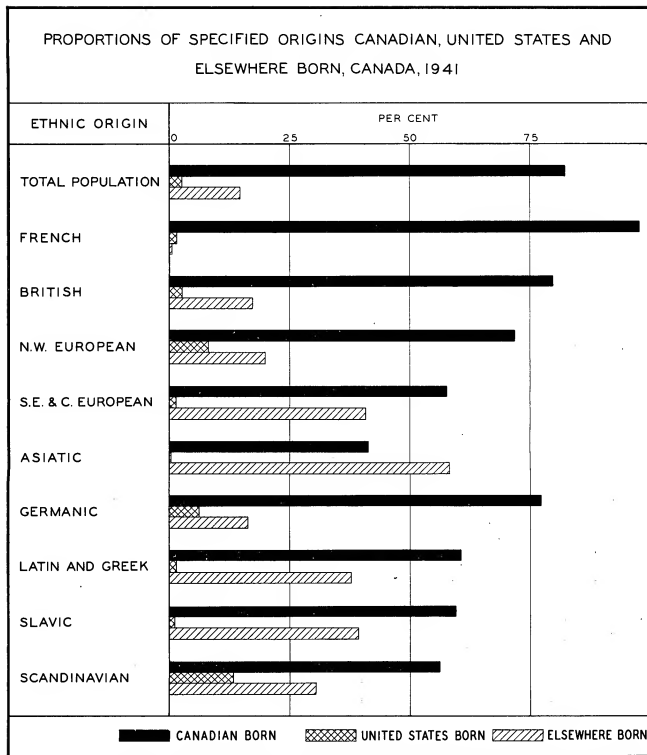


Figure 22. The above chart emphasizes the distinction between the older and the newer ethnic elements in our population. As an index of length of residence it is of course quite rough because the percentages reflect differences in fertility and sex distribution, as well as differences in date and volume of immigration. The figures for the Asiatics are greatly affected by abnormal sex distribution. The case of the Scandinavians is peculiar. While only 36.3 p.c. of that ethnic group was Canadian-born in 1941, some 13.3 p.c. was born in the United States, making a total of 69.6 p.c. born on this Continent. Among the foreign origins, this figure ranks second only to the Germanic group.

and the presence of relatively large numbers of Japanese women in the Japanese population of that province.

Considerable variation in the proportions Canadian-born also appears within the geographical (Table 23) and linguistic (Table 24) groupings, although the spread is not so marked as in 1931. Several circumstances contribute to the latter result, *viz.*, high fertility rates among recent immigrant arrivals, drastic reduction in the volume of current immigration and the generally declining effect of such additions from abroad as did occur on the nativity distribution of an origin with the lengthening of its residence in Canada and its consequent increase in numerical strength. Among the Northern Europeans, those of Netherlands origin show the largest percentage Canadian-born (84.03 p.c.) and the smallest overseas-born (10.49 p.c.). The Germans are second with 75.79 p.c. and 17.26 p.c., respectively. The Belgians have the lowest proportion born in Canada (52.75 p.c.) and the highest European-born (45.19 p.c.). Somewhat less variation characterizes the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. In this group, the Ukrainians show the largest percentage Canadian-born (65.17 p.c.) and the smallest European-born (34.52 p.c.); the Yugoslavs are at the other extreme with only 32.85 p.c. Canadian-born and 65.63 p.c. born in foreign countries other than the United States. As for the linguistic groups, the nativity distribution of the Latin and Greek and the Scandinavian peoples are the most uniform, wider variations occurring within both the Germanic and Slavic ethnic groupings.

The Old and the New Immigration.—The North Western Europeans are often styled the "old" immigration, and the South, Eastern and Central Europeans the "new". In 1941, Canadian-born constituted 79.82 p.c. of the British origins resident in Canada and 71.91 p.c. of the North Western Continental European origins as against only 57.79 p.c. of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. That such a difference occurs despite the generally higher fertility of the latter origins leaves no doubt as to the general validity of the distinction. Nevertheless, when the percentages for the individual origins are examined certain departures from this over-all pattern appear, although less marked than in 1931. Among the North Western Europeans with small proportions Canadian-born are the Belgians for whom the percentage is well below the median for the South, Eastern and Central European group, and three of the Scandinavian origins, *viz.*, the Danish, the Norwegian and the Swedish. The low proportions of Canadian birth for the latter origins brings the percentage for the Scandinavian group down to 56.30 p.c. as compared with 60.66 p.c. for the Latin and Greek, 59.54 p.c. for the Slavic and 57.79 p.c. for the South, Eastern and Central European origins as a whole. It is pertinent, however, in this connection to add that while only 56.30 p.c. of the Scandinavians are Canadian-born (Table XXVIII) an additional 13.33 p.c. were born in the United States and are thus at least of the second generation on this continent. An examination of the data will show

that the influence of immigration from south of the line has been especially important in the case of the Norwegians, Swedish and Danish. While in some respects radical differences exist between Scandinavians born in Canada, the United States and the motherlands, nevertheless from the standpoint of linguistic, economic and educational assimilation, the United States-born and Canadian-born are very similar. There are real grounds, therefore, for including the Scandinavians among the earlier immigrants. Of the Scandinavians resident in Canada in 1941, 70 p.c. were born on the North American Continent as against 62 p.c. for the Latins and Greeks, and 61 p.c. for the Slavic.

A considerable proportion of United States-born are also found among persons of Netherlands and German origins in this country. While 84.0 p.c. of the Netherlands and 75.8 p.c. of the Germans were born in Canada, over 89.5 p.c. of the former and 82.7 p.c. of the latter were born on this continent and raised under the more or less similar cultures of the two English-speaking North American nations.

Despite the rapid change in the nativity distribution of the Japanese, its second most important member, the Asiatic group has still the lowest percentage Canadian-born (41.41 p.c.), the lowest p.c. United States-born (0.4), and the highest percentage born elsewhere (58.18 p.c.). These figures must be considered in the light of the peculiar conditions surrounding Oriental immigration and the unusual sex distribution obtaining particularly among the Chinese residents of Canada.¹⁸

Changes in the Nativity Distribution of the Several Ethnic Origins during the Decade 1931-41.—Variations in the nativity distribution of a given origin in this decade result from differences in the rates of growth for the number of resident immigrants and for their descendants. The former is a function of immigration, emigration and deaths among the non-Canadian-born. The latter depends upon fertility, which in turn is a matter not only of fecundity but of conjugal condition, age and sex distribution of the origin as a whole, and upon deaths among the progeny of the original settlers, a factor intimately associated with age. In view of the extreme complexity of the problem, it is not considered worth while attempting any complete explanation of the changes which have occurred during the past decade, especially at this stage of the inquiry, but a few significant facts are revealed by a more or less cursory examination of the figures.

During the decade, the number of Canadian-born increased for every origin group except the Austrian and Indian. Available evidence suggests that both of these cases are affected by the manner of reporting. In 1941, Indian half-breeds were placed in a separate classification whereas in 1931 they

¹⁸ Deaths among unattached males of these origins contributed largely to the drastic decline in the proportion of resident Asiatics born in the Far East during the last decade.

TABLE XXVIII. Summary of Percentages Canadian-born, United States-born, and Born Elsewhere of Certain Origins by Specified Groups, Canada, 1931 and 1941¹

Ethnic origin group	P.c. Canadian-born		P.c. United States-born		P.c. born elsewhere	
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941
Total	77.76	82.45	3.32	2.72	18.92	14.83
Total European (Continental)	56.42	64.99	6.35	4.82	37.23	30.20
North Western European	63.60	71.91	10.53	8.11	25.87	19.98
South, Eastern and Central European	48.39	57.79	1.66	1.39	49.95	40.82
Scandinavian	43.56	56.30	16.26	13.33	40.18	30.36
Germanic	70.63	77.30	8.52	6.30	20.85	16.39
Latin and Greek	51.90	60.66	1.87	1.55	46.22	37.79
Slavic	50.60	59.54	1.48	1.24	47.92	39.22
Asiatic	28.64	41.41	0.33	0.40	71.03	58.18

¹ The data for 1941 are represented diagrammatically in Figure 27.

were included in the Indian group; and some who were improperly recorded as of Austrian origin in 1931 were transferred to their proper categories in 1941. By way of contrast, decreases occurred in the number of overseas-born in all but six of the thirty-two origins for which individual data were available in the 1941 tabulations. Three of the six exceptions are explained by misstatement of origin in 1931 so that apart from the North American Indians (where the number involved is negligible) the only origins where an actual increase in European-born occurred were the Greek and Lithuanian groups, and in both of those cases the increases were small. Similarly, with the United States-born section of the various origins, absolute decreases were more frequent than increases, and in the few cases where increases occurred the numbers were small. The over-all picture is one of significant decline. The figures thus reflect a growing body of second and third generation immigrant origins, a decline of immigrant infusions from abroad, and the cessation, if not, the reversal, of the stream of immigration from the United States.

The percentages tell the same story. For each of the geographical and linguistic groupings the proportion Canadian-born increased during the decade. Over the same period the percentages of elsewhere-born declined, as did those for the United States-born.¹⁹

Changes in Sources of Immigration.—In the preceding section, attention was focussed on the birth-place of the various origins in Canada. We now turn

to the changing percentage of the population born in various countries with a view to studying more specifically the trend of immigration since the turn of the century.

The non-Canadian-born population of Canada at the census date, June 1, 1941, numbered 2,019,000 as against 2,308,000 in 1931, 1,956,000 in 1921, 1,587,000 in 1911, and 700,000 in 1901. Over the forty-year period as a whole the increase in resident immigrants amounted to 188 p.c. compared with a 103 p.c. increase in native-born. Marked divergence in the two rates of increase, however, was confined to the first and fourth decades of the century. Between 1911 and 1931, the increase in Canadian-born practically kept pace with that of the immigrant population as a whole. In the first decade it was smaller because of heavy immigration; in the last decade it was much greater because of the virtual cessation of immigration. Indeed, between 1931 and 1941, the resident immigrant population actually declined.

When one passes from a consideration of totals to individual natives, one finds that very significant shifts have taken place in the relative importance of the different sources of immigration. In 1901, resident immigrants from the British Isles and other British Possessions, outnumbered immigrants from foreign countries by 51 per cent; in 1911, by 11 per cent; in 1921 by 20 per cent;²⁰ in 1931 by only 5.5 per cent, and by 1941, the foreign-born actually outnumbered the British by one p.c. Thus, while

¹⁹ The Asiatic group was an exception, but it was numerically unimportant. In 1931 there were 267 Asiatics of United States birth in Canada, in 1941 there were 281—an increase of 14 persons.

²⁰ The War affected immigration from European countries (particularly enemy countries) to a greater extent than that from the British Isles, temporarily reversing the trend in the data.

TABLE XXIX. Percentage Distribution of the Population, by Birthplace, Canada, 1901-41

Birthplace	P.c. of total population				
	1901	1911	1921 ¹	1931	1941
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Canada	86.98	77.98	77.74	77.76	82.45
Other countries	13.02	22.02	22.25	22.24	17.54
British Isles	7.54	11.16	11.66	10.98	8.34
British Possessions ²	0.30	0.42	0.46	0.44	0.38
Europe	2.34	5.62	5.23	6.88	5.68
Austria	0.53	0.94	0.65	0.36	0.44
Belgium	0.04	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.13
Bulgaria	³ 0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Czechoslovakia	—	0.02	0.05	0.22	0.22
Denmark	0.04	0.07	0.08	0.16	0.12
Finland	—	0.15	0.14	0.29	0.21
France	0.15	0.24	0.22	0.16	0.12
Germany	0.51	0.55	0.29	0.38	0.25
Greece	⁴ 0.01	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05
Netherlands	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.09
Hungary	⁵ 0.11	0.15	0.08	0.27	0.28
Iceland	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.04
Italy	0.13	0.48	0.40	0.41	0.35
Norway	⁶ 0.02	0.29	0.26	0.31	0.23
Poland ⁷	⁸ 0.02	0.44	0.74	1.65	1.35
Roumania	0.02	0.25	0.26	0.39	0.25
Russia (U.S.S.R.) ⁹	0.58	1.25	1.28	1.24	1.02
Sweden	0.19	0.39	0.32	0.33	0.24
Switzerland	0.02	¹⁰ 0.02	0.04	0.06	0.05
Yugoslavia	—	—	0.02	0.16	0.15
Other	⁴ 0.07	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.09
Asia	0.44	0.57	0.61	0.58	0.39
China	0.32	0.38	0.42	0.40	0.25
Japan	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.08
Syria	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03
Turkey	0.01	0.02	⁴ 0.01	0.01	0.01
Other	⁴ 0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
United States	2.38	4.21	4.26	3.32	2.72
Other countries	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03
North Western Europe	1.05	1.81	1.50	1.73	1.26
South, Eastern and Central Europe	1.26	3.74	3.69	5.06	4.34

¹ Changes in 1921 due to deductions of part ceded to Newfoundland.

² Includes persons born at sea.

³ Included with Roumania.

⁴ Less than one one-hundredth of one per cent.

⁵ Included with Austria.

⁶ Included with Sweden.

⁷ Includes Galicia.

⁸ Included with Russia.

⁹ Includes Ukraine.

¹⁰ Included with Other Europe.

forty years ago three out of five resident immigrants were from British countries, and two out of five from foreign countries, now immigrants of British origin represent about one half of the total.

Changes have also occurred in the relative importance of different countries as a source of foreign immigration. In 1901, United States-born residents of Canada exceeded Continental European-born by 2 p.c.; in 1941 Continental Europeans outnumbered United States-born by 109 p.c. This change is attributable in part to the comparative cessation of immigration from the United States during the past three decades, but to a greater extent to the accompanying growth of immigration from Europe, particularly from the South, Eastern and Central portions of the continent. The increasing preponderance of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans among the European immigrant residents of Canada, is shown by comparing their numbers with the North Western Europeans at the several census dates (Table 25). In 1901, the former exceeded immigrant residents from the countries of North Western Europe by 20 p.c.; in 1911, by 107 p.c.; in 1921, by 153 p.c.; in 1931, by 202 p.c.; and in 1941, by 258 p.c. In other words, while at the beginning of the century Canada had 120 immigrants from South, Eastern and Central Europe for every 100 from the northwest section of the continent, in 1941 she had 358.

For the student wishing to make a more detailed examination of the shifts in European immigration, some explanatory comments should be made regarding Tables 25 and 26. Owing to changes in national boundaries after the First World War and the consequent difficulty of securing pre-war statistics for countries of birth corresponding to present political divisions, separate data for certain countries have not been obtainable for the 1901 and 1911 columns. Caution should be exercised even where data are shown, for in some cases they are not strictly comparable. For example, Hungary is included with Austria in the 1901 data but not subsequently. When studying the figures the reader should follow the notations at the foot of Table 25. In many instances, of course, no significant change had occurred prior to 1941 in the political boundaries or in census classification, so that direct comparison is warranted. This applies within a narrow margin of error to the totals for the geographical and linguistic groups where such are given. One linguistic sub-classification does not appear—the Slavic. Since only a small proportion of the Slavs enumerated in the earlier censuses could be re-allocated to their presentational groups with any degree of certainty, it was considered impracticable to attempt a separate tabulation for this group.

A few words should also be said as to the significance of percentage increases and decreases. Take, for example, the Belgians. Between 1901 and 1911 the number of the Belgians born in Canada increased by 250 p.c. The influx of Belgians was, therefore, such as to offset any emigration, to compensate for the deaths of Belgian immigrants and to more than double the number of Belgian-born

persons in Canada during the decade. In the second ten years of the century the increase was only 66.5 p.c. During that decade, immigration was reduced, emigration was more marked and the mortality rate among the Belgian-born was probably higher owing to a higher average age. The same type of explanation applies to the still smaller percentage increase of 28.30 p.c. for the third decade and to the actual decrease of 13.3 p.c. recorded during the 1931-41 period.

There is another simple factor, however, which must be taken into account in explaining a given percentage increase. Consider, for example, those born in Greece. In 1901, there were 213 such Canadian residents; in 1911, there were 2,640, an increase of 2,427 in number but of 1,139 p.c. Between 1911 and 1921 the number of native Greeks in Canada increased by 1,129, but this number amounted to only 42.77 p.c. of the figure for the earlier year. It is obvious, therefore, that rates of increase must be considered in relation to the actual numbers on which they are based. The rates are naturally high in the early stages during which the additions by immigration are superimposed upon a small base.

Though not so determining a factor, the death rate is usually lower for the "newer" immigration than for the "old", due, of course, to the younger age distribution of the more recent arrivals. While differences attributable to this cause may be of comparatively minor importance in comparison with other factors mentioned, that such differences do exist must be pointed out if attention is to be drawn to all aspects of the problem. The actual percentage changes are thus the result of a number of more or less independent causes which vary in importance from time to time and from one nativity to another. Clearly, too much care cannot be taken in using and interpreting the data given in these tables.

Before concluding this section the reader is referred to the summary given in Table XXX. A vertical analysis of the columns yields some significant information. First, between 1901 and 1911, the percentage increase of persons born in South, Eastern and Central Europe was twice as great as that for resident immigrants from the north and western parts of the continent. During that decade an exceedingly high rate of increase must have been obtained for the Slavs as well as for the Latins and Greeks. That period was notable also for a phenomenal increase for Scandinavian-born, the rate being more than treble that for the Germanic immigrants as a group. The United States-born increased about as rapidly as the North Western Continental Europeans as a whole and about two fifths faster than the British-born (British Isles and other British countries and territories).

In the second decade of the century the rates of increase were considerably smaller throughout. Next to the Asiatics, the British-born showed the largest percentage increase; the rate of growth of the Continental Europeans as a group fell to less

than one half the British figure and the North Western Europeans showed an actual decline. Between 1921 and 1931 an almost complete reversal occurred. The rate of increase of the British-born dropped to less than half that in the previous decade, while that of the Continental Europeans as a whole, more than quadrupled, with the result that it exceeded that for the British Isles and other British countries and territories by between four and five times. This increase was chiefly attributable to disproportionate expansion of immigration, particularly from South, Eastern and Central Europe, coupled with a less pronounced tendency on the part of Continental European immigrants generally to emigrate to the United States or elsewhere after arrival in Canada because of both legal and economic considerations. As has already been pointed out, the United States-born residents of Canada instead of increasing actually declined during the decade. Reasons for this were discussed previously.

In the period 1931-41 percentage declines occurred for all immigrant groups. (See Figure 23.) For the Asiatics, the decline was almost 27 p.c.; for the North Western Continental Europeans, almost 20 p.c.; and for the resident immigrants from the British Isles, almost 16 p.c. For the linguistic groups the largest percentage decreases were 20.6 p.c. for the Germanic and 19.5 p.c. for the Scandinavian. The immigrant population of Latin and Greek origin declined only 7.4 p.c. and that from South, Eastern and Central Europe, as a group, only 5.1 p.c.

In view of the virtual cessation of immigration all across the line, variations in the percentage declines probably derive in the main from differences in the age structures of the several resident immigrant groups. It is only to be expected that mortality would be much higher among the earlier immigrants than among the more recent.

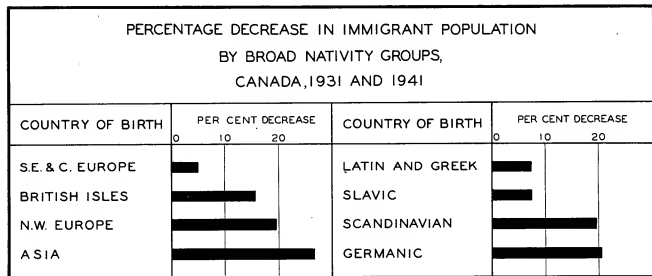


Figure 23. During the last intercensal decade, decreases in the number of immigrants characterized all major groups of countries of birth owing to arrested immigration, an indeterminate amount of emigration, and high mortality among the resident immigrant population because of advancing years. The "older immigration" showed the most marked declines because of the latter cause. Mortality was particularly high among the Chinese, which was a major factor in reducing the Asiatic figure by 26.7 p.c. It was also high among immigrants from Scandinavian and Germanic countries. It was lower among the more recent arrivals from Latin and Greek and Slavic regions.

Finally, some striking comparisons emerge when the percentage changes in the non-Canadian-born population are compared with the rates of population growth in the country as a whole. Between 1901 and 1911, the number of foreign-born Latins and Greeks increased nearly eight times more rapidly than the total population; the foreign-born South, Eastern and Central Europeans and the foreign-born Scandinavians approximately seven times; the North Western European and United States-born increased at about four times the average rate; the British-born at almost three times; those born in Germanic and Asiatic countries showed over twice the general increase. In the next decade the rate of increase in only the British-, United States- and Asiatic-born was as great as that of the

whole population. For the European-born as a class the rate was smaller by about one third and two of the sub-groups registered actual declines. During the third intercensal period, the percentage increase in the British-born and the Asiatics dropped to two thirds that of the total population, the rate for the United States-born became negative, while that for the Continental Europeans rose to more than treble the figure for all Canada. Among the Continental Europeans, only the Latin and Greek group failed to maintain a rate of growth several times greater than that for the population as a whole. In this instance, the figure fell to almost half the all-Canada percentage—a rather remarkable change as compared with its behaviour between 1901 and 1911.

TABLE XXX. Summary of Percentage Changes per Decade of the Immigrant Population, by Specified Grouping of Countries of Birth, Canada, 1901-41

Group of countries of birth	P.c. change			
	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41
Total population ¹	34.17	21.94	18.08	10.89
British Isles	98.65	27.46	11.10	- 15.70
British Possessions	85.12	34.45	13.78	- 4.89
Europe	222.54	13.43	55.55	- 8.50
Asia	73.65	30.99	13.00	- 26.67
United States	137.44	23.16	- 7.87	- 9.32
North Western Europe	131.31	- 1.39	35.29	- 19.74
South, Eastern and Central Europe	232.57	19.62	62.06	- 5.07
Scandinavian	233.04	5.80	38.96	- 19.51
Germanic	71.40	- 13.61	50.85	- 20.55
Latin and Greek	266.38	6.45	10.87	- 7.42

¹ Includes persons born at sea.

As has already been pointed out, in the last ten-year period the figures were the reverse of those in the first decade. The British-born recorded a percentage decline one and a half times greater than the percentage increase in the total population; for the Asiatics the percentage decline was over two and a half times, and for the North Western Europeans almost twice the percentage increase for the whole population.

Numerical Importance of Recent Immigration from the Principal Continental European Countries.—Table XXXI lists those countries of birth which were reported in 1941 by the largest numbers of European-born persons. Russia ranked highest as the homeland of those who came to Canada before 1921. Poland (including Galicia) ranked second. In more recent times, first place went to Poland, the second being held by Russia in 1921-30 and by Czechoslovakia in subsequent decades. Taken as a whole, the figures indicate that during the last generation, Poland and Russia sent more permanent settlers to Canada than any other Continental European country. Prior to her territorial reduction, Austria stood well up in the list. In the 1921-30 immigration, Hungary appeared for the first time in the list, occupying third place, which position she has

maintained. Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia also seem to have secured a permanent place among the leading sources of our immigration.

Of the Scandinavian countries, Sweden appears among those shown in Table XXXI during the closing decades of last century until after the first World War, and the Norwegians from 1901 to 1925.²¹ While Iceland was among the eight countries which sent the largest numbers of immigrants to Canada before 1901, it has never since reappeared in that group. Germany was third in the list prior to 1901 but has not since approached that rank, though she has consistently maintained a place except during the decade including the first World War. France also ranked among the first eight prior to 1901, but since then has not appeared in that group except during the five years after the first World War when there occurred a considerable movement to Canada of French women who had married Canadian soldiers, or who were about to do so. As in the case of Iceland, the absolute importance of immigration from France has continuously declined since the beginning of the century.

²¹ See "1931 Census Monograph No. 4".—Racial Origins and Nativity of the Canadian People, Table XIII, p. 54.

TABLE XXXI. Principal Countries of Birth of Continental European Immigrants, for Specified Periods of Arrival, Canada, 1941

Rank	Total	Period of arrival in Canada				
		Before 1911	1911-20	1921-30	1931-35	1936-41
1	Poland	Russia	Russia	Poland	Poland	Poland
2	Russia	Poland	Poland	Russia	Czechoslovakia	Czechoslovakia
3	Austria	Austria	Austria	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary
4	Italy	Italy	Italy	Finland	Russia	Yugoslavia
5	Hungary	Sweden	Roumania	Czechoslovakia	Yugoslavia	Russia
6	Germany	Sweden	Sweden	Italy	Italy	Germany
7	Roumania	Norway	Norway	Germany	Germany	Italy
8	Sweden	Germany	Belgium	Austria	Austria	Austria

Careful study of the table and of Table 13 in the 1931 Origins Monograph will show the gradual shifting of the weight of immigration from the North West of Europe and the Scandinavian and Germanic groups to the South, Eastern and Central nations and the Slavic and Latin peoples. Subsequent to 1921, Germany was the only North Western European country included among the leading sources of Continental immigration to Canada.

Length of Residence of the Foreign-born in Canada.—Table XXXII shows the average length of residence in Canada for the immigrant population as in 1941 from each of the specified countries of birth. A few interesting points are brought out in this tabulation and in Table 27 which presents the same data by geographical and linguistic groupings. Before proceeding to a detailed analysis of the figures it might be well to enumerate the principal factors, four in number which contribute to the recorded differences in the averages for the several countries of birth. First, immigration from one country may have been earlier than from another. Second, the death rate among older immigrants may have been higher for one country of birth than for another. Third, in the case of certain countries of birth, a large proportion of the earlier immigrants have returned to their homeland or emigrated to some other part of the world, leaving only the more recent arrivals in Canada, while in the case of certain other countries of birth the majority of immigrants have settled in Canada for life. In the fourth place, the average number of years of residence would be increased by the slowing down of immigration in the latter part of the period. Thus, given an early start, a fairly long average life and a disposition to make Canada a permanent home, the average number of years of Canadian residence will be relatively great. On the other hand, a late start, a high mortality rate or a constant stream of emigrants returning to their native land will make for a short average length of residence and the combined influence of these factors will be intensified if immigration during the latter part of the period is very much greater than in the earlier part. Of the four influences, differences in mortality rates are probably the least important.

Turning now to the data in the tables, it is seen that the Asiatics as a group had the highest average length of residence at 26.53 years, the British-born stood next with an average of 26.02 years, the United States-born following closely with a figure of 25.59 years. In the case of all three groups, immigration was relatively heavy during the final decade of the last and the first ten or twelve years of the present century, but declined abruptly thereafter, and was virtually nil in the past decade. The median length of residence of European-born immigrants as a group was appreciably smaller than those of the British- and United States-born, being only 19.88 years. The figures for many individual European countries, of course, were much larger than 19.88. The length of Canadian residence for the average immigrant from France, for example, was

27.79 years, the highest in the tables.²² The figures of 26.42 for Sweden and 26.38 for Austria were also relatively high. Immigration in all these cases was early and virtually ceased two or three decades ago. Austria of 1941 was only a fraction of its former size and naturally in recent years it has been able to send only a relatively moderate stream of immigrants to Canada as compared with that from the larger Austria of earlier days. The relatively high figure of 26.38 years of Canadian residence for immigrants who claim Austrian nativity should, therefore, be related to the relatively short length of residence of immigrants from the adjacent countries of Czechoslovakia (13.97 years) and Yugoslavia (14.84 years) which were created in part out of the former Austrian territory.²³ Immigrants from the latter two European countries show the shortest average lengths of Canadian residence not only because immigration was relatively heavy from those areas during the 1920's, but also because the countries themselves are comparatively new political entities. The almost equally small figure for Hungary which, like Austria, was dismembered after the war, must be explained solely in terms of heavy immigration during the same period. The median length of residence of the average immigrant from Russia is practically identical with that for the immigrant population as a whole.

Territorial changes do not enter as casual factors into the comparatively short average residence of the immigrants from certain other European countries, such as 17.49 years for Denmark, 17.06 years for Finland and 19.32 years for the Netherlands. Relatively heavy immigration between 1921 and 1931 is the principal explanation of these figures. On the other hand, relatively heavy early immigration coupled with considerably reduced volume during the decade following the First World War are the chief causes of the comparatively long average Canadian residence for immigrants from such countries as Sweden, Norway, Italy, Roumania and Russia.

Doubtless a great many causes have contributed to the decline of the British Isles and the United States, and the ascendance of Continental Europe, particularly Central and Eastern Europe as sources of Canadian immigration. Any complete explanation would have to take into account the influence of such factors as relative standards of living, the uneven decline of European birth rates, the effect of Canadian immigration activities both public and private, the attitude of foreign countries towards emigration, the effect of domestic and foreign trade policies, and so on. Sometimes political factors are paramount, sometimes the economic, sometimes the social. An exhaustive study would involve careful analysis and weighing of the various influences

²² In 1931, the length of Canadian residence for the average immigrant from Iceland was actually 31.51 years, data not available for 1941.

²³ Some of the immigrants with long residence, who gave Austria as birthplace in 1941 were probably born in that part of the former Austria-Hungarian Empire which in 1941 was Czechoslovakia or Yugoslavia.

TABLE XXXII. Average Length of Canadian Residence for the Non-Canadian-born Population, classified by Country of Birth, Canada, 1941

Birthplace	Length of residence (median)	Birthplace	Length of residence (median)
Total, all non-Canadian-born	24.60	Lithuania	²
British-born	26.02	Netherlands	19.32
British Isles	26.16	Norway	21.96
British Possessions ¹	22.47	Poland ²	18.33
Foreign-born	21.98	Roumania	23.52
United States	25.59	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	24.76
		Spain	²
		Sweden	26.42
		Switzerland	²
		Ukraine	⁴
Europe	19.88	Yugoslavia	14.84
Austria	26.38	Other	20.28
Belgium	23.48		
Bulgaria	²	Asia	26.53
Czechoslovakia	13.97	Armenia	²
Denmark	17.49	China	26.93
Finland	17.06	Japan	24.03
France	27.79	Syria	²
Germany	19.25	Turkey	²
Greece	²	Other	26.30
Hungary	15.29	South American	²
Iceland	²	Other countries	20.35
Italy	23.97		

¹ Includes persons born at sea.

² Separate data for specified countries of birth not available for 1941.

³ Includes Galicia.

⁴ Included with Russia.

affecting each individual country of birth. Unfortunately, many of the influences are incapable of quantitative measurement. Their combined effect, however, is clearly demonstrated in the foregoing tables and discussion. If immigration to Canada should again assume important dimensions and any significance attached to its source, consideration must obviously be given to the revolutionary change of trend which has occurred during the last four decades and to the causes which have been responsible therefor.

Table XXXIII shows the average length of Canadian residence for the non-Canadian-born population when classified by ethnic origin rather than birthplace as shown in Table XXXII. In all but a few cases there is remarkably close correspondence between the median length of residence of immigrants of a specific origin and that of immigrants from the corresponding country of birth. Exceptions include the French, of whom considerable numbers were American-born descendants of former emigrants from

Canada, and the Germans, of whom a certain proportion were Russian-born Mennonites who, on the average, came to this country somewhat earlier than resident immigrants arriving direct from Germany. For the origins, the explanations of differences in the median length of residence of immigrants parallel closely those given in the foregoing analysis of the data in Table XXXII. For all origins for which comparable figures are available the percentage Canadian-born was higher in 1941 than in 1931, and in most cases by a significant amount.

Table XXXIII also shows the percentage of Canadian-born amongst the total population of each ethnic group living in Canada when the 1941 Census was taken. Examination of the data in the parallel columns reveals that a large percentage of Canadian-born is generally associated with a long period of residence on the part of the immigrant population and vice versa. Use of this relationship is made in some of the correlations appearing further on in this study.

TABLE XXXIII. Average Length of Canadian Residence for the Non-Canadian-born Population Classified by Ethnic Origin and Showing the Percentage of the Total Population of Each Ethnic Origin Canadian-born, Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Length of residence (median)	Per cent Canadian-born
Total, all non-Canadian-born	24.60	82.45
English	26.50	76.00
Irish	23.76	88.75
Scottish	24.28	80.49
Other British	24.00	67.28
French	24.84	97.81
Austrian, N.O.S.	24.26	60.47
Belgian	21.50	52.75
Czech and Slovak	14.13	38.58
Finnish	18.16	40.10
German	23.34	75.79
Hungarian	15.40	42.00
Italian	23.18	61.48
Jewish	22.63	51.04
Netherlands	18.89	84.03
Polish	18.72	57.92
Romanian	23.09	61.66
Russian	23.85	61.85
Scandinavian	25.84	56.30
Ukrainian	23.90	65.17
Other European	16.59	42.03
Chinese	27.54	19.82
Japanese	24.14	60.99
Other Asiatic	25.62	59.86
Indian and Eskimo	17.61	99.62
Other	23.82	92.70
Not stated	11.53	83.13

N.O.S. — Not otherwise specified.

CHAPTER V

Sex, Age, and Conjugal Condition

Sex Composition of the Population of Various Origins and Nativities

For many reasons it is of value to know the relative numbers of males and females of the different origin and immigrant groups who have come from various parts of the world. This is especially true in a new country like Canada. Only in the light of the relative numbers of the sexes is it possible to arrive at an adequate understanding of the relation between origin and intermarriage, naturalization, crime, occupational and territorial distribution, the learning of the languages of Canada, and many other related problems. It is also of interest to know with some precision which origins send whole families to Canada as permanent settlers and which send large numbers of unattached men looking forward to only a few years sojourn in the country and ultimate return to the homeland. The basic facts are presented in Tables 28-32, which show the numbers of males and females and the percentage surplus of males both for the total resident population and for the adult portion of same for each origin and immigrant group.

Before proceeding to a detailed analysis of the tables a few observations of a more general character might not be out of place. First, where a surplus of males is indicated, the surplus is mainly a surplus of males of employable ages. While it is true that a slight disparity normally exists between the numbers of male and female children born in a given population, this disparity tends to be offset by compensating differences in mortality, especially during the years of early childhood, so that the numbers of each sex in a group of children, say 15 years of age and under, tends to be approximately equal. The effect of differences in the longevity of males and females in the higher age categories is also moderate as compared with the recorded sex inequalities of the various origin and nativity groups, partly because of the small absolute magnitude of the differences in expectation of life for males and females of say 50 years of age and over, and partly because the proportion of the population in these higher age categories is relatively small as compared with the total for all ages. This is particularly true of groups of recent immigrants and in-

deed of the population as a whole in a young country like Canada. Incidentally, any influence that this factor might exert would be in the direction of minimizing the recorded percentage surplus of males. Furthermore, a surplus of young to middle-aged adults (which is normally the result of immigration) tends to be reduced as the upper ages are reached, to the extent that in time unattached immigrant males have either married and settled down or have returned to their native land. Clearly, then, the surpluses of males appearing in the accompanying tables are composed for the most part of persons of working age.

During and immediately subsequent to periods of active immigration the tendency is for the surplus of adult males to be more marked at the younger to middle adult ages. This situation tended to characterize the year 1921 and to a less extent 1931, but arrested immigration during the decade 1931 to 1941 materially changed the picture in moving the abnormally large surplus of males forward into the upper age categories. This is true both of the British-born and the foreign-born as a group and applies to most foreign nationalities.

Another point worthy of notice is that when the classification is by ethnic origin other factors tend to reduce the inequality of sex distribution with length of residence in a country. As the number of an origin increases with the birth of children the surplus males already in the population constitutes a progressively smaller percentage of the whole. Likewise, the surplus males in subsequent immi-

gration tends to form a progressively smaller percentage of the total, for it also is compared with an increasing volume of the native group of the same origin. Of course, for a time the volume of immigration may increase with abnormal rapidity as compared with the numbers of the same origin already resident in the country, but sooner or later it will constitute a decreasing percentage. The percentage surplus of males in a given ethnic origin, therefore, is usually smaller than that shown by the immigrant group from the corresponding country or countries of birth.

The connection between the level of immigration and the change in sex distribution for the origin groups was quite clear for the 1921-31 decade. It was much less evident during the following ten-year period for which figures are shown in Table XXXIV.

The decade 1931-41 was one of arrested immigration and in all but two of the twenty-seven ethnic groups the surplus of males declined as compared with that in the previous decade when immigration was relatively heavy. Reductions in the surplus were small for most groups but were greater for those in which the actual surplus, as in 1931, was large. The decline of 456 in the surplus for the Chinese is the combined result of a virtually complete cessation of immigration coupled with high mortality among resident Chinese immigrant males because of an abnormally high proportion in the upper age categories. To this must be added the effect of a considerable emigration.

TABLE XXXIV. Change in Surplus of Males per 100 Females in 1941 Compared with 1931 for Specified Ethnic Origins and Percentage Change During the Same Period in the Immigrant Population from the Corresponding Country of Birth

Rank	Ethnic origin	Change in surplus of males 1931-41	P.c. change in immigrant population from corresponding country	Rank	Ethnic origin	Change in surplus of males 1931-41	P.c. change in immigrant population from corresponding country
1	Jewish	¹	²	15	Norwegian	- 10	- 18
2	French	¹	- 18	16	Swedish	- 12	- 21
3	British	- 1	- 15	17	Polish	- 13	- 9
4	Icelandic	- 1	- 23	18	Roumanian	- 14	- 29
5	Indian	- 1	¹				
6	Negro	- 2	²	19	Danish	- 15	- 19
7	Russian	- 2	- 5	20	Japanese	- 15	- 23
8	German	- 3	- 27	21	Finnish	- 16	- 20
9	Netherlands	- 3	- 8	22	Greek	- 18	+ 5
10	Syrian	- 4	- 10				
11	Belgian	- 5	- 13	23	Hungarian	- 35	+ 12
12	Italian	- 7	- 5	24	Bulgarian	- 55	- 19
13	Ukrainian	- 7	- 35	25	Czech and Slovak ..	- 65	+ 12
14	Austrian, n.o.s.	- 8	+ 36	26	Yugoslavia	- 99	+ 2
				27	Chinese	- 456	- 31

¹ No change.

² No corresponding country of birth.

N.o.s. - Not otherwise specified.

Declines also occurred in the number of resident immigrants for 19 of the 24 corresponding countries of birth.²⁴

Sex Distribution by Ethnic Origin.—With these general considerations in mind, attention is directed to the detailed tabulations showing the actual sex distribution of the individual origins and in the immigrant portions of those origins in 1941 (Tables 28 and 29).

In 1941, there were 5 p.c. more males than females in the population of Canada as a whole, a surplus slightly smaller than that recorded ten years previously. While males exceed females for every specified origin, the major inequalities occur in the case of origins which have recently come to Canada, where immigration has been relatively great in recent decades and where immigration from corresponding countries of birth shows a large surplus of males (Table XXXIV). Conversely, the numbers of the sexes are more nearly equal in the case of origins of long Canadian residence, with relatively small recent immigration, with small sex disparities among immigrants from corresponding countries of birth and with high birth rates. Figures for the geographical and linguistic groups appear in Table XXXV for 1921, 1931 and 1941. The relative position of the various groups of origins was unchanged at the three census dates; arrested immigration during the last decade decreased the surplus of males for each group.

²⁴ Five countries of birth were exceptional in showing increases in the number of immigrants namely, Austria, Greece, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, and at the same time declines ranging from 8 to 99 in the surplus of males in the corresponding ethnic groups. For each of these countries of birth there was a recorded increase in the number of resident immigrants. The substantial increases in persons claiming Austria and Hungary as countries of birth are not supported by immigration statistics, however, and are attributable to either intentional or unintentional misstatement of place of nativity. In the case of Austria, gross misstatement occurred in 1921. The increases for the other three countries of birth were small and may be accounted for in part by the arrival of refugees (e.g., Czechoslovakian) and others wishing to leave their native land during the years immediately preceding the war. Arrivals from Greece and Yugoslavia were sufficiently numerous to raise the sex ratio slightly; immigration from Czechoslovakia was somewhat heavier and the surplus of males increased appreciably.

A comparison of Tables 28 and 29 shows that the percentage surplus of males in the immigrant population of Canada is approximately four times greater than that for the population as a whole. Moreover, for every ethnic origin, with four minor exceptions,²⁵ the surplus of males is larger and in most cases materially larger, for the foreign-born than for the Canadian-born portion of the origin. Approximately 66 p.c. of the surplus of males in the population is chargeable to immigration. The balance, at least in part, is explained by the larger percentage of females included in the net emigration of Canadian born during the previous decade, particularly to the United States.²⁶

A much clearer idea of the differences in the sex distribution of the resident immigrant population of the various origins is obtained when the percentages in Table 29 are arranged in order of rank. (See Table XXXVI.) After due allowance is made for inequalities in length of residence, which were discussed in the previous chapter, genuine differences of no mean magnitude in the sex distribution of the immigrant sections of the various origins remain. Certain origins tend to migrate as families

²⁵ The four exceptions are the French, Icelandic, Jewish and Indian origins. The fact that the immigrants born of French extraction show a deficiency in males is probably accounted for in part by a slight predominance of females among the descendants of earlier French-Canadian emigrants returning from the United States, and in part by the absence of recent immigration from France and higher mortality among males than females in the upper age categories. This latter factor is probably the major explanation of the slight deficiency in males among the immigrant-born of Icelandic origin. As a group they are the oldest immigrant residents of Canada and consequently have relatively large proportions in the upper age categories. In 1931, immigrant-born Indians numbered over 900, practically all of whom came from the United States; by 1941 this number was reduced to half, indicating a heavy return movement probably associated with the war. In this return movement males apparently predominated. Immigrants of Jewish origin conformed to the rule in showing a surplus of males; they were peculiar, however, in showing a larger surplus of males among the Canadian-born section of the origin possibly because of heavier emigration of Canadian-born females than of males to the United States. This factor may well have contributed to the disparity in the two sex ratios in the case of the French and Indian origins as well.

²⁶ Hurd, W.B. and Cameron, J.C.: "Population Movements in Canada, 1921-31", "Some Further Considerations", the Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science, Vol I, No. 2, May 1935, p. 240.

TABLE XXXV. Percentage Surplus of Males for Specified Grouping of Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1921, 1931, and 1941

Ethnic origin group	P.c. surplus of males			Ethnic origin group	P.c. surplus of males		
	1921	1931	1941		1921	1931	1941
British	5	5	4	Scandinavian	31	38	28
French	1	1	1	Germanic	9	10	7
North Western European	15	17	12	Latin and Greek	51	33	24
South, Eastern and Central European	26	32	19	Slavic	22	29	18

and their sex distribution is more or less evenly balanced. With others emigration consists largely of unattached males, *i.e.*, of males without dependents, in this country at least. Of course, as they stand, the figures reflect differences in such tendencies in only a very approximate manner.

The data in Tables 28 and 29, however, do describe the existing sex distribution of the individual origins and the immigrant portion of those origins with complete accuracy, and this in itself is important. If a surplus of males represents a floating population which will never settle down and which expects to return to the motherland after having made a competence, Canada derives com-

paratively little benefit from such immigration and incurs the risks of having in the population a large body of more or less nomadic males who are not likely to feel the same obligations or loyalty to the country as do men who, with their families, make permanent homes here. If the surplus of males, on the other hand, consists of men who in due course marry into the population already in the country or are merely getting established before bringing their wives and families to the new land, the case is entirely different. In any event, the presence of such a surplus and its magnitude go far to explain many differences in the social behaviour of several origins in Canada.

**TABLE XXXVI. Percentage of Males to Females for the Immigrant Population, by Ethnic Origin
(Arranged according to Rank), Canada, 1941**

Rank	Ethnic origin	Males as p.c. of females	Rank	Ethnic origin	Males as p.c. of females
1	Chinese	3,602	15	Ukrainian	142
2	Bulgarian	255	16	Polish	137
3	Greek	248	17	Negro	135
4	Yugoslavic	214	18	Finnish	134
5	Danish	198	19	Syrian	132
6	Swedish	179	20	Belgian	127
7	Roumanian	168	21	German	123
8	Japanese	164	22	Netherlands	119
9	Italian	160	23	British	108
10	Norwegian	156	24	Jewish	101
11	Czech and Slovak	153	25	Icelandic	98
12	Russian	150	26	French	94
13	Hungarian	148	27	Indian	92
14	Austrian, n.o.s.	147			

N.o.s. — Not otherwise specified.

Before concluding this section, reference should be made to Table 30, which makes available the sex distribution of the adult population by ethnic origins and which, when compared with Table 28, offers definite statistical proof of the thesis previously supported by deductive arguments that the surplus of males in the different origin classifications consists largely of adults. Comparison with Table 28 shows that the excess of males for that part of the population which was 20 years of age or over formed about 83 p.c. of the over-all surplus. For the non-British and non-French origins—*i.e.*, for foreign origins—adults accounted for almost 95 p.c. of the surplus. Even for persons of British origin over two thirds (68.0 p.c.) of the numerical inequality of the sexes is attributable to persons 20

years and over.²⁷ For the French the figure is only 53.1 p.c. This low figure is due in great measure to the younger-than-average age distribution for the French population but may also be associated with the special circumstances affecting the movement of young persons of French descent north and south across the American border. Frequent use will be

²⁷ That adults accounted for a smaller proportion of the surplus males with the British than with other origins is attributable to a number of causes, among which might be mentioned the settlement by interested organizations of considerable numbers of teen-age British boys for the most part in rural Canada, and the relatively heavy emigration of native-born British to the States. The latter movement was confined largely to adults and was more general among females than males.

made of these data in subsequent chapters of this monograph.

Sex Distribution by Country of Birth. — Table 31 shows the numbers of males and females in the immigrant population by country of birth and the

percentage surplus of males over females for each nativity. Table XXXVII presents the same data by geographical and linguistic groups of nativities for 1921, 1931, and 1941. Table 32 gives the same information as Table 31 but for the population 20 years of age and over only.

TABLE XXXVII. Percentage Surplus of Males for the Immigrant Population, by Specified Grouping of Countries of Birth, Canada, 1921, 1931 and 1941

Group of countries of birth	P.c. surplus of males			Group of countries of birth	P.c. surplus of males		
	1921	1931	1941		1921	1931	1941
Total immigrants	25	29	21	Scandinavian	75	110	101
British	14	14	11	Germanic	33	51	46
Foreign	40	46	32	Latin and Greek	88	72	62
North Western Europe	50	75	67	Slavic	38	47	33
South, Eastern and Central Europe	46	53	38	United States	11	3	- 4
				Asia	635	519	391

In view of the preceding discussion of the sex distribution of the immigrant population by ethnic origin, no lengthy discussion nor explanation of Table 31 is necessary. Table XXXVII serves to illustrate the net effect of immigration, emigration and deaths on the sex distribution of the various nativity groups in Canada's immigrant population during the last two decades. Owing to the heavy immigration 1921-31, the surplus of males increased somewhat in that decade. The increase was most marked for the North Western Europeans as a group, being notably large in the case of the Scandinavians (the Icelanders excepted). The South, Eastern and Central Europeans and those from Slavic countries also showed moderately larger proportions of males in 1931 than in 1921 but the surplus declined for the Latins and Greeks. This decline was associated with both a relative and an absolute decrease in immigration and the arrival during the decade of large numbers of wives and fiancées of earlier immigrants. The influence of the net emigration of United States-born, to which reference was made in an earlier chapter, is reflected in the closer approximation to equality of the sexes among the resident immigrants from that country. Apparently the net exodus of United States-born contained a larger percentage of males than of females.

With the virtual cessation of immigration during the decade 1931-41, on the other hand, the surplus of immigrant males decreased for all nativity groups. The decrease was greatest for the South, Eastern and Central European group, particularly for those of Slavic origin. For the United States-born, the surplus of males of the previous decade changed to a deficit. The continuous decline over the twenty-

year period for the Asiatics is undoubtedly associated with emigration and with heavy mortality among Chinese males whose age distribution is abnormally high for reasons already discussed.

It was pointed out earlier in this chapter that immigration was responsible for about 66 p.c. of the sex inequality of the population of Canada as a whole. A comparison of Tables 31 and 32 shows conclusively that sex inequality among immigrants is confined largely to adults. The excess of males in the total immigrant population in 1941 numbered 193,347 or 21 p.c. of the female immigrant population. For the adult portion (20 years and over) of the immigrant population the corresponding surplus of males was 22 p.c. but that part of the immigrant population which was under 20 years of age was much more evenly divided between male and female, the surplus of males in this instance forming less than 3 p.c. of the number of females. A similar situation exists with respect to the surplus of males in the adult and non-adult parts of the population of most of the nativity classes shown in these tables.

The Age Distribution of the Population

Just as an individual at one age is radically different in disposition, capacity, and outlook from what he was at an earlier or will be at a later age, so a population differs materially with the changing age distribution of the people who compose it. A people with unduly large numbers in the prime of life has characteristics which are much less pronounced in a population with large numbers of small children or with a considerable proportion of men and women above middle age. In making comparisons, then, between different population groups with

regard to social or anti-social behaviour, age distribution is an important factor which must be reckoned with before valid conclusions can be reached.

Thus, age distribution is important from two points of view. First, it is necessary as a means of correcting crude data before comparing two sections of a population of entirely different age structures, in respect to a given characteristic. For example, before legitimate comparison is possible, crude statistics of crime for the Canadian-born and foreign-born must be adjusted for age. Crime is far more frequent at certain ages than at others, and allowance must be made when one group has an unduly large proportion of its numbers at the ages when criminal tendencies are most marked. Such corrections may be made with a great degree of accuracy.

The second way in which age statistics are valuable is in helping to explain such differences in the behaviour of two sections of the population as may be attributed solely to the absence of people of other ages in normal proportions. Twice as large a proportion of men between 20 and 40 years of age will mean a larger amount of crime in the community merely because of the numerical addition of a large percentage among whom the crime rate is greater. But the simple numerical correction would not be enough to account for the amount of crime which would actually occur in such a community. The mere fact of age distribution tends to increase the criminality of each one of those surplus men by reducing the influences combating crime emanating from the presence of numbers of younger and older people in a neighbourhood. Unfortunately, the influence of this last aspect of age distribution is very difficult to measure but its existence is undoubtedly real.

Age Distribution and Nativity.—Table 33 shows the percentages of each sex found in specified age groups for the total population in Canada and the three broad nativity groups which compose it. Fig. 24 presents the same data in graphic form.

A glance will reveal great differences as between the first two and the last two charts. The chart for the total population is a composite diagram of which the other three form the component parts, and since our object is the making of an analysis, attention is focussed on the latter three.

Among the Canadian-born, between 33 and 34 p.c. of the population was under 15 years of age in 1941. Of the British-born, only 1.04 p.c. of the males and 1.19 p.c. of the females were in this category, and among the foreign-born, 3.38 p.c. of the males and 4.36 p.c. of the females. Thus, on June 1, 1941, the Canadian-born section of our population had a proportion of children under the age of adolescence nearly ten times larger than had the foreign-born, and over thirty times larger than the British-born. This is the first outstanding point of difference between the age distribution of the native Canadians and that of either the British-or

foreign-born. In 1941, the Canadian-born population also had much larger proportions of youths (15-19) and of persons from 20 to 29 years of age inclusive. This is a second significant difference and is associated with the virtual cessation of immigration during the last decade and the advancing age of children born in Canada to immigrants who arrived early in the century. To compensate for the small percentage of children and young adults among the immigrant population, both the British and foreign-born show proportions much larger than the Canadian-born in all groups above 30 years of age.

In considering these differences the first fact that should be kept clearly in mind is that the Canadian-born children of immigrant parents are native Canadians and as such are included with the Canadian-born. This is probably the greatest single factor contributing to the abnormally large proportion under 15 years of age in the Canadian-born group. Were the Canadian-born children of immigrant parents included in the same nativity category as their parents, the differences in age distribution of the several groups would be much less marked. Nevertheless, differences would exist. The age distribution of immigrants is quite different from that of a non-migrating population. Immigrants usually include a large percentage of adults in the prime of life; old persons seldom migrate to a new country. Many are young and unmarried, particularly the men, and the married persons usually migrate during the early years of married life and rear a large proportion of their children on the soil of the adopted country.

The passage of the inter-war peak of immigration and the failure thereafter of the incoming stream to approach that high point also contributes to the small proportions of persons between 16 and 29 among the resident immigrant population and to the correspondingly large proportions of adults over 30 years of age. Moreover, the earlier immigrants are yearly passing into the higher age categories as well as their Canadian-born descendants. The combined effect of this ageing process and the general decline of immigration from the 1921-31 peak is demonstrated when the figures for 1941 are compared with those for the preceding census. Between 1931 and 1941, the proportions of British-born males 40 years and over increased from 54 p.c. to 71 p.c. and that of the females from 51 p.c. to 71 p.c. A similar change took place in the age composition of the foreign-born. For the males the proportion rose from 43 p.c. to 64 p.c. and for the females from 38 p.c. to 56 p.c. Conversely, the proportions under 40 were smaller for both nativities and for each age and sex group, with four important exceptions, *viz.*, foreign-born males and females, 15-19 and 35-39. These exceptions are probably attributable to heavy immigration of young married couples with small children, particularly during the latter part of the 1921-31 decade.

The diagrams reveal another type of difference—a difference between the age distribution of males and females. The normal distribution is for males to

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION IN CANADA

BY BROAD NATIVITY GROUPS, 1941

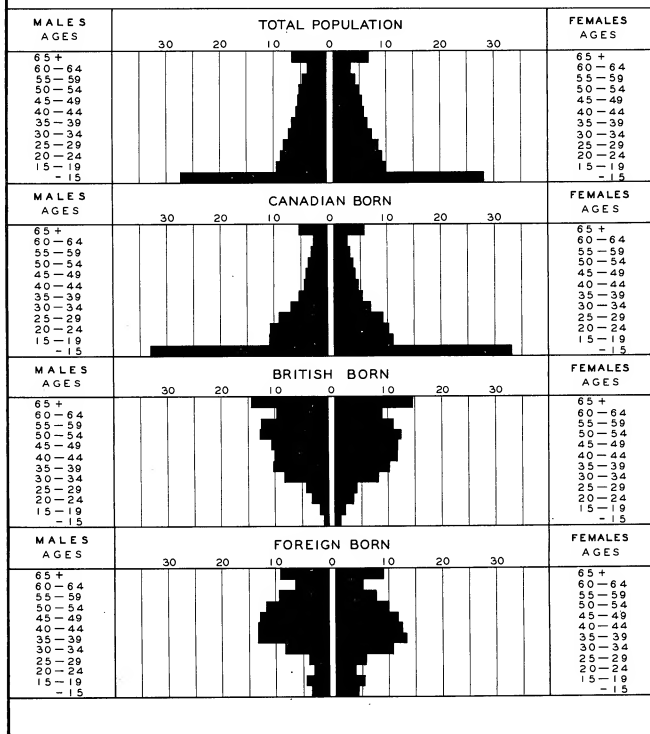


Figure 24. Among the more important factors contributing to the radical differences in age distribution between the native Canadian and the immigrant sections of our population is the fact that a migrating population almost always includes abnormally large numbers of adults, and the circumstance that Canadian-born children of immigrant parents are native Canadians. To explain, however, is not to alter the significance of the recorded differences. They are of great importance in interpreting all summary statistics describing the social behaviour of these broad nativity groups.

be slightly in excess of females in early childhood. Higher mortality among male children tends to even up the proportions before the adult age is reached. Then, from 20 to 45 owing to higher mortality among women during the child-bearing period, the proportion of men is usually greater than that of women.

Now, among those of Canadian birth, the proportions at the respective ages are very nearly equal, and in that respect the age distribution tends to be closer to the normal than in the case of the British- or foreign-born. With the Canadian-born such departures from normal as occur would seem to be capable of explanation in terms of emigration (particularly to the United States). For the British, and especially the foreign-born, the divergencies are much larger. One of the reasons is purely mathematical. When the number of women in a population is appreciably smaller than that of men, the female children will tend to form a larger percentage of all females than will male children of all males, the numbers of children of each sex being roughly equal. This is probably a major explanation of the behaviour of the figures for the foreign-born—this coupled with the disproportionately large number of adult males in an immigrant population. With the arresting of immigration and the ageing of the resident immigrant population this male surplus has moved into the upper adult age categories so that the proportions of males in age groups above 35 are higher—and after 40, materially higher—than the corresponding proportions for the females, just as the proportions of females in the lower age groups exceed those for males. The same tendencies are apparent to a less marked degree with the British-born, but the situation is complicated by war casualties, emigration and other factors of a more or less indeterminate nature making for irregularity in the behaviour of the percentages.

There is another point of interest presented in the charts. The largest percentage of men of foreign birth was in the age group 40 to 44, while the largest percentage of men of British birth appeared in the group 50 to 54. The highest percentage of women immigrants from foreign countries was in the age group 35 to 39, while the largest percentage of women of British birth appeared in the age group 50 to 54. These differences are consonant with the findings in the previous chapter, *viz.*, that the British immigrants arrived in Canada at an earlier date than the foreign-born.

Age Distribution of the Different Origins in Canada.—Table 34 shows the percentages of the principal origins in Canada by specified age groups. Much useful information is contained in this table though only a partial analysis can be attempted here.

In the first place, there is a wide variation in the percentages. From the Chinese with just over 6 p.c. of their number under 10 years of age to the French with 22.63 p.c. and the Indians with 28.50 p.c. in that age group, is a rather wide spread. Similar differences appear in the other age classes.

The significance of variation in age distribution was pointed out in the foregoing discussion of nativity, but there is this difference when dealing with similar data for the respective origins, *viz.*, that when the age distribution for a given origin is abnormal, the unusual distribution applies to a more or less homogeneous section of the community and not merely to the Canadian-born or the foreign-born portion of an ethnic group. When the nativity groups composing a given origin are combined, as they are under ordinary conditions in real life, the resulting population may constitute a fairly normal group in respect of age. Table 34 shows very clearly, however, that this frequently does not occur. With many origins in Canada, the combined influence of immigration, emigration, sex distribution, birth rate and death rate has resulted in quite unusual age groupings. In many cases the population of a given origin forms a very definite section within the community. Where that occurs what has been said regarding social behaviour and abnormality in age distribution has considerable point.

Table 35 arranges the origins according to linguistic groups and gives the percentage of each origin and the percentage for each linguistic group in the three specified age classes. Of all peoples of European derivation the British as a group show the lowest proportion below 10 years of age and the highest in the group 20 and over. There are, however, a few isolated individual origins which have lower percentages in the earlier ages. The Chinese is a case in point. The low figure for that origin derives from the huge surplus of Chinese adult males to which reference has been made. In 1941, there were eight Chinese males for every Chinese female in Canada.

The Scandinavian and Latin and Greek groups have an appreciably higher proportion than the British in the earlier age group. The proportion under ten years of age is still higher for the Slavic and Germanic groups and, as has already been mentioned, the figure for the French is considerably higher than that for any other linguistic group. Such lack of uniformity as exists between the individual origins within the respective linguistic groups may generally be explained in terms of date of immigration and sex distribution. Where unusually high proportions under 10 years occur the principal explanation is, of course, high fertility. The present purpose is merely to draw attention to the wide differences in age distribution of the various origins which go to make up our Canadian population and to suggest some of the more obvious implications. Tables 36 and 37 give a detailed cross-classification of the several ethnic origin and nativity groups by sex and five-year age groups.

Conjugal Condition

Conjugal Condition and Ethnic Origin.—The 1941 Census tabulations make possible a study of the conjugal condition of the individual origins which go to make up the Canadian population. Table 38 shows the conjugal condition of males and

females 15 years of age and over for individual origins, and Table 39 supplements these figures with information regarding the age distribution of single females.

The 1941 Census takes cognizance of five conjugal conditions, *viz.*, single, married, widowed, divorced, and separated, and a casual perusal of Table 38 suggests the advisability of certain preliminary and more or less general comments before proceeding to a more careful analysis of the data. In the first place, it is apparent immediately that the proportion of the population (15 years of age and over) divorced is still very small—less than one-fifth of one p.c. The proportions vary from 0.02 for the Indian and Eskimo and 0.04 for the French males to 0.38 for the Jewish and 0.48 for the Finnish females. The reasons for these variations have to do not only with differences in ethnic mores (especially religion) but also with differences in age and sex distribution which in turn are influenced by the sex distribution of immigration and length of residence in Canada. It is possible that differences in occupational and rural and urban distribution are also considerations of some importance. The quantitative isolation and measurement of these factors would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, and in any case the proportion of the population concerned is very small. The percentage of persons "separated" is also relatively small although for the population as a whole, it is between five and six times higher than the proportion divorced. Indeed, for many origins, particularly where the proportion of immigrants is large, the ratio is higher. As in the case of divorce, the contributing causes of these differences are difficult of quantitative measurement.

Passing to the widowed, although the percentages are sufficiently large to be of real significance, a cursory examination suggests that here too certain special influences are at work which are not subject to convenient measurement, *e.g.* war casualties, differences in customs pertaining to remarriage, differences in maternal mortality and differences in age distribution. For the population as a whole and for most of the individual origin groups, the percentage of females widowed is more than double that for the males. On the one hand, married females on the average are both younger and live longer than their husbands, and on the other, widowed males remarry more frequently than widowed females.

The bulk of the population is included in the other two classes. The married and single combined account for 95.0 p.c. of the males and 89.9 p.c. of the females. While the married females outnumber the single by a large margin in every origin, and the same is true generally of the males, it is the proportion single, *i.e.*, the proportion which has never married which best reflects the difference in conjugal condition and is least affected by extraneous influences incapable of precise measurements.

Turning now to Table 38, one finds that materially larger proportions of males than of females are unmarried in the case of every origin except the Chinese and Japanese, for which separate data are not available. For the population as a whole, the percentage of males single was 39.79 p.c. as against 32.99 p.c. of the females, a proportion approximately 7 points greater. The principal explanation of this difference is, of course, the presence of a large surplus of males in the population of Canada. At the last census, there were in Canada one hundred and seven males per hundred females 20 years and over (see Table 30).

Differences in the proportions unmarried also appear as between the several origins when the figures for the two sexes are examined separately. For the males of the white origins, the range lies between 33.52²⁸ p.c. for the Czechs and Slovaks and 46.38 p.c. for the Scandinavians; and for the females between 20.59 p.c. for the Finnish, and 40.05 p.c. for the French. Such data, however, have significance only insofar as one may be interested in the existing conjugal condition of the several origins or in relating such data to other social characteristics, such as for example, crime or unemployment. They tell us nothing as to why the percentages differ.²⁹

In exploring the latter problem attention is focussed first on the females. The data of Table XXXVIII are taken from Table 39, which shows the percentage of females unmarried, by ethnic origin and specified age groups, and from census tabulations on sex distribution of adults used earlier in the present chapter.

These figures serve to illustrate two important facts: first, that the percentage of females single varies radically as between the several age categories, the proportions falling to fractions of their initial value in passing from the 15-19 group to the 65 and over category; and second, that, with one minor exception in the highest age group, the origins with the larger surpluses of males show smaller percentages of unmarried females in all age categories. It follows, therefore, that if it is desired to discover the extent to which origins differ in the matter of propensity to marry or remain single, the effect of the more or less accidental and extraneous influence of age and sex distribution must be eliminated before any intelligent comparison is possible.

Before proceeding with that phase of the analysis, there is one important fact that may be demonstrated directly from the figures under review. If

²⁸ The unusually low figure for the Czech and Slovak males undoubtedly is associated with the fact that because of recency of immigration, a much smaller than normal percentage of this ethnic group was between 15 and 25 years of age at the 1941 Census. This is an age group in which a high proportion is single.

²⁹ For a discussion of general changes in conjugal condition since 1871, and further discussion of the conjugal condition of males in particular, see the introduction to Chap. IV, Vol. I, 1931 Census.

TABLE XXXVIII. Percentage of Females Single, by Age and Broad Ethnic Origin Groups, with Number of Adult Males per 100 Adult Females, Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin group	Age group						Number of adult males per 100 adult females
	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	
	P.c. single						
French	95.32	65.76	33.37	19.08	12.90	11.21	101
British	93.98	60.23	26.98	15.01	11.11	12.55	104
European	93.88	55.92	19.62	6.78	4.21	4.55	123
Asiatic	97.81	69.29	24.91	5.49	1.60	3.05	401

one takes the British females as standard and subtracts from the proportions single in the respective age classes, the proportions single in the corresponding age categories of the numerically more important foreign origins the results shown in Table XXXIX are obtained. The meaning of this tabulation may be illustrated by reference to the figures of the foreign European origins as a group. Take the age group 20-24. The females of these origins as a whole showed only 55.92 p.c. who had not married, as against a figure of 60.23 p.c. for the British, or 4.31 fewer per 100. Or put conversely, 4.31 p.c. more of the females of European extraction between 20 and 24 had married than in the case of the British in the same age category. For the age group 25-34, the disparity was 7.36 p.c.; for those between 35 and 44, 8.23 p.c., and so on. In other words, foreign European origins as a group show a tendency to marry at a younger age and larger proportions of them marry than in the case of the basic British origins of the country. What applies to the

group as a whole applies to an even more marked degree to origins like the Ukrainian, Polish, and Russian, whose original habitat was in Southern and Eastern Europe and who as population groups are among the more recent arrivals on this continent. The disparity decreases with the Netherlands, Germans and Scandinavians and other Western European origins containing smaller proportions of immigrants. The Asiatics as a group, the Italians and the Jewish are somewhat exceptional in that smaller percentages than for the British are married in the lowest age category (20-24) and the same holds true for the Jewish in the age group 25-34. The explanation of these differences is deferred to the subsequent section.³⁰

³⁰ The age group 15-19 was omitted from the tabulation because the legal age of marriage without parents' consent in Canada is 18 years. The percentage married in the 15-19 age group would not be strictly comparable to those in the higher categories where legal limitation to the age of marriage is not a consideration.

TABLE XXXIX. Differences Between Proportions of Females Single, for British and for Typical Foreign Origins, by Specified Age Groups, Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Age group				
	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over
	Difference in p.c. single				
European	4.31	7.36	8.23	6.90	8.00
Asiatic	- 9.06	2.07	9.52	9.51	9.50
German	3.29	5.34	4.70	3.67	5.38
Scandinavian	2.60	6.00	6.41	7.05	9.26
Ukrainian	10.99	14.24	13.15	10.39	12.27
Jewish	- 7.75	- 2.06	5.89	9.04	11.25
Netherlands	4.61	4.98	4.00	3.92	5.37
Polish	7.27	12.05	11.53	9.07	10.62
Italian	- 4.16	3.46	10.27	9.20	10.55
Russian	7.02	7.68	10.31	9.51	11.63

Note: Positive figure signifies a percentage single smaller than for females of British origin. Negative sign signifies the reverse.

Reasons for Early and Late Marriages.—In Census Monograph No. 1 The "Changing Size of the Family in Canada", Dr. Enid Charles has explored the reasons for differences in age of marriage. She found that European birthplace, Slavonic mother

tongue and Greek Orthodox religion were associated with a low median age of marriage, and that British birthplace, English mother tongue and Protestant religion with a high median age, as will be seen from the following table.

TABLE XL. Cultural Differences in Median Age at First Marriage of Women Aged 45-54, Canada, 1941

Birthplace	Median age at marriage	Mother tongue	Median age at marriage	Religion	Median age at marriage	Ethnic origin	Median age at marriage
	years		years		years		years
Europe	21.4	Slavonic	19.9	Greek Orthodox	19.4	French	22.5
United States	22.4	Teutonic	22.3	Jewish	21.9	European	21.8
Canada	23.1	French	22.5	Roman Catholic	22.5	British	23.7
British countries	24.0	English	23.6	Protestant	23.5		

It was found also that the median age of marriage was lower among women born on the farm than in the cities, among women resident in rural than in urban parts and among those with less than with more schooling.

These variables, of course, are all inter-related, and to assess the part played by each the analysis was extended, using as a basis the percentages of married women 45-54 years of age in Canada, 1941, who had married when under 25 years of age. A high percentage indicates a tendency to early marriage and a low percentage the reverse. By the use of standardized means it was possible to examine the nature of the association between the proportion of early marriages and each of the independent variables when all of the others were held constant. The principal conclusions of Dr. Charles may be summarized as follows:

Early marriages are associated with foreign ethnic origins as a group. The French occupy an intermediate position; for the British origins marriages are late. Early marriage is also associated with low educational status of both husband and wife as measured by years at school, with low earnings of the head of the family, with rural rather than urban residence and with occupations in primary industries other than agriculture. The age of marriage rises as one passes from unskilled labourers, to persons in the manufacturing, construction and the transportation group. It is still higher for persons engaged in agriculture and highest for the occupations listed under trade, finance, service and clerical classifications. The occupational categories, of course, refer to occupations of the husband.

These findings are most useful in accounting for many of the differences to which attention was drawn in Table XXXIX of the preceding section. For example, the low proportion of Asiatic females married in the 20-24 age group is associated, among

other things, with abnormally high percentages of children 15-24 years of age at school, and with heavy occupational representation in service occupations. Relatively late marriage in the Jewish origin is associated with even higher proportions of children 15-24 years of age at school, with heavy representation in manufacturing and commercial pursuits and with an exceedingly high degree of urbanization. The Italians are also predominantly urban and Roman Catholic, both characteristics being associated with late marriages, and they show unusually high proportions engaged in manufacturing. The Ukrainians, on the other hand, show a large proportion European-born; the Greek Orthodox is their second principal religion; they are among the more rural of the ethnic origins domiciled in Canada; their average years at school is low, and as with other Eastern European origins, the mean annual earnings of wage-earners is well below the Canadian average. And so the table may be analyzed.

Correlation Between Conjugal Condition and Selected Variables.—The problem of measuring and eliminating the influence of age and sex distribution and other factors on the proportions of females in the individual ethnic origins who failed to marry was explored by the method of multiple rectilinear correlation in the 1931 Census Monograph No. 4.³¹ It was found that five factors accounted for over 90 p.c. of the variability in the proportions of females single. The principal proximate causes of the differences in the proportions unmarried appeared to be differences in sex distribution (as measured by the number of adult males per 100 adult females), differences in age distribution and differences in eligibility of males for marriage (as indicated by the percentage single, widowed and divorced). Of less importance in the correlation were differences in educational status and in the ratio of eligible males (single, widowed, and divorced) to unmarried females of the same origin.

³¹ "1931 Census Monograph No. 4", pp. 66-69.

The 1931 correlation was based on a sample of only nineteen origins but the high multiple coefficient seemed to warrant attaching significance to the indicated relationships. In the 1941 Census, however, the number of individual origins for which complete data are available was reduced to fourteen, which is altogether too small a sample for this type of analysis. The number was consequently increased by dividing Canada into five geographical areas, *viz.*, the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, and computing separate figures for each of the origins in the several divisions where the sample was adequate. Adequacy for the purpose was taken as a minimum of 4,000 residents in that section of Canada.³² The result of dividing the various origins into several geographical subdivisions was to introduce an additional cause of variation in the original data—the effect of regional influences on the pro-

portions marrying. This circumstance in turn doubtless contributed in some measure to the lower coefficient yielded by the present correlation, but the disadvantage was more than offset by the increase of the sample to fifty and the relatively greater reliability of the results as compared with those of 1931.

Data on illiteracy were not collected in 1941 so this variable had to be omitted. On the other hand, two new variables were thrown into the correlation, *viz.*, the percentage of the origin speaking English as mother tongue (which was used as a rough index of the length of residence of the group in Canada) and the percentage of the origin rural. The subscripts distinguishing the independent variables correspond with those used in the composite work table tabulating variables used in correlations throughout the monograph.

The resulting regression equation was as follows:

$$X_2 = 60.5333 + 0.0193X_3 + 0.3665X_6 - 0.0877X_{11} + 0.0669X_{20} - 0.0258X_{24}$$

Where

X_2 = the proportion of females (20 years and over) single;

X_3 = the proportion of males (20 years and over) single, widowed, and divorced;³³

X_6 = index of age distribution of females from the standpoint of degree of favourableness to having a high proportion unmarried;

X_{11} = surplus males per 1,000 females (20 years and over);

X_{20} = the proportion of females speaking English as mother tongue;

X_{24} = the proportion of females rural.

The coefficient of multiple rectilinear correlation with due allowance made for the size of the sample and the number of independent variables was found to be $R = 0.61 \pm 0.058$ (probable error) which, when squared, indicates that slightly less than two fifths of the variance in the proportions of females single is associated with variance in the five independent variables. The proportion of surplus adult males is the most important variable in the regression equation—a high surplus of males making for a low proportion of females single.³⁴ Differences in age distribution rank second, and length of residence (as crudely measured by the proportion of the origin speaking English as mother tongue) ranks third. Longer Canadian residence is associated with larger proportions single. Rural residence and the proportion of males eligible for marriage (*i.e.*, single, widowed and divorced) are of much less importance. However, to the extent that it affects the situation, rural residence seems to make for a larger proportion of women marrying and urban

residence, probably in part because of the presence of alternative vocations, for a smaller proportion. These relationships are readily understood and conform with those established in the 1931 correlation and/or with the findings of Dr. Enid Charles as set forth in "Census Monograph No. 1".

The positive association between the percentage of males eligible for marriage and the proportion of females single, parallels that found in 1931 and is more difficult of explanation. At that time it was suggested that, since immigrant populations normally include a disproportionately large number of eligible males and recent immigrant arrivals tend to gravitate toward occupations particularly exposed to the risk of unemployment, a high proportion of eligible males in a foreign origin might well be associated with a somewhat more general lack of economic eligibility or capacity in relation to marriage. This suggestion is not necessarily inconsistent with the over-all tendency toward early marriages on the part of low income groups noted in a preceding section, but it possibly is a less plausible explanation of the 1941 association than of that found in 1931. The latter was preceded by a decade of heavy immigration and a year and a half of depressed economic conditions and unemployment.

³² Total population of origin. Czechs and Slovaks in British Columbia, 3,816.

³³ It also includes a certain number of males classified as "separated" and not eligible for remarriage.

³⁴ As measured by the "Beta" coefficients.

ment. Of course, there may have been some carry-over of economic incapacity from the years of depression in the nineteen thirties to 1941, but it seems more probable that the 1941 relationship, if real rather than accidental, stems to a greater extent from factors other than economic in capacity. The point, however, is of minor importance in view of the very small proportion of the variance attributable to this variable.

Since the five factors combined account for something less than two fifths of the total variance in the proportions single, the question arises as to the nature and extent of other influences. Considerable light is thrown on the problem in the 1941 "Census Monograph No. 1. The Changing Size of the Family in Canada" to which reference has been made. There the method of analysis of variance was used in examining the proportions of women in Canada aged 45-54 years, ever married. While the study was confined to broad nativity and mother tongue groups and dealt with a section of the female population for whom the median date of marriage was some 27 years prior to the 1941 Census, the conclusions are both significant and pertinent. It was found that high proportions single were associated with high educational status, a high degree of urbanization and large proportions adhering to the Roman Catholic as compared with the Protestant religion. These were the important factors. Association also was found between high proportions single and English mother tongue (as compared with French and European) and with non-farm (as compared with farm) birthplace, but differences associated with these attributes were of minor magnitude.

In the light of Dr. Charles analysis, it seems reasonable to conclude that a considerable portion of the residual variance in the proportions of single women is associated with differences in educational status and in religion, neither of which were included in the correlation and in some measure to differences in occupations and in family incomes which, as was pointed out above, are related to age of marriage (and hence to the proportion marrying). The effect of regional factors will be examined presently.

By way of summary, then, differences in conjugal condition would seem to be attributable in the main to factors such as age and sex, rural-urban distribution, educational status, religion and probably to a lesser extent, to differences in incomes, occupational distribution and so on. Some of these factors are largely accidental and have little or nothing to do with ethnic background or preferences; others have definite ethnic associations. No hard and fast line can be drawn but many and perhaps most of the differences are of a sort that in time will either disappear or at least have progressively less effect on differences in conjugal condition.

Analysis of expected values by regions indicates that on the basis of the existing length of Canadian residence, age and rural-urban distribution

of females and the proportions of surplus and eligible males—i.e., the five variables included in the correlation—conditions on the average in Quebec are somewhat more favourable to having a large proportion of single females than in Ontario and British Columbia and are least favourable in the Prairie Provinces. In Quebec, the unusually high expectation is associated with an exceedingly heavy concentration of immigrant origins in Metropolitan Montreal. Had the proportion speaking French as mother tongue been added to the proportion speaking English, a somewhat more appropriate index of length of Canadian residence would have been obtained—particularly with reference to Quebec—and the expected values would have been relatively even higher than they are because of the positive association between long Canadian residence and large proportions single. In Ontario, the moderately high expectation is associated with favourable age distribution and long average length of Canadian residence as well as with relatively heavy urban concentration. The latter two factors also tend to make the figures for British Columbia somewhat higher than they otherwise would have been. The low expectation in the Prairie Provinces derives from an age distribution of females less favourable to large proportions single than in most other parts of Canada, to smaller surpluses of adult males and to predominantly rural residence.

Curiously enough, when the actual values are expressed as percentages of the expected as determined by the variables included in the correlation, the actual proportions single, on the average, materially exceed relatively low expectation in the Prairie Provinces and are somewhat below the moderately high expectations in Ontario and British Columbia. This regional difference in average behaviour would seem to be attributable to regional differences in factors outside the correlation. To be specific, it would appear that the combined effect of such factors as educational status, religion, income and occupational distribution, etc., is to make for higher actual proportions of females single in the Prairie Provinces than would be expected on the basis of existing age and sex distribution, length of residence, and the other variables included in the correlation, while in Ontario and particularly in British Columbia there is a tendency for the reverse to obtain. Certainly the higher proportions of the Roman Catholic faith in the Prairie Provinces would make for higher proportions single, other things being equal, than in Ontario and British Columbia where much larger proportions are Protestant. At the same time, this influence would be offset to some extent by occupational distribution and possibly by differences in educational status and incomes. The explanation is by no means obvious and it may be that still other factors are involved. For instance, the nature and direction of interprovincial population movements preceding 1941 may have had an important effect. These have not yet been adequately analyzed, but it is known that they were both selective in character and of considerable magnitude, and were directed from the Prairie Provinces to Ontario, on the one hand, and to British Columbia on the other.

Turning now to the individual ethnic origins, the actual proportions of females single exceeded the expected proportions for the Germans and Scandinavians (in four out of five regions) for the Italians (in three out of four), for the Jewish origin (in three out of three), and for the Russian and Belgian (in two out of three). The actual was less than expected for the Hungarians (in three out of three regions) for the Netherlands and Polish origins (in three out of four regions) and for the Austrian and Finnish (in two out of three). In individual cases, deviations of the actual from the predicted (or expected) may arise from two sources: first, from eccentric behaviour with respect to one or more of the several characteristics included in the correlation which, when given the average weight as measured by the various coefficients in the equation, may unduly raise or lower the expected values; and second, from peculiarities associated with the ethnic group in question but not included in the correlation. A detailed discussion of the reasons for the direction and extent of the afore-mentioned deviations from expectation on the part of individual origin groups is probably not of sufficient interest to the average reader for inclusion in the present monograph but the method of attack and some of the more important factors in terms of which explanations are to be found, have been indicated. Generalization on the basis of such a small number of origins is dangerous, but it does seem that for the North Western European origins the proportions single generally tend to exceed expectation and for the Eastern and Central Europeans to fall short of it.

A similar correlation was worked out for the males but, inasmuch as the five variables accounted for only about a fifth of the variance, the results are hardly significant. It is thought that one reason for the much lower correlation for males is the more important effect of occupational differences on the marital status of this sex.

Conjugal Condition and Birthplace.—The conjugal condition of males and females 15 years of age and over is shown by broad nativity groups in Table XLI.

In Canada as a whole, the proportions of the British-born and of the foreign-born 15 years of age and over who either are married or have been married are appreciably greater than that for the Canadian-born population. That this tends to be true of all provinces was demonstrated from 1921 figures in the Origins Monograph³⁵ dealing with the census of that year. The fact that these differences may be attributable in part to lower age of marriage customary among many immigrant peoples and, in part, to differences in age distribution does not alter their significance from the standpoint of the relative contribution these nativities might be expected to make to the future population of Canada.

A second point of interest is that for all classes the proportion of females unmarried is smaller than that for the males.

³⁵ Op. cit., p. 24.

TABLE XLI. Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 Years of Age and Over, classified according to Broad Nativity Groups and Sex, by Conjugal Condition, Canada, 1941

Conjugal condition	Canadian-born		British-born		Foreign-born	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Totals	100	100	100	100	100	100
Single	46	39	19	13	24	13
Married	50	52	73	71	69	74
Widowed	4	8	6	14	4	11
Divorced	1	1	1	1	1	1
Separated ²	1	1	1	2	2	2
Not stated	1	1	1	1	1	1

¹ Fraction of 1 p.c.

² Married persons who are permanently separated for domestic reasons.

As in the earlier section on ethnic origin, it is interesting to determine exactly how far age is responsible for these differences in marital condition and, in the absence of specific rates for the individual nativities, an index of the degree to which the age distribution of these several nativities was more or less favourable to marriage than was that of the population as a whole, was computed by an in-

direct method. Table XLII shows the results obtained for the females of the principal nativity groups (15 years of age and over).

From the first column it is seen that before allowance is made for age, the percentage of both the British-born and foreign-born females unmarried was 26 points (39 p.c. - 13 p.c.) below that for the

TABLE XLII. Percentage of Females Single, Corrected for Age and Related to the Surplus of Males per 100 Females, for the Population 15 years of Age and Over classified by Broad Nativity Groups, Canada, 1941

Nativity	Per cent of females unmarried	Index of age	Per cent of females unmarried corrected for age	Surplus males per 100 females (15 and over)
Total¹	33	100.0	33	6
Canadian-born	39	112.2	34	2
British-born	13	50.6	26	11
Foreign-born	13	64.0	20	34

¹ Includes Birthplace "Not stated".

Canadian-born. When allowance is made for differences in age distribution this spread is reduced to 8 and 14 points, respectively. Too great dependence should not be placed on these percentage decreases as a measure of the influence of age alone, however, because the necessity of using the indirect method in correcting for age involves the assumption that a relatively large proportion in, say, the 20-24 age group has the same significance from the standpoint of marriage for the individual nativities as for the population as a whole, while as a matter of fact such is not the case. Nor has it the same significance for the several nativity groups. As a rule, the foreign-born marry younger than the Canadian- or British-born. There seems to be no doubt, however, that differences in age distribution are an important cause of differences in the marital status of females of the several nativities, probably more important

than in the case of the origin groups because greater variation in age structure occurs. That sex distribution is also intimately associated with conjugal condition may be seen by comparing the percentages in the first and last columns of the table. In the absence of detailed figures for sufficient nativities to permit analysis by the correlation method, it is impossible to measure accurately their joint and several effects on the marriage status of females. When age distribution changes, sex distribution changes, and the present technique does not permit the holding of one stationary while the influence of the other is examined. It must suffice here merely to show that they are factors of major importance in accounting for the differences in the conjugal condition of the various nativity as well as the origin groups.

CHAPTER VI

Segregation¹⁶

Introduction.—The building of a homogeneous population and the speed and thoroughness of assimilation of immigrant peoples is dependent in considerable measure on the extent to which the constituent elements of our population are distributed over the inhabited parts of Canada and are in a position to intermingle with one another. Segregation whether rural or urban, voluntary or involuntary, constitutes one of the greatest obstacles to those personal and social contacts both permanent and temporary which alone can break down the barriers between peoples of different nativities and ethnic origins. In any study dealing with the aptitude of different peoples for acquiring Canadian customs and ideals and for fitting into the social, political, and economic life of the nation, an adequate measure of evenness of spread, or its converse, segregation, is of first importance.

In this connection, evenness of spread is not a purely spatial or geographical concept. Many parts of Canada are quite uninhabited and even as between inhabited sections there is great variation in the density per square mile. These variations are attributable to widely recognized natural, economic,

¹⁶ The material in the first part of this chapter is almost entirely based on an unpublished paper by the late M.C. MacLean entitled "Penetration of the United States-born in Canada". The methods used in computing indices of segregation in 1951 were devised by him and the indices were prepared under his direction—the procedures subsequently being subject to extended critical examination and discussion by Mr. MacLean and the writer of the present monograph. In 1941, the method was revised and the indexes computed by Mr. Norman B. Ryder who is also responsible for most of the material included in their analysis.

and other causes and will doubtless tend to persist with minor modifications. To be of any value or significance from the present point of view, a measure of evenness of spread must, therefore, be related to the existing geographical distribution of the population as a whole. An ethnic origin or nativity group to be perfectly evenly spread among the population of Canada must not only have representation in every section of the country but that representation must conform to the distribution of the population as a whole. An attempt has been made to construct a measure of the evenness of spread for the several nativity and origin groups in our population and both the method and results will be presented in this chapter.

Before proceeding with the problem of measurement, something more should be said regarding significance and implications of evenness or unevenness of spread.

In the first place, it is axiomatic that an even spread on the part of an alien people or minority among the inhabitants of a country affords an opportunity to intermingle with the rest of the population. No matter how free, how widely distributed or how well organized are the services of the press and the radio, the influence of these media can not supersede that of actual physical contact in promoting mutual understanding and appreciation among the constituent elements of a population. In the second place, the tendency in a minority group toward wide dispersion over the settled areas of Canada argues a measure of indifference to varieties of climatic conditions and occupations and indirectly a high degree of aptitude for adjustment to different physical and occupational environments. Again, since an immigrating people is much smaller in number than the population of the adopted country, evenness of spread indicates the absence of other than personal motives in immigrating. The more even is the spread, the more generally and permanently is an immigrating people placed in a minority position. Any influence it exerts must be by virtue of individual qualities rather than by virtue of collective numerical strength. Furthermore, in so far as evenness of spread is purely a volitional matter, it normally argues an absence of group consciousness and a readiness to identify personal interests with those of the country at large.

Clearly, the more evenly spread, the greater is the opportunity and probably also the necessity for intermarriage with the basic origins of the adopted country. This is notably the case with single males migrating to or living in a district where no females of their own country of birth or ethnic origin are to be found. Further reference to the relationship between degree of segregation and the extent of intermarriage will be found in the chapter which follows. What is true of intermarriage logically follows in the matter of learning the official languages of the country and acquiring prevailing educational and other standards.

Finally, it does not necessarily follow that where unevenness of spread or segregation occurs such segregation is primarily volitional or that it implies a conscious effort or inclination to avoid assimilative influences. Sometimes, of course, it does. There are examples of deliberately exclusive, highly group-conscious immigrant blocs in Canada. These, however, are exceptional. Moreover, the immigrant, as a rule, is by no means always a free agent moving as it were in a vacuum and selecting his home and occupation in accordance with his personal taste. Some, of course, are in an economic position where much freedom of choice is possible within the limits set by prevailing economic conditions, but with most, environmental factors exert a preponderant influence in determining both the place of settlement and the nature of employment. Consequently, evenness or unevenness of spread is usually only partly volitional. It is frequently and often to a large extent a function of conditions prevailing in the country at the time of and subsequent to settlement.

Before approaching the practical problem of computing a measure of segregation consideration should also be given to certain general factors determining evenness of spread. For purposes of clarity the propensity to spread is defined as a quality or characteristic of a people, resulting from the possession to a greater or less degree of such attributes as the capacity to make a living under varied economic environments, a spirit of adventure, and other individualistic qualities—enterprise, vagabondage, etc., and the absence of clannishness. Its operation, of course is affected by economic conditions prevailing at and subsequent to the time of immigration to this country and by the policy of the agency, if any, promoting settlement.

The term capacity as applied to spread is here regarded as primarily a function of the size of a population group. The numerical strength of an individual nativity or origin group in Canada is a matter of accident almost entirely beyond the control of the individual members of that group, yet taking human institutions and relations as they are the world over, size sets definite limits to the amount of spread in the case of the numerically smaller nationalities. For example, the Bulgarian nativity, numbering only 1,182 in Canada in 1941, could not be expected to spread as widely or as evenly as the United States-born with a resident population of 312,473 and at the same time maintain normal family and other relationships. These limits are reflected in the statistical measures and allowance must be made therefore in any adequate index of segregation.

The amount of spread is sometimes a function of necessity. The latter concept is also directly related to size but it functions at the opposite end of the scale and operates in a directly contrary manner to capacity in that it induces rather than limits spread. The necessity to spread is well illustrated by the French Canadians in Quebec. The early French settlers famed small adjacent strips

of land and lived close together in more or less isolated communities. As population increased, the original holdings became too small and members of the group moved first to adjoining areas and soon to other parts of Canada and the Eastern States. This dispersion occurred despite the presence of a strong regregarious tendency. Another illustration is furnished by the recent behaviour of the Ukrainians in the West who settled in colonies on the land. The pressure of natural increase has led them not only to move into adjacent areas already settled by other nationalities but to migrate to new areas in the North and even to congregate in adjacent urban centres. The above are two clear illustrations of the necessity to spread because of size. On the other hand the Icelandic-bom furnish probably the best Canadian example of a people whose small size has placed upon them no necessity to scatter.

Method of Constructing Indices of Segregation.-

Although the general concept of segregation (or its converse, evenness of spread) is simple, the quantitative measurement of this attribute for different nativity, ethnic or other groups presents a number of problems. At best any such measure is approximate and must be interpreted having regard to the various assumptions and qualifications surrounding the technique employed.

In the first instance it is obvious that there is a practical limit to the extent to which an investigation into the evenness with which a certain group is spread throughout the whole population can be carried downwards into the very smallest units of area. One may investigate the evenness of distribution of various groups amongst the different provinces. The inquiry might be based on an examination of the population structure of the counties or census divisions; it might be extended to municipalities or even to city wards. But clearly there is a practical limit to which one can go in this direction. The first problem is therefore that of deciding upon the areas to be considered in investigating whether the population group in question is evenly distributed or not.

The ideal choice of these areas is related to the concept of segregation itself. A group of people may be considered as completely segregated when their business, social or other activities brings them into contact only with others of their own group. Theoretically therefore, the areas used in the calculation of an index of segregation should conform with the territories representing the spheres of contact of the people within them. But these spheres of contact would of course vary in size and direction for different persons according to such factors as occupation, range of interests and means of transport. Some people live their lives within a small geographical area. The occupational or social life of others takes them much farther afield. Obviously, practical considerations demand the use of common boundaries for all persons within the area chosen. Practical considerations also require that the areas chosen should be those for which census data on the population classified by birth-

place and by ethnic origin are available. Counties in the East and census divisions in the West are the smallest subdivisions for which data by birthplace are available and have therefore been used in the calculation of indexes of segregation both for the nativity and also for the ethnic groups.

That the choice of these areas has an effect upon the indices of segregation obtained is apparent. An area consisting of a certain section or ward in a city may be peopled to a very large degree by one ethnic group such as Chinese, Italian or Polish. Under such circumstances a calculation based on data for such localized areas as city wards would yield a much higher index of segregation than would be obtained by the use of more extended areas such as counties or census divisions.

Having decided upon the unit of area, the next problem is that of the procedure to be followed in determining whether the population of a given nativity or ethnic group is distributed over these areas in the same proportions as is the total population. Were a given group distributed throughout the counties and census divisions in the same proportions as the total population it is evident that the proportion which the group formed of the total population would be the same for all areas. Variation in the ratios of group to total population for the various areas would indicate absence of uniform distribution of the group and therefore a certain degree of segregation. Differences in degree of segregation for different groups might be measured in terms of the dispersions found to exist in these ratios.

This was the basis of the method employed in obtaining indexes of segregation for the ethnic origin groups in the 1931 study. A short-cut to the procedure was adopted in computing the indices of segregation for nativity groups in 1931; the same short-cut was repeated in constructing the indexes for nativity and also for ethnic groups in 1941. Briefly the abbreviated method followed may be stated as follows:

The areas (counties or census divisions) were divided into 5 categories, the category to which each area was assigned being determined by the size of the ratio of its total population to the average total population per area for Canada, (i.e., the total population of Canada divided by the number of counties and census divisions). A corresponding assignment of the areas into 5 categories was repeated for each nativity and each ethnic group, the population of the group being substituted for the total population in each instance. Were the distribution of the areas into the five categories the same for a certain group as for the whole population it was assumed that the group in question was uniformly distributed; there was no segregation. Differences in the rankings were taken to mean lack of uniform distribution and the extent of these differences was taken as a measure of the degree of segregation. The details of the calculations are out-

lined more specifically in the following section dealing with indices of segregation for the various nativity groups. But at this point stress should be laid upon the only approximate nature of the indices of segregation obtained by this method. The use of only five broad categories in itself restricts the exactness of the results obtained. A considerable variation in actual distribution might occur without affecting the rankings of the counties and census divisions into the five broad groupings used in the calculations. Furthermore, the assumption that a similarity in the two rankings of the areas (when the ranking is based on the population of a given group and when based on the total population) indicates a uniform distribution, implies a certain identity on the part of the areas comprising the groups in the two rankings. A check made in a few cases indicates that this identity exists only in part. The areas that have more than twice the average total population per area are not necessarily the same areas as those whose population of a given nativity or origin group exceeds twice the average per area for that same group. The method can be presumed to give a rough indication of the ranking of the various groups with respect to the degree of segregation. But no significance attaches to minor differences in the value of the indices obtained by this method.

Indices of Segregation for Nativity Groups.—The basic data used in constructing indices of segregation for the various nativity groups for census years 1901-41 are given in Table 40 in Part II. The results are shown in Table XLIII. The procedure will be outlined by reference to the figures for the Austrian-born population for 1941, the first nativity group listed in Table 40.

The 1941 Census listed 50,713 persons in Canada of Austrian birth or an average of 221 for each of the 229 counties and census divisions into which the country is divided.³⁷ Table 40 classifies these 229 areas into five categories on the basis of the relationship of the Austrian-born population of each area to the over-all average of 221 per area. The table shows that there were 32 areas in which the Austrian-born population was at least twice this over-all average; there were 21 areas in which the Austrian-born population was between average and twice average, 13 between average and half average, 99 less than half the average and 64 with no Austrian-born population at all.

Canada's total population of 11,506,655 in 1941 provided for an average of 50,247 for each of the 229 areas used in the calculations. The first line in Table 40 shows that 14 of these areas had a total population of at least twice the over-all average, 37 had total populations of between average and twice average, 92 were between average and half average and 86 had total populations of less than half the over-all average. Of course there were no areas

having no population at all. This distribution was used as a control in determining the measure of segregation for the various nativity groups.

The method used in measuring the difference between the two rankings (and thus the measure of segregation) was simple. The numbers in the 5 groups obtained when the areas were ranked according to their Austrian-born population were deducted from the numbers in the corresponding groups when the areas were ranked according to their total populations; these differences were squared; the squares were added, averaged by dividing by 229 and the square root-of the quotient extracted. The resulting figure (multiplied by 100 to clear it of decimals) of 695 appears in Table XLIII as the absolute index of segregation for the Austrian-born population for 1941.

The other absolute indices in Table XLIII were derived in a similar manner. These absolute indices were then expressed as percentages of the over-all average of all the absolute figures, a separate average being used for each of the years.

A comparison of the indices for 1941 with the size of the corresponding nativity groups shows that the five immigrant groups of 100,000 population or over had indices of segregation lying below normal. Apart from this, a test disclosed no correlation between the index of segregation and the numerical strength of the several nationalities and, on the whole it seems to be a satisfactory rough measure for scaling the different countries of birth in order of evenness of spread. Despite the absence of correlation between the index and size of group throughout the whole range, the highest indices shown in the table were no doubt partly due to smallness of numbers. Size however could not have been the predominant factor in most instances. Immigrants from France, Wales, Denmark and Switzerland occupied third, fourth, sixth and seventh places in the index although their numerical strengths were below those for Austria and Italy, both of which countries had much higher indices of segregation.

At this point it should be noted that these indices do not distinguish between rural and urban segregation but reference to Table 11 will enable the reader to determine which is the predominant type. For example, Italian and Greek immigrants are predominantly urban and their high indices of segregation indicate heavy concentration in urban parts. Immigrants from Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Czechoslovakia also show quite large proportions residing in urban centres. The Japanese-born, on the other hand, are predominantly rural as are the Icelanders. Both of these nationalities are highly segregated. The Swedish and Norwegian are also rural but they tend to spread more evenly. The indices shown in this chapter are designed to show the degree of segregation but they do not indicate whether that segregation is rural or urban in nature.

A glance at the last column of Table XLIII reveals a fairly uniform upward gradation of the 1941 index over the whole of the range. Further ex-

³⁷ Here the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories are each considered as one division.

INDEX OF SEGREGATION FOR IMMIGRANTS FROM SPECIFIED BIRTHPLACE,
(AVERAGE, ALL IMMIGRANT GROUPS = 100)
CANADA, 1941

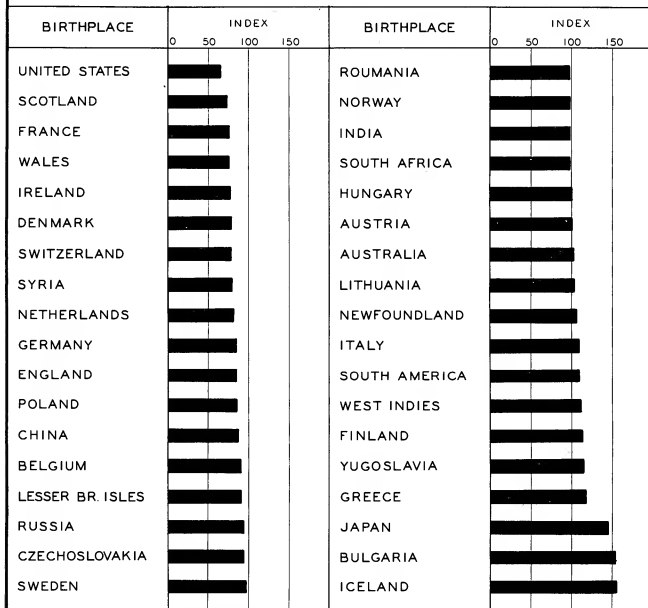


Figure 25. The present index represents an attempt to measure propensity to segregate for the several nativity groups, i.e., the actual degree of segregation freed from the influence of differences in size of individual groups. Considerable variation is seen to exist in the extent to which resident immigrants of the several nativities display the characteristic. Segregation, of course, is not merely a matter of group preference. Economic and other circumstances at the time of settlement and subsequent thereto are doubtless of importance to certain cases. No distinction is made between urban and rural segregation.

TABLE XLIII. Indices of Segregation for the Non-Canadian-born Population, classified according to Country of Birth, Canada, 1901-41

(Average for each year=100)

(Nationality groups ranked in order of 1941 indices)

Birthplace	Size of nativity group (to nearest 1,000)					Absolute indices (X100)					Index of segregation (Average = 100)				
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941
United States	126	304	374	345	312	880	1,101	706	554	458	77	100	88	84	86
Scotland	84	189	228	280	235	795	858	591	470	512	70	78	74	71	74
France	8	18	19	17	14	1,043	1,043	698	544	524	92	93	87	82	78
Wales	3	0	14	22	19	907	918	609	498	525	80	83	75	75	78
Ireland	102	93	93	108	88	800	895	608	474	539	70	83	76	72	78
Denmark	2	5	7	17	14	1,135	1,240	728	526	541	100	112	91	80	79
Switzerland	1	—	3	6	6	964	—	649	553	542	85	—	81	84	79
Netherlands	1	4	6	11	10	—	973	738	545	559	—	88	92	83	81
Germany	27	40	25	39	28	1,053	977	598	584	585	92	89	75	88	85
England	201	511	687	724	618	908	924	603	496	588	80	84	75	75	85
Poland	3	31	65	171	155	1	1,254	758	803	802	1	114	95	91	87
China	17	27	37	42	29	1,372	1,236	773	650	606	120	111	97	98	86
Belgium	2	8	13	17	15	1,191	1,033	888	589	625	105	94	86	89	91
Russia	90	112	126	118	111	1,155	903	838	853	12	105	100	96	95	95
Czechoslovakia	—	2	4	23	28	—	1,261	950	621	854	—	114	119	94	95
Sweden	—	28	28	34	27	—	1,205	777	657	877	—	108	97	100	98
Roumania	1	4	23	40	28	1,412	—	822	899	878	124	—	103	100	98
Norway	—	21	23	33	27	—	1,177	777	677	881	—	107	97	103	99
Hungary	—	11	7	29	32	—	1,216	936	689	894	—	110	117	104	101
Austria	—	68	58	37	51	—	1,098	772	585	895	—	100	97	89	101
Italy	7	35	38	43	40	1,182	1,087	788	857	757	104	99	96	100	110
Finland	—	11	12	30	24	—	1,225	696	733	783	—	111	112	111	114
Yugoslavia	—	—	2	17	17	—	—	1,092	815	800	—	—	137	123	118
Greece	—	3	4	8	6	—	1,071	818	772	820	—	97	102	117	119
Japan	5	8	12	12	9	1,584	1,355	1,185	1,181	1,005	137	123	148	178	148
Bulgaria	—	4	1	1	1	—	1,173	1,021	1,071	1,071	—	147	155	155	155
Iceland	8	7	7	8	4	1,550	1,338	1,081	1,052	1,078	138	121	135	159	156

Groups added in 1941

	Size of group (nearest 1,000)	Absolute index	Index average = 100
Newfoundland	28	734	107
Lithuania	7	720	104
India	4	885	99
West Indies	4	776	113
Lesser British Isles	4	632	92
Syria	4	551	80
Australia	3	787	103
South Africa	2	585	89
South America	1	790	110
Turkey	1	1,000	145

1 Less than 1,000 population.

2 Poland and Russia available only in combination for 1901.

3 Norway and Sweden available only in combination for 1901.

4 Bulgaria and Roumania available only in combination for 1911.

5 Austria and Hungary available only in combination for 1901.

amination shows that some ten of the North Western European countries show less than average (median) segregation and three greater than average; while only one of the South, Eastern and Central European nationalities showed a degree of segregation below the average, as against eight with indices above. The question arises as to how closely the tendency to segregate is associated with length of Canadian residence. Analysis by scatter diagram and rank correlation reveals that while the association is negative, i.e., a high degree of segregation tends to go with short residence in Canada and vice versa, length of Canadian residence accounted for a very small proportion indeed of the differences between the various nationalities in the matter of segregation. The conclusion, therefore, follows that the latter

tendency is associated more closely with factors such as varying degrees of gregariousness on the part of the several nationalities,³⁸ occupational and rural-urban distribution and other circumstances connected with group preferences and backgrounds, manner of settlement and conditions obtaining in Canada at the time of and subsequent to the immigrants' arrival.

A legitimate comparison between the indices for different years is impaired by various factors. First, in addition to many geographical changes in counties and census divisions, the number of

³⁸ A more detailed description of this method is given in the subsequent section on ethnic origins.

counties, in terms of which the absolute measures of segregation are computed, increased from 208 in 1901, to 219 in 1911, to 220 in 1921, to 221 in 1931 and 229 in 1941. It is inherent in the method employed that the larger the number of counties, the larger is likely to be the absolute index of segregation. Second, over the period significant changes occurred in the boundaries of the European countries listed as sources of Canadian immigration. Such changes are not always reflected in change of country of birth as reported to the census enumerator from decade to decade by the immigrants concerned; and even if they were, the indices would apply, not to uniform nativity groups but to groups that changed in response to modified boundaries of the homeland. Finally, the degree of segregation at a given census date is affected to some degree by the relative volume of immigration from a given country of birth during the years immediately preceding the census. Relatively heavy immigration at such times involves disproportionately heavy concentrations in urban dispersal centres and introduces a temporary upward bias in the index of segregation for the nativity or nativities concerned.

For these and other reasons no conclusions can safely be drawn from Table XLIII as to any general increase or decrease in the degree of segregation on the part of immigrant settlers as a whole or on the part of immigrants from individual countries of

birth. Each decennial index, as it were, stands on its own feet. It merely reflects the relative degrees of segregation obtained at the specified date for nativities for which data are available. This information, however, is not without interest to the student of Canadian history since the turn of the century.

Indices of Segregation for Ethnic Origin Groups.—In 1931 the index of segregation for ethnic origins was derived from municipal rather than county data and was thus based on some 5,049 small unit areas rather than the larger counties and census divisions employed in constructing the index for the various nativity groups. This procedure was practicable because the percentage distribution of the population by ethnic origins had already been computed for the individual municipalities for the census of that year. These percentages were not calculated in 1941 and the immense amount of machine work involved in this task precluded their computation solely for the calculation of an index of ethnic segregation.

As an alternative, indices of segregation for the ethnic origin groups were computed for 1941 and also for 1931 by the method outlined for the nativity classes. The resulting indices for both years are shown in Table XLIV.

TABLE XLIV. Indices of Segregation for the Population classified by Ethnic Origin, Canada, 1931 and 1941
(Average for each year = 100)

Rank 1941	Ethnic origin	Index		Size of group 1941
		1931	1941	
1	Irish	59	48	1,267,702
2	Scottish	50	53	1,403,974
3	English	45	59	2,968,402
4	Other British	56	60	75,826
5	Netherlands	65	69	212,863
6	French	75	72	3,483,038
7	Danish	85	79	37,439
8	Indian and Eskimo	81	88	125,521
9	Polish	93	91	167,485
10	Chinese	101	92	34,627
11	Austrian	92	93	37,715
12	Belgian	74	93	29,711
13	Russian	97	95	83,708
14	German	101	95	464,682
15	Swedish	100	98	85,396
16	Roumanian	98	98	24,689
17	Czech and Slovak	90	101	42,912
18	Hungarian	101	102	54,598
19	Ukrainian	108	103	305,929
20	Greek	101	105	11,692
21	Norwegian	100	106	100,718
22	Finnish	107	109	41,683
23	Negro	116	119	22,174
24	Yugoslavic	127	121	21,214
25	Italian	119	123	112,625
26	Lithuanian	131	126	7,789
27	Icelandic	158	135	21,050
28	Jewish	129	137	170,241
29	Bulgarian	145	153	3,260
30	Japanese	196	180	23,149

The indices for 1941 are seen to vary from 48 for the Irish to 180 for the Japanese. Although the three large British Isles groups have the smallest indices shown in the table and that for the large French origin group is only slightly larger, a test by scatter diagram reveals no definite inverse relationship between the index of segregation and the size of the group. Nevertheless, despite the absence of any exact correlation between the index and the size of the group, in the case of certain individual origins having small indices of segregation, no doubt the fact of large numbers introduces an element of necessity for wide scatter, while in the case of other origins having high indices, the fact of small numbers limits their capacity to spread. This possibility should be kept in mind when considering the position of the various origins in the table.

Analysis of the 1941 index reveals some interesting facts. Of the twelve North Western European origins listed, ten have an index of segregation smaller than average and in most cases very much smaller. The two exceptions are the Norwegian and Icelandic origins which are unusually heavily concentrated in the Prairie Provinces. Of the thirteen South, Eastern and Central European origins, nine have an index of segregation larger than the average. Of the four with smaller indices, only in the case of the Polish and Austrian origins is the segregation significantly smaller than average.

These findings are in substantial accord with those derived from the analysis by the smaller municipal units in 1931. The outstanding exception is the position of the Indians (and Eskimos). When the index is computed on a municipality basis, the Indians show an exceedingly high degree of segregation presumably because of their concentration in numerous small reserves. When it is computed on a county and census division basis, the heavy local concentration is concealed.

A second point of interest in the table consists in the marked similarity in the order of the various ethnic groups when ranked according to their indices of segregation for the two years. In both of the years the index of segregation was smallest for the four British Isles origins and was largest for the Japanese. And, although there were changes in the order of the origins when ranked according to the indices for the two years, in most instances these changes were small and can be legitimately attributed to errors inherent in the method used in constructing the indices rather than to actual shifts in the relative degree of evenness of spread for the various groups. Only in four instances did the position occupied in the table change by four or more places. The Chinese group stands tenth in the ranking of 1941, whereas it came seventeenth in the earlier year indicating a shift towards a more uniform distribution of the Chinese population. This change probably is associated not so much with actual movement of the Chinese as with a change in

their regional distribution occasioned by high mortality in the upper age categories which were heavily represented in British Columbia.

On the other hand, three ethnic groups moved downward by four places or more in the table indicating greater segregation in 1941 than in 1931 in comparison with the other ethnic groups. These were the Belgian, the Czech and Slovak and the Norwegian origins. Reason for these shifts are not immediately apparent. They may reflect actual increases in the degree of segregation for the groups mentioned. On the other hand, since all the indices represent relatives rather than actual measure, the lower position occupied by these three origins may be due, not to any actual increase in their own degree of segregation, but rather to a greater change on the part of the other groups in the direction of a more uniform distribution.

The comparatively small index of segregation for the French origin as shown in the table seems to be at variance with common knowledge regarding the geographical distribution of this ethnic group. In this regard it should be noted in the first place that the method followed in computing the indexes was based on an examination of the ethnic composition of the populations of the various counties or census divisions, each considered as a separate entity. No consideration was given to the geographical relationships between the areas. There were 43 counties in Quebec province in 1941 in each of which, persons of French origin formed 90 p.c. or more of the county total. The method followed would have given the same index of segregation had these 43 counties been distributed across the country in a uniform manner. But, even on disregarding this factor, the index for the French origin is lower than one would expect. It would appear that the concentration of this large element of the population was such as to give a spurious result by the method followed.

In summary, it may be stated that the various ethnic groups in Canada's population do vary with respect to the degree of uniformity of distribution. Part of this variation is due to the great differences in the numerical strength of the various groups, part is due to the differences in rural-urban distribution, to occupational distribution and also to characteristics of the various peoples themselves. The indices which have been computed show that the distribution of the four British Isles origin classes conforms more closely to the distribution of the whole population than is the case with the other ethnic components. On the other hand, the Japanese origin is the most segregated followed in decreasing measure by the Bulgarian, the Jewish and the Icelandic. Generally speaking, the North Western European origin groups are more uniformly distributed than are those originating in the South, Eastern and Central parts of Europe. Part of this difference is due to the factors already enumerated. Part of this difference may also be attributed to the differences between the two broad geographical groups in respect of the length of their residence in Canada.

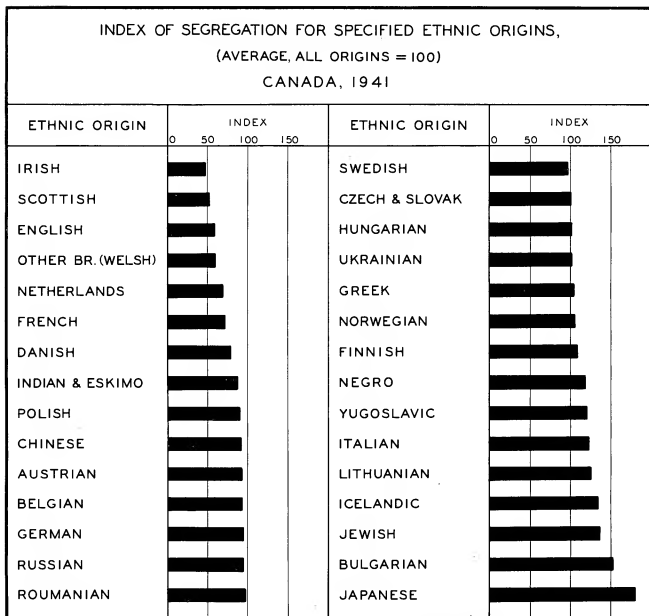


Figure 26. The above figure represents an attempt to measure segregation for the several ethnic origin groups. The indices on which the figure is based must be considered as approximations rather than exact measure. Nevertheless, they are sufficiently accurate as to indicate the existence of marked differences between ethnic origins with regard to degree of segregation.
(See text for method of compilation and evaluation)

CHAPTER VII

Intermarriage

Introduction. — The study of the varying extent to which intermarriage has occurred between the different origins included in the population of Canada is as complex as it is important. The first type of difficulty arises because of the limited data which are available. The census does not publish a separate classification of husband and wife by origins; consequently a direct approach to the study is impossible. An alternative method would be to analyse the marriages in the census year; but even

were the records of origins included in the provincial official notices of marriage, it is doubtful whether they would be representative. It would be obviously wrong to assume that the rate applying in 1941, which marriage data for that year might supply, would be applicable to Canadian residents who had contracted their marriages in earlier years. Further, on account of the varying inflow of immigrant peoples, marriages in any given year would be unreliable as a guide to the total amount of inter-

marriage. However, even if these objections to the use of marriage data as an index of assimilation did not exist such procedure is impossible, since information as to origin is not available in the marriage returns.

The alternative source of information, on which of necessity this study has been based, is the origin of parents of children born in Canada in the year 1941 as given in the Annual Report "Vital Statistics, 1941" of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The use of these figures has many advantages; first, it is not so open to the objections applying to marriage data. The parents of the children born in 1941 are much more representative of the married population with respect of origin than are the young people who were married in that single year. Further, such data are not so sensitive to the inflow of immigrant population. And finally, there were over three times as many births as marriages in 1941. The actual number of legitimate births reported in all Canada in the year of the census was 245,216. For only 645 of those, the origins of both parents are not given, leaving approximately 244,571 married men and women of child-bearing age as the subject of study. It is suggested that this number is sufficiently large and sufficiently representative, at least for the earlier sections of this analysis. Elsewhere, data for the three and five years centering on 1941 are combined and used thus trebling and quintupling the size of the sample.

There are, however, certain drawbacks to the use of these data as a measure of intermarriage. In the first place, they leave out of account the infertile marriage. This omission is probably not so serious in Canada as it would be in the United States or Great Britain and certainly not adequate to distort the picture seriously. There is a second difficulty which theoretically might well introduce a bias of sufficient magnitude to command recognition. It is possible, indeed probable that, with certain origins ethnic endogamous marriages are more fertile than exogamous marriages, not for any biological reasons but "because of a greater conservatism and ignorance of the type of people entering into the former marriages".³⁹ To the extent that this obtains the rate of exogamous marriage would be understated and that of endogamous marriage overstated in the statistics. There appears to be no direct method of measuring the possible extent of such influence with available data but its probable incidence and some idea of its relative importance may be determined by deductive methods. In the case of exogamous marriage between origins which are closely allied culturally and between persons in more or less similar economic and social classes, the effect on the birth rate would in all probability be negligible. In this category might

come marriages between persons of the several Central European origins, or between the Scandinavians and the British, or the Italians and the French. Only where high-birth-rate peoples married into low-birth-rate origins with a generally higher standard of living would there likely appear any marked lowering in fertility. If this reasoning be correct, it follows that the principal danger of this type of bias in the data would be confined to intermarriage between the high-fertility stocks of South, Eastern and Central Europe and the British. For reasons discussed in the latter part of the present chapter, it seems unlikely that any probable bias of this nature is in practice of sufficient magnitude to affect the results appreciably. In any case, it would not vitiate comparisons between data for the three census dates because, if it were operative at all, it operated in 1921, 1931, and 1941. Nevertheless, it remains true that those origin groups which are more fertile are over-represented in the data and those which are less fertile are under-represented. It is also probable that origin groups with long residence in Canada are differently represented from those mainly composed of recent arrivals.⁴⁰

This latter difficulty is more readily understood when one considers the age bias characterizing the sample as a whole. While marriages which produce children in any one year provide slightly better than a 10 p.c. sample of the married male or female population (10.5 p.c. in 1941), the sample is far from being equally representative of the different age groups. In the age group 15-24 years, it represents 35-40 p.c. of the married population; in the age group 25-34 years it represents 20-25 p.c. and so on. In the age groups 55 years and over, the sample represents less than one-half of one p.c. In other words, it is strongly biased toward the younger age groups. Approximately two-thirds of it is drawn from marriages which took place within the preceding 10 years and these represent between one-quarter and one-third of the total married population. Because of this bias, it is highly sensitive to current changes in the extent of intermarriage, but it cannot be said to reflect at all precisely the accumulation of past experience of intermarriage which is to be found at any time in the married population as a whole. Were such figures available they would be lower than those used in this chapter and would provide a more accurate over-all picture. Nevertheless, the present data have a distinct advantage. They constitute a highly sensitive index of current changes in the phenomenon under examination.⁴¹

These limitations must be kept in mind in making both interorigin and intercensal comparisons. Their possible effects will be discussed in dealing with specific findings in the subsequent analysis. The analysis in the first part of the

³⁹ These limitations were emphasized by Dr. Leon Truesdell when reviewing the 1931 Monograph in the Journal of American Statistical Association.

⁴¹ The above paragraph is based on a special analysis made by Mr. H. Lukin Robinson of the Public Health Section, Health and Welfare Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

³⁹ This and the preceding difficulty were referred to by Dr. Niles Carpenter when reviewing the 1921 Monograph in the Journal of the American Statistical Association.

present chapter is confined to totals for the linguistic and geographical groups, special attention being paid to the changes which have occurred during the last decade.

The Tendency to Marriage within the Same Origin Group.—In 1921, the province of Quebec still compiled and published its own vital statistics and the reports of that province were not comparable with figures for other provinces as compiled and edited by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Since 1926, the vital statistics for Quebec have been on the same basis as those for the other provinces. For 1931 and 1941, figures for all Canada are used in the present study, while for 1921, the basic data include only the Registration Area (Canada excluding Quebec). The figures for the two last census years, therefore, are not strictly comparable with those for 1921, yet their behaviour is on the whole so consistent as to justify their use in studying general trends.

TABLE XLV. Percentage of Endogamous Marriages, by Geographical and Linguistic Grouping of Ethnic Origins and Sex, Canada, 1931 and 1941

Based on Parentage of Children in Canada in 1931 and 1941

Ethnic origin group	1931		1941	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
	percentage			
North Western European	62.2	62.4	47.2	47.7
South, Eastern and Central European	81.6	82.0	63.8	65.5
Scandinavian	45.8	47.9	24.8	26.7
Germanic	68.0	67.1	55.4	54.6
Latin and Greek	74.1	88.2	52.4	59.1
Slavic	82.4	80.6	65.9	62.1

Among the linguistic groups, the Slavs still show the greatest proportion of endogamous marriages and the Scandinavians by far the smallest. Moreover, as with the geographical groups, notable declines are recorded in endogamy in all four linguistic categories. The declines in the proportions of endogamous to total marriages were greatest for the Latins and Greeks, the proportions for males falling in a single decade 21.7 points (from 74.1 p.c. to 52.4 p.c.) and for females 29.1 points. The Scandinavians ranked next with declines of 21.0 points and 21.2 points, respectively; corresponding figures for the Slavs were 16.5 points and 18.5 points and for the Germanic group 12.6 points and 12.5 points.

It should be noted that while the tables in this Chapter are compiled according to broad geographical or linguistic origin groupings, the basis of the classification of marriages as endogamous or exogamous is the Individual ethnic origin. Thus, for example, marriages between persons of German

and cultural differences associated therewith again appear as the greatest of all barriers to intermarriage. The parentage of children born to coloured parents in 1941 indicates that on the average, some 90.0 p.c. of the married males and 94.8 p.c. of the married females were married to persons of the same origin. Corresponding figures for 1931 derived from parentage statistics for that year were 92.2 p.c. and 96.2 p.c., the percentages in all cases being based on figures for the Chinese, Japanese, Negroes and Indians.

As a class, both the men and women of South, Eastern and Central European origins still show much higher percentages married to persons of the same ethnic origin than do the North Western Europeans (Table XLV). During the last decade, however, the proportion of endogamous marriages, declined drastically for both geographical groups. Moreover, the decline for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans was the more pronounced.

and Netherlands origin are considered as exogamous although these origins belong to the same linguistic group (Germanic).

The relative importance of segregation, length of residence, size of group, rural-urban distribution and sex in explaining differences in the proportions of endogamous marriages is examined below with the assistance of the correlation technique; changes in such factors during the decade are no doubt intimately associated with the recorded declines. The most important change that occurred was in average length of Canadian residence which increased for all groups because of arrested immigration and the concomitant ageing of the resident immigrant origins. By 1941, the second, and in some cases the third generation were heavily represented among the parents of children born in that year—indeed probably overrepresented because of the omission of older married immigrants with completed families. Reared and educated in Canada and unusually mobile because of economic

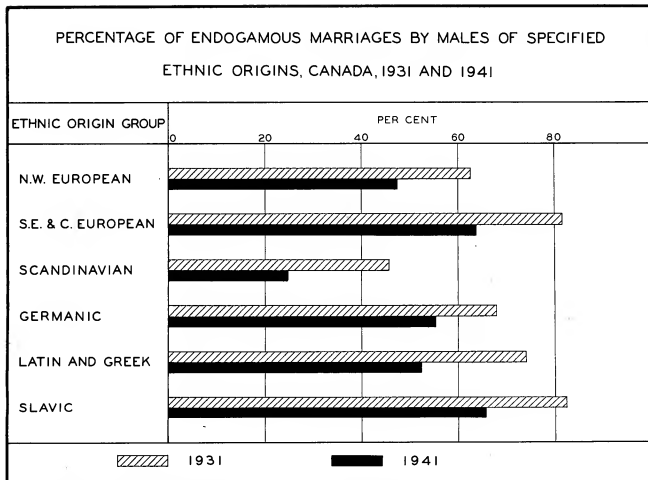


Figure 27. The above figures are based on the percentage of children born in Canada in 1931 and 1941. Marked declines occurred in the proportions of endogamous marriages over the decade and particularly in the case of the Latin and Greek, the Scandinavian and the Slavic groups.

pressures associated with business fluctuations during the decade and war conditions towards its close, these young adults not only mixed more freely than their parents with persons of different origins, but inevitably intermarried to a much greater extent. Further examination of the factors contributing to the declines in endogamy and to the differing rates of decline as between the several groups is left to the interested reader. The above comments will suffice to emphasize their magnitude and to suggest some of the causes. Clearly, during the decade, there was a great breaking down of the social barriers separating the different ethnic groups from one another.

In 1941, as in 1931, females showed a slightly larger proportion of endogamous marriages than males for both the North Western European and the South, Eastern and Central European groups. The linguistic classification, however, reveals certain differences. Endogamy was more marked among women than men in the case of the Scandinavians and Latins and Greeks and more common among men than women in the case of the Slavs and persons of Germanic origins. The same situation obtained in 1931. The principal explanation of these differences appears

to be associated with sex distribution. In both 1931 and 1941, the Scandinavian and Latin and Greek groups of origins showed materially larger surpluses of males than did either the Germanic or Slavic groups. (See Table XXXV.) Under these circumstances women of Scandinavian and Latin and Greek origins had a better chance of finding a suitable mate in their own ethnic group. Many suitors would be available and competition would be keen. Because of the shortage of women, more men of Scandinavian and Latin and Greek extraction, on the other hand, would have to marry outside their own origin if they were to marry at all. The differences do not appear to be associated, at least directly, with variation in length of Canadian residence, rural-urban distribution or age at marriage.

To summarize, assimilation by intermarriage as indicated by the percentage of children born in the last two census years, has proceeded much farther with the North and Western Europeans than with the South, Eastern and Central Europeans and with the Scandinavian peoples than with the other three linguistic groupings. Of equal significance is the extraordinarily large (though perhaps a bit

exaggerated) decline in the endogamy which appears to have occurred during the past decade. The figures indicate a marked increase in intermarriage for all major groups—and for both sexes. For the Germanic group exogamous marriages (or births to exogamous marriages) constituted a more than one-third greater proportion of the total in 1941 than in 1931. The corresponding increase among those of Scandinavian origins was also more than one third, while among those of Latin and Greek origin the proportion more than doubled, and among those of Slavic origins almost doubled. The rate of increase was greatest for those groups in which the actual proportions of exogamous to total marriages were lowest; the result was that the proportions were closer together for the various groups at the end of the decade than at the beginning.

Assimilation by Intermarriage with the British and French

Intermarriage with Those of British Origin.—

More important from the standpoint of assimilation than intermarriage generally is the progress made in intermarriage with those of British and French origin. As in the former section, the discussion will be confined to the broad geographical and linguistic groupings.

Table XLVI tells a story similar to that in Table XLV. Of the parents to whom children were born in 1941 over a third of the North Western Europeans had cross-married with persons of British origin as had between 40 and 50 p.c. of the Scandinavians and about 30 p.c. of the Germanic

TABLE XLVI. Percentage of Married Men and Women of Continental European Ethnic Origins Married into British Origins, by Geographical and Linguistic Grouping of Origins, Canada, 1921, 1931 and 1941

Based on Parentage of Children Born in Canada in 1931 and 1941 and in the Registration Area—Canada exclusive of Quebec—in 1921

Ethnic origin group	1921		1931		1941	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	percentage					
North Western European	21.3	22.3	24.5	25.8	33.6	35.0
South, Eastern and Central European	4.2	2.1	4.5	4.5	12.2	15.0
Scandinavian	22.2	24.7	32.3	33.7	45.8	48.0
Latin and Greek	10.6	1.3	10.7	5.2	20.7	21.3
Slavic	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.9	10.3	13.4
Germanic	20.5	21.4	21.8	23.4	29.4	31.0

group. The proportions for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans were much lower (12 to 15 p.c.). The Latins and Greeks had intermarried with the British to almost twice as great an extent as had the Slavs as a group. Marked differences thus continue to exist in the amounts of assimilation by intermarriage with the basic English speaking origins of the country.

Nevertheless, marked progress was recorded during the last decade, not only in the matter of intermarriage generally as pointed out in the preceding section, but in intermarriage with the British. (Table XLVII.) The increases were greatest for the Scandinavian and Latin and Greek groups but for all groups they were substantially higher than during the preceding decade. For reasons mentioned in the preceding section, it may be that the figures overstate the case somewhat but there seems to be no doubt that intermarriage with the British has progressed rapidly among adults of foreign origins with incompletely assimilated families. About two thirds of the recorded increase in the percent-

age of exogamous to total marriages were with the British in the case of the Scandinavians and three fifths for the Germanic group. For both the Latins and Greeks and Slavs, a smaller proportion of the increase in the percentage of exogamous to total marriages could be attributed to marriages with the British origins, a result which may be attributed in large measure to differences in religion.

Of the total increase in exogamy during the decade (measured in terms of the percentage which exogamous marriages formed of all marriages) intermarriage with the British (although absolutely larger) accounted for a somewhat smaller proportion than during the preceding decade (1921-31) in the case of the North Western Europeans and for a very much larger proportion in the case of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans as a group. In other words, when marrying out the North Western Europeans appear to be marrying more into non-British origins than formerly; and the South, Eastern and Central Europeans are marrying relatively more with the British.

From the preceding analysis, it would seem that very considerable progress has been made during the past decade in fusing the various ingre-

dients in Canada's "racial melting pot"—in so far as intermarriage, with the basic British origins is a criterion.

TABLE XLVII. Increase in the Percentages of Married Men and Women of European Ethnic Origins (1) Married Outside their Own Origin and (2) Married into British Origins, by Geographical and Linguistic Grouping of Origins, Canada, 1921-31 and 1931-41

Based on Parentage of Children Born in Canada, 1931 and 1941 and in the Registration Area—Canada exclusive of Quebec—in 1921

Ethnic origin group	Increase in percentage married, 1921-31				Increase in percentage married, 1931-41			
	Outside own origin		Into British origins		Outside own origin		Into British origins	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	percentage							
North Western European	4.5	3.3	3.2	3.5	15.0	14.7	9.1	9.2
South, Eastern and Central European	2.2	4.5	0.3	2.3	17.8	16.5	7.7	10.5
Scandinavian	11.5	8.5	10.1	9.0	21.0	21.2	13.5	14.3
Germanic	2.8	2.2	1.3	2.0	12.6	12.5	7.6	7.6
Latin and Greek	3.7	4.2	0.1	4.1	21.7	29.1	10.0	16.1
Slavic	2.8	5.0	0.3	1.5	16.5	18.5	7.3	9.5

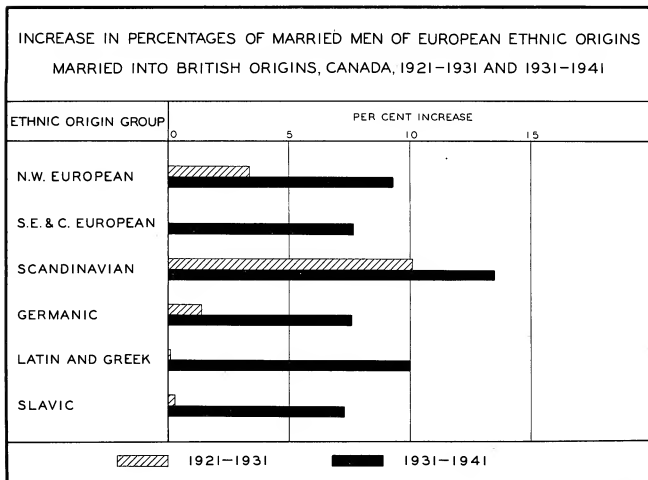


Figure 28. The above figures are based on the percentage of children born in Canada in 1931 and 1941 and in the Registration areas (Canada exclusive of Quebec) in 1921. They indicate a marked increase in intermarriage with the basic British origins during the last decade on the part of practically all ethnic origin groups, and notably so in the case of the South-Eastern and Central Europeans. For the females, the increases were even more marked, and especially so on the part of the Latins and Greeks.

Intermarriage with Those of French Origin.—Table XLVIII shows the amount of intermarriage which has taken place between persons of Continental European origins and the French. Because of the small proportion of foreign origins residing in Quebec and New Brunswick and the small proportions of French in the populations of the other provinces, it is only to be expected that intermarriage with the French falls short of that with the British in a measure far greater than would be expected on the basis of the relative proportions of British and French in the population of Canada as a whole.⁴²

⁴² The difference between the amount of intermarriage of alien origins with the British and the French is understated to the extent that birth rates were excessively reduced by intermarriage with the British thus curtailing in like measure the chances of persons who had contracted such marriages appearing as parents in the 1941 birth statistics. One would expect the most marked decline in births where high-fertility origins like the South, Eastern and Central Europeans married the British. Birth rates would not be reduced to anything like the same extent (if at all) by the intermarriage of such origins with the French since the French are also among the high-fertility groups in Canada. (See Chapter XIII.)

Up to 1941, appreciably less than 5.0 p.c. of the Scandinavian and Germanic origins had intermarried with the French and less than 2.5 p.c. of the Slavs. Persons of Greek and Italian derivation, on the other hand, have intermarried much more frequently with the French. Relatively large numbers of these origins settled in the urban centres of French-speaking Canada.

While the over-all amount of intermarriage between Continental European origins and the French is still very small, it increased substantially for all groups and for both sexes during the last decade.

Table XLIX serves as an index of the total amount of assimilation by intermarriage of the Continental European origins with the basic origins of the country and because of its summary character merits careful perusal.

Correlation between Intermarriage and Selected Independent Variables.—Hitherto attention has been focussed on the amount of intermarriage which had taken place prior to the date of the last census and the progress of this method of assimilation during

TABLE XLVIII. Percentage of Married Males and Females of Continental European Ethnic Origin Married into French Origin, by Geographical and Linguistic Grouping of Origins, Canada, 1931 and 1941

Based on Parentage of Children Born in Canada in 1931 and 1941

Ethnic origin group	1931		1941	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	percentage			
North Western European	3.5	2.8	4.7	3.9
South, Eastern and Central European	2.1	1.0	4.2	2.8
Scandinavian	3.1	2.4	4.4	3.3
Germanic	3.5	2.9	4.6	4.0
Latin and Greek	7.1	1.5	13.1	6.3
Slavic	1.1	0.9	2.4	2.2

TABLE XLIX. Percentage of Married Men and Women of Continental European Ethnic Origin Married into French and British Origins, by Geographical and Linguistic Grouping of Origins, Canada, 1931 and 1941

Based on Parentage of Children Born in Canada in 1931 and 1941

Ethnic origin group	1931		1941	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	percentage			
North Western European	28.0	28.6	38.3	38.9
South, Eastern and Central European	6.6	5.4	16.3	17.8
Scandinavian	35.4	36.1	50.2	51.2
Germanic	25.3	26.3	34.0	34.9
Latin and Greek	17.8	6.7	33.8	27.7
Slavic	4.1	4.8	12.7	15.6

the preceding intercensal decade. It was found that the several groups of origins varied greatly, both with regard to the amount of intermarriage with other origins generally and with the British and French in particular. An attempt will now be made to determine how far those differences are attributable to causes of a predominantly ethnic nature and how far they are associated with more or less extraneous circumstances, such as length of Canadian residence, the numerical strength of the origin group and so on.

As in 1931, resort is had to the correlation technique and the assumption of linearity made. For that year, the correlations were based on a sample of only eighteen origins but the high multiple coefficients coupled with their relatively small probable errors seemed to warrant attaching significance to the indicated results. In the 1941 Census, however, the number of individual origins for which complete data are available was further reduced, and in order to increase the size of the sample Canada was divided into five geographical areas.⁴³ Separate figures were computed for each origin in the several divisions where the total number of residents of that origin in the division exceeded a minimum of 4,000.⁴⁴ As in the case of the correlation on conjugal condition, one of the results of this procedure was to introduce an additional cause of variation in the original data—the effect of regional influences on the proportions intermarrying. This circumstance doubtless contributed in some measure to the lower coefficients yielded by the correlations but the disadvantage is thought to have been more than offset by the increase of the sample to fifty and the greater reliability of the results as compared with those of 1931. Moreover, in the present correlations the representative character of the sample was materially improved by basing the intermarriage data on the parentage of children born in the five years straddling the census instead of three as in 1931.

The principal reason for lower correlations in 1941, however, was probably the necessary omission of a measure of segregation in the absence of separate indices for all five of the regional divisions. In the 1931 regression this factor was by far the most important independent variable in accounting for variance in the proportions of exogamous marriages both for males and females of the several ethnic origins. As a measure of length of residence, the percentage of the origin North American-born was substituted for the percentage speaking English as mother tongue as used in other correlations in the present monograph. The reason for this substitution was the obvious and more-or-less direct causal connection between the amount of intermarriage on the part of foreign origins in the predominantly British sections of Canada and the proportions speaking English as mother tongue.

Though the percentage North American-born is a very rough-and-ready measure of length of residence, it is probably the best available for the purpose in hand. Long residence is almost invariably associated with a high percentage North American-born. It should be kept in mind, however, that other factors are involved. An origin with a high birth rate will show a higher percentage Canadian-born and United States-born than one with a low birth rate, assuming other things are equal in all respects. Further, a group of immigrants among whom the sex distribution is nearly equal will show a higher percentage born in North America after a given period, than one with a large surplus of males. A surplus of unmarried males does not reproduce itself, but when the numbers are approximately equal, the inference is that a larger percentage of adult men and women are married and are making additions to the numbers of their respective origins born on this continent. Finally, in cases where there has occurred a recent revival of immigration from abroad, and in comparatively large volume, the percentage Canadian-born, and United States-born may be reduced to appreciably greater extent than is the average length of residence of married adults of the same origin. Where, on the other hand, immigration has been arrested for a few years, a moderately prolific origin may show an inordinately high proportion born on this continent within a comparatively short time. Nevertheless, it remains true generally that the larger the percentage of a particular origin North American-born, the longer will tend to be the average length of North American residence of married persons, as well as of others in that ethnic category. In the absence of a more precise method of measuring the duration of North American domicile, recourse is had to this index.

The reasons for the use of the percentage North American-born in preference to the percentage Canadian-born are two: first, a significant percentage of certain origins, notably Scandinavian, immigrated to Canada from the United States; and, second, because of the similarity of cultures in the two countries, residence in the United States is the virtual equivalent of residence in Canada in so far as its effect on intermarriage is concerned.

The other factors used in the correlations are more-or-less self-explanatory. The resulting regression equations are as given below; the subscripts distinguishing the independent variables correspond with those used in the correlations throughout the monograph.

The coefficients of multiple correlation corrected for size of sample and the number of independent variables were found to be for males $R = 0.60 \pm .092$ (probable error), and for females $R = 0.63 \pm .078$ (probable error). When squared, these coefficients indicate that for the males something less than two fifths and for the females slightly more than two fifths of the variance in the proportions of exogamous marriages was associated with the four independent variables.

⁴³ Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, Prairie Provinces and British Columbia.

⁴⁴ There was one exception: the Czechs and Slovaks in British Columbia numbered 3,816.

$$X_{13} = -113.5315 + 0.4936X_{11} - 0.2688X_{17} + 0.0633X_{23} + 0.8346X_{27}$$

$$X_{14} = -92.7702 + 0.1910X_{11} - 0.3057X_{18} + 0.1573X_{24} + 0.7664X_{28}$$

Where

X_{13} and X_{14} = the proportion of males and females, respectively, in each ethnic origin who had intermarried (as indicated by the parentage of children born in Canada during the five years centering on the census, 1939-43);

X_{11} = surplus adult males per 1,000 adult females;

X_{17} and X_{18} = total male and female population, respectively, of each origin (in hundreds);

X_{23} and X_{24} = the proportion rural of males and females, respectively, in each ethnic origin;

X_{27} and X_{28} = the proportion of males and females, respectively in each ethnic origin North American-born.⁴⁵

In the case of the males, long North American residence, a large surplus of adult males over adult females, small absolute numbers in the group and rural residence are associated with larger proportions of exogamous marriages, and vice versa. Reasons for the first three associations are apparent. Where an ethnic group has been long resident in North America, other things being equal, barriers to intermarriage will have been greatly reduced. Where there is a large surplus of adult males in a group, some of the men, if they are to marry at all, must marry into other origins. Where the number in an origin group is small, other things being equal, it is more difficult to find a suitable mate within the group. Besides, such a group is normally spread more thinly through the population as a whole and has difficulty in retaining its cultural separateness; its individual members are likely to have more frequent and varied contacts with persons of other origins. The fourth association is of questionable validity. In 1941, rural residence appears as positively related to exogamous marriage which does not seem reasonable in the case of males. In 1931, urban residence was associated with exogamy as might be expected from the more cosmopolitan character of urban life. In the regression equations of both years, however, rural-urban distribution was of very minor importance in accounting for variability; indeed, in 1941, its weight was quite insignificant. It is probable, therefore, that the change of sign was more-or-less a matter of accident and without any real significance.

With the females, intermarriage increases with length of North American residence and decreases with increasing size of the ethnic group (as with the males) and presumably for similar reasons. As in 1931, rural residence appears to be more favourable to exogamy among females than does urban. For females of the average foreign origin, city life per se would seem to facilitate their finding a suitable mate of their own origin and thus avoiding marriage into an alien group. Sex distribution, however, behaved contrary to expectation—a large surplus of adult males on the average being asso-

ciated with a large amount of intermarriage on the part of females of the same group. This does not seem to make sense and, in addition, is contrary to the 1931 findings. This positive association may be a purely accidental result deriving from the limited size of the sample and/or the presence of extreme variants. In any case, the really significant finding is the small influence of sex distribution on the variance in the amount of intermarriage.

The relative weights of the independent variables in the predictions as measured by the "Beta" coefficients are as follows:

Relative Significance of the Four Variables
in the Predictions

Males		Females	
Variable	Weight	Variable	Weight
X_{13} (length of residence).....	100	X_{13} (length of residence).....	100
X_{11} (surplus males) ..	72	X_{18} (size of group) ..	67
X_{17} (size of group) ..	54	X_{11} (surplus males) 33	
X_{23} (proportion rural)	28	X_{24} (proportion rural)	34

Too much importance should not be attached to the precise values tabulated above, but it seems safe to conclude that, of the four variables, length of residence is the most important single factor in accounting for that portion of the variance attributable to the factors included in the correlation. It should be kept in mind, however, that in the 1931 analysis, segregation was found to carry almost as much weight as all four of the above variables combined in the case of males and considerably more in the case of females. Had it been possible to include this factor it is probable that a result somewhat similar to that in 1931 would have been obtained. At any rate, the conclusion seems warranted that long Canadian residence and a high

⁴⁵ North America as used here includes Canada and the United States only.

degree of scatter (*i.e.*, a low degree of segregation) are definitely associated with large proportions intermarrying, and vice versa. The influence of the other three variables is of a decidedly lower order.

Analysis of expected values by regions indicates that, on the basis of the independent variables used in the equation, the expected amount of intermarriage for both sexes tends to increase generally in moving from Quebec west through Ontario to the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Conditions in British Columbia as reflected by the variables included in the correlations appear to be on the average appreciably more favourable to intermarriage than elsewhere in Canada west of the Maritimes. This circumstance is attributable in part at least to the relatively long Canadian residence of most of the ethnic groups with adequate representation in that province for inclusion in the analysis.⁴⁶

The actual values for British Columbia average considerably above the expected values despite the latter being unusually high. They are higher also than the actual averages for the corresponding origins in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. The actuals for the Prairie Provinces and for Ontario average below expectation. In Quebec the situation is peculiar. The actual for the males, on the average, almost equals expectation, but is higher than the actual averages for the corresponding origins in both Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. For the females the actuals, on the average, are lower than expectation, and, though higher than the actuals for Ontario, are lower than those for the Prairie Provinces. This sex difference may or may not be significant, but the geographical differences noted above would seem to be both real and of some consequence. They are attributable to undetermined regional differences in factors not included in the correlation.

On examining the individual ethnic origins, one finds that intermarriage on the part of males definitely exceeds expectation in the case of the Scandinavians (in five out of five regions), the Germans (in four out of five) and the Austrians and Belgians (in two of three). It falls short of expectation for the Ukrainian, Russian, Czech and Slovak and Jewish origins (in all regions in which they are represented in the correlation) and for the Hungarian and Finnish origins (in two out of three regions). With the females, intermarriage exceeds expectation for the Scandinavians and Germans (in four out of five regions), for the Polish (in four out of four) and for the Austrians (in two out of three). It falls short of expectation in the case of the Ukrainian, Russian, and Jewish origins (in all regions in which they are represented); for the Czech and Slovak and Netherlands (in three out of four) and for the Belgians and Hungarians (in two out of three).

As was pointed out when discussing the correlation on conjugal condition,⁴⁷ individual deviations of the actual from the predicted (or expected) may arise from two sources: first, from eccentric behaviour with respect of one or more of the several characteristics included in the correlation which, when given the average weight as measured by the various coefficients in the equation, may unduly raise or lower the expected values; and second, from peculiarities associated with the ethnic group in question but not included in the correlation. Such peculiarities may be of many sorts, *e.g.*, physical, social and cultural (including religion and education), and economic (including occupational distribution and size of income). Of undoubted significance also are differences in the degree of segregation which for reasons explained above were omitted from the present analysis. Further study of the reasons for the direction and extent of deviations from expectation on the part of individual origin groups is not attempted here. The behaviour of the individual origins in this respect obviously cuts across geographical and linguistic groupings. Nevertheless, there appears to be a tendency for intermarriage to exceed expectation on the part of the numerically more important North Western European origins, and to fall short of expectation in the case of peoples from Eastern and Central Europe. This difference in behaviour, however, is not nearly so clear cut as in 1931. This fact seems highly significant. It would appear to be associated, in part at least, with arrested immigration during the decade and heavy representation of young Canadian-born parents of all origins among the married population having children during the years 1939 to 1943.

Relative Assimilability with the British. — The previous section dealt with the extent to which the "origin" groups differ in respect of ease of assimilation by marriage with other origins in general. This section has to do with their assimilability with the British origins in particular. In the discussion of the general question of assimilation, it was necessary to eliminate more or less extraneous influences before the intrinsic differences could be isolated and studied. It is possible, however, to secure in a very simple manner what might be termed an index of comparative assimilability with a single origin. This may be best illustrated by an example. According to the figures for 1941, 77 p.c. of the Netherlands males who had married outside their group had married British wives but only 32 p.c. of the Ukrainian men who had intermarried had chosen mates of British origin.

It is necessary at this point to raise the question as to what proportion of exogamous marriages would be contracted with the British on the basis of mere chance. In 1941, approximately 52.5 p.c. of the population of Canada 20 years of age and over was of British origin. Consequently, on the basis of chance alone at least 52.5 p.c. of those of each foreign origin who had married outside

⁴⁶ Numerical strength of 4,000 or more.

⁴⁷ See page 101.

their group might be expected to have taken mates of British origin. Now, when a group shows so small a percentage as 32.0 p.c. in the face of an expected rate of at least 52.5 p.c., the inference is that one or both of two things interfered. Either hereditary or cultural barriers stood in the way or there was a lack of opportunity of meeting the British because of segregation. It would seem, then, that the percentage of the several groups marrying out who married into the British origins may be regarded as a very fair indication of relative assimilability with the British, under existing conditions.

It should be kept clearly in mind that these percentages do not constitute an absolute measure of assimilability. To secure an absolute index one would have to take into consideration the proportion of the total married who married British and follow a procedure similar to that in the last subsection.⁴⁸ Perhaps this may be made clearer as follows: total intermarriage may be either large or small without affecting the percentage of those crossing the lines of their own origin who marry into the British group.

⁴⁸ This is done later on in the present section.

The index, here considered, compares the barriers to marriage with the British with those to marriage with all other origins, including among such barriers those arising out of cultural background, religion, and territorial and occupational distribution of the population as at the date of the last census.

As in the earlier sections of this chapter it is not proposed to make a detailed analysis similar to that published elsewhere on the basis of 1921 figures.⁴⁹ The present discussion is confined to Table L which summarizes the data for the last two census years by geographical and linguistic groups.

Of the North Western Europeans who had married outside their ethnic group by 1941, 63.7 p.c. of the men and 65.5 p.c. of the women had married British as compared with only 33.7 p.c. for men and 38.9 p.c. for women of South, Eastern and Central European extraction. The percentages for the former group were, therefore, almost twice as large as those for the latter.

⁴⁹ Origin, Birthplace, Nationality and Language of the Canadian People, pp. 135 and 137.

TABLE L. Percentage of All Exogamous Marriages to Persons of Continental European Ethnic Origins Contracted with Men and Women of British Origins, by Geographical and Linguistic Grouping of Origins and Sex, Canada, 1931 and 1941
Based on Parentage of Children Born in Canada in 1931 and 1941

Ethnic origin group	1931		1941	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	percentage			
North Western European	64.8	68.6	63.7	65.5
South, Eastern and Central European	24.4	24.4	33.7	38.9
Scandinavian	59.6	64.6	60.9	65.3
Germanic	68.1	71.0	65.9	68.3
Latin and Greek	41.4	44.2	43.5	52.2
Slavic	17.1	20.0	30.3	35.4

As a class, the Germanic peoples lead in the proportions of exogamous marriages contracted with the British, the Scandinavians rank second, the Latins and Greeks third⁵⁰ and the Slavs last. The spread in the proportions continues to be large. It is illuminating to compare the tabulated percentages with the 52.5 p.c. mentioned above—the proportion of intermarriage with the British origins which might be expected on the basis of mathemati-

cal chance. As compared with the percentages for the Germanic and Scandinavian peoples, the figures for the Slavs and Latins and Greeks may be somewhat lower than they should be by virtue of a differential lowering of the birth rate through marriage with the British and a consequent tendency for the proportion of married couples recorded as having children in 1941 to understate the amount of intermarriage which had actually taken place between these high-fertility origins and the British. Even admitting this, the disparity is so marked as to leave no doubt as to the reality of differences in assimilability with the numerically dominant origin in Canada under existing conditions of geographical and occupational distribution.

⁵⁰ In this respect as in many others the Latin and Greek group is far from homogeneous. The figures for the more rural Rumanians are very much lower than those for either the men or women of Italian or Greek origin.

The differences, however, are rapidly disappearing as evidenced by a comparison of the figures at the last two census dates. For the South, Eastern and Central Europeans as a group the percentage of all exogamous marriages contracted with persons of British origins was substantially higher in 1941 than in 1931 and very much higher for the Slavs. This change is significant. Of course, in 1931, the proportion of exogamous marriages which had been contracted with husband or wife of British origin was much lower for the group of Slavic origins than for the North Western Europeans and moderately lower for the Latins and Greeks, so that there was more room for the increases which took place. This circumstance, however, does not detract from the significance of the fact that exogamous marriages with British origins constitute nearly half again as large a proportion of all exogamous marriages in 1941 as in 1931 for the South, Eastern and Central European origins as a group and a four-fifths larger proportion for the Slavs. To explain the occurrence of changes of such magnitude in a single decade is not simple. They are associated with arrested immigration and almost certainly with a disproportion-

ate representation in the sample of young married adults who had grown up in Canada and passed through Canadian elementary schools.

No such change was recorded for the North Western Europeans nor for the Germanic and Scandinavian linguistic groups. For these the proportion of exogamous marriages with the British was already higher than expectation on the basis of pure chance and remained remarkably stable, though the figures suggest a slight tendency on the part of the Germanic origins toward a widening of choice during the decade. Whether such a tendency actually exists or the behaviour of the figures merely reflects the fact that many persons of German origin improperly reported themselves as British¹ in 1941, is not clear. A disproportionately large proportion of persons so doing had probably intermarried with the British. By the act of misreporting, they could exclude themselves from the German origin classification and thereby unduly reduce the recorded proportion of exogamous marriages contracted with the

¹ Or "Netherlands".

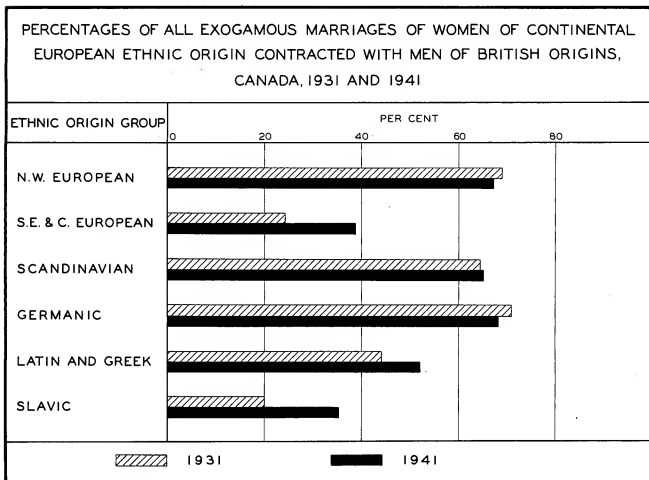


Figure 29. The above figures are based on the percentage of children born in Canada in 1931 and 1941. While the indicated proportions of exogamous marriages with the British fell somewhat for the Germanic group for reasons discussed in the text, that for all other groups of origins increased and notably so in the case of the Latin and Greek and Slavic groups. In the latter case, while the figures are still disproportionately small, the indicated increase in intermarriage with British origins was phenomenal over the last decade.

British. This may well have happened and constitute the real explanation of the behaviour of the figures for the Germanic group...but for definite proof one will have to await the statistics of some years hence.

The 1941 figures confirm the suggestion that women generally show a greater relative preference for marriage with the British than do men of the same origin. This is true for both geographical and all four linguistic groups. The different behaviour of the sexes with respect to intermarriage with the British may be attributable partly to the relatively larger proportion of females in urban occupations, possibly in some degree to the generally higher educational status of females, and partially to other sex difference.

Factors Making for Intermarriage with the British.—Importance attaches to a knowledge of what conditions are favourable and what conditions are unfavourable to intermarriage with the basic origins of the country. Earlier in this chapter the suggestion was made that barriers to intermarriage as between foreign origins were probably on the whole somewhat lower and certainly had different relative importance than in the case of intermarriage with the British. As in 1931, recourse was again had to the method of multiple rectilinear correlation in an endeavour to throw additional light on the question of intermarriage with the British.

In 1931, it was found that four factors combined accounted for 68 and 71 p.c. of the variability in the proportions of males and females, respectively, of the several origins who had married into one or other of the British origins. The sample included 20 foreign ethnic origins and in each case was restricted to the parents of children born in the

three years straddling the census. Of the independent variables, religion was found to be the dominant factor, accounting for more of the variability than sex, length of residence and the size of the group combined. Length of residence as measured by the proportion of the origin North American-born ranked second in importance to religion.

In view of the smaller number of ethnic origins for which separate data were available in 1941, the number was increased to fifty as in the previous correlations in this chapter by dividing Canada into five geographical areas and computing separate figures for each of the origins in the several divisions where the sample was adequate. The same test of adequacy was used as in the previous correlations and the effect of introducing regional influences as an additional cause of variation in the data was reflected, as previously, in lower coefficients. A fifth independent variable, the proportion rural, was added.

The resulting regression equations appear below. The subscripts distinguishing the independent variables correspond with those used in the composite work table used in the correlations throughout the monograph.

The coefficients of multiple correlation with due allowance made for the size of the sample and the number of independent variables was found to be $R = 0.655 \pm .081$ (probable error) for the males, and $R = 0.71 \pm .069$ (probable error) for the females, which when squared indicate that something over two fifths of the variance in the case of males, and something over half in the case of females, is associated with variance in the five independent variables.

$$X_{15} = -117.9115 + 0.3184X_{11} - 0.1680X_{17} - 0.1678X_{21} + 0.0273X_{23} + 0.6500X_{27}$$

$$X_{16} = -94.1334 + 0.2050X_{11} - 0.2037X_{18} - 0.1853X_{22} + 0.0634X_{24} + 0.6356X_{28}$$

Where

X_{15} and X_{16} = The proportions of males and females, respectively, intermarried with the British (as reflected by the parentage of children born 1939-1943 inclusive);

Where

X_{11} = Surplus males per 1,000 females (20 years and over);

X_{17} and X_{18} = The number of males and females, respectively, in the several ethnic groups (in hundreds);

X_{21} and X_{22} = The proportion of males and females, respectively, adhering to the Roman Catholic or Greek Orthodox faiths;

X_{23} and X_{24} = The proportion of males and females, respectively, rural;

X_{27} and X_{28} = The percentage of males and females, respectively, North American-born.

In contrast with the findings of 1931, length of North American residence carries considerably more weight in the 1941 regression equation (as measured by the Beta coefficients) than does religion in accounting for variability in the relative amounts of intermarriage. The nature of the relationships,

however, are the same, *viz.*, long residence making for greater amounts of intermarriage with the British, and the proportions adhering to either the Roman Catholic or Greek Orthodox faiths making for smaller proportions. Rural-urban distribution has little or no influence in accounting for variance

in the proportions married to British origins. The size of the ethnic group is significant—the smaller the group the greater the tendency to marry with the British (as with other origins).⁵² A large surplus of adult males is associated with large proportions of cross-marriages between men of foreign origins and women of British Isles derivation. This association would seem to derive from the fact that if the surplus males in a given origin are to marry at all, they must find mates in other ethnic groups. This factor is important in explaining variance in the case of intermarriage on the part of males, ranking second only to length of North American residence. For the females, the weight of this factor is very much less but, as in the case of the correlation dealing with the proportion of females who had intermarried with all other groups (X_{13} , discussed earlier in this chapter), the indicated relationship is quite contrary to expectation—a large surplus of males being associated with a large proportion of females marrying British spouses. This unexpected association may be a purely accidental result deriving from the limited size of the sample and/or the presence of extreme variants. In any case its importance is not great.

The relative weights of the independent variables in the predictions as measured by the "Beta" coefficients are as follows:

**Relative Significance of the Five Variables
in the Predictions**

Males		Females	
Variable	Weight	Variable	Weight
X_{17} (length of residence)	100	X_{18} (length of residence)	100
X_{11} (surplus males)	60	X_{12} (religion)	64
X_{14} (religion)	53	X_{16} (size of group)	54
X_{17} (size of group) ..	43	X_{11} (surplus males) ..	43
X_{21} (proportion rural)	7	X_{22} (proportion rural)	16

Too much importance should not be attached to the precise values tabulated above. Several of the variables are far from exact measures of the attributes which they are designed to describe. The presence of extreme values affects the significance that may be attached to the weights in view of the moderate size of the sample. Nevertheless, on the basis of the 1931, and the present analysis, it seems apparent that length of residence on this continent and religious affinity are important factors in explaining differences in the amount of intermarriage with the British origins and that in the case of adult males, there exists a positive and significant association between the surplus of adult males per 1,000 females in the different origin groups and the number of exogamous marriages with

the numerically dominant origins in the country. Had it been feasible to include an index of segregation in the correlation it is possible that the coefficient would have been higher.

Analysis of expected values by regions indicates that on the basis of existing length of North American residence, percentage adhering to the Roman Catholic or the Greek Orthodox faiths, percentage surplus of adult males and the other two variables included in the correlation, conditions on the average in British Columbia were more favourable to intermarriage with the British than in any region west of the Maritimes. This appears to be true of both males and females. Expected amounts of intermarriage tend to decline on passing eastward through the Prairie Provinces to Ontario and Quebec. These differences may be explained in part in terms of the actual values of the independent variables for the several origins in the five geographical divisions. The method of analysis was demonstrated in the correlation on conjugal condition in Chapter V. Further explanation of the subject is left to the interested reader.

When the actuals are expressed as percentages of the expected as determined by the variables included in the correlations, the actual proportions intermarrying (as reflected by the percentage of children born during the years 1939-43 inclusive) were higher in British Columbia than elsewhere in Canada despite the unusually high level of expected values prevailing in that province. In Ontario, the percentages are lower than in British Columbia but on balance higher than expected; the Prairie Provinces rank next with the actuals tending to be lower than expected; and for the nine origins in Quebec with sufficient numerical strength to be included in the sample the actuals were not merely lower than the low expected values in that province but, on the average, by an amount greater than that in the Prairie Provinces. Generalization is not practicable for the Maritimes where only three origins rated inclusion in the correlation.

These differences in average behaviour would seem to be attributable to regional differences outside the correlation. To be specific, it would appear that the combined effect of such factors as segregation, educational status, differences in incomes, occupational distribution, and so on, was to make for higher amounts of intermarriage with the British on the part of foreign origins resident in British Columbia and for lower amounts on the part of those residing in the Prairie Provinces, and particularly in the province of Quebec than was to be anticipated on the basis of the five factors included in the correlation. Interprovincial migration also may have affected the picture to some extent. Obviously, there is much yet to be learned concerning both the forces at work and their regional importance. It is impracticable to explore the subject further in the present monograph, but it seems of sufficient interest and importance to warrant further study.

Turning now to the individual ethnic origins, the actual proportions of males married to women of British origin exceeded expectation on the part of the German and Scandinavian origins (in four out of five geographical divisions), the Italian, Netherlands and Polish (in three out of four), and the Austrian, Belgian and Hungarian (in two out of three). The actual was less than expected for the Czech and Slovak and Ukrainian origins (in three out of four divisions), for the Jewish and Russian (in three out of three), for the Finnish (in two out of three), and for the Roumanian (in two out of two). With the females the actual exceeded the predicted for the German and Scandinavian origins (in four out of five divisions), for the Italian, Netherlands and Polish (in three out of four), and for the Austrian, Belgian, Finnish and Hungarian (in two out of three). It was less than expected for the Czechoslovakian and Ukrainian origins (in three out of four regions), for the Jewish and Russian (in three out of three), and for the Roumanian (in two out of two).

As was pointed out in discussing previous correlations, in individual cases deviations of the actual from the predicted may arise from two sources: first, from eccentric behaviour with respect of one or more of the several characteristics included in the correlation which, when given the average weight as measured by the various coefficients in the equation, may unduly raise or lower the expected values; and second, from peculiarities associated with the ethnic group in question but not included in the correlation. A detailed discussion of the afore-mentioned deviations from expectation on the part of the individual origin groups is probably not of sufficient interest for inclusion in the present survey, but at least the

method of attack and some of the more important factors, in terms of which explanations may be found, have been indicated. Generalization on the basis of the foregoing analysis is dangerous, but it seems significant that for all of the North Western European origins included in the correlation, the actual amount of intermarriage with the British tended to exceed expectation, and for some of the Central and Eastern European origins it fell more or less consistently below expectation. The possible existence of eccentricities affecting the expected values is not to be overlooked. Occupational and income differences are discussed in Chapter XII, segregation in Chapter VI, and educational status in Chapter X. Doubtless cultural differences not subject to quantitative measure, and hence not included in the present monograph, also enter the picture. However that may be, it seems clear that, for one reason or another, considerable differences exist between the origins as to their relative assimilability by intermarriage with the British residents of Canada.

This conclusion applies particularly to younger married couples, since the sample used with present analysis included only parents of children born between 1939 and 1943.

The Extent to Which Continental European Origins Have Married within Their Own Geographical and Linguistic Groups.—For those of European origin who have not married to a great extent either into the French or British ethnic group in Canada, it is of interest to discover into what origins they do marry when they intermarry with other peoples. Table LI presents a summary for the North Western and South, Eastern and Central European groups.

TABLE LI. Percentage of Exogamous to Total Marriages and Percentage of Exogamous Marriages Formed by those Contracted Between Persons of the Same Geographical Group, by Geographical Grouping of Origins and Sex, Canada, 1931 and 1941
(Based on Parentage of Children Born in Canada in 1931 and 1941)

Ethnic origin group	Males				Females			
	Exogamous marriages as p.c. of all marriages		P.c. of exogamous marriages made within same geographical group		Exogamous marriages as p.c. of all marriages		P.c. of exogamous marriages made within same geographical group	
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941
	percentage							
North Western European ¹	37.8	52.8	16.5	15.8	37.6	52.3	16.6	16.1
South, Eastern and Central European	18.4	36.2	49.0	38.9	18.0	34.5	50.2	35.3

¹ British and French excluded.

With the North Western European males, 52.8 p.c. had contracted exogamous marriages in 1941 and 15.8 p.c. of such marriages had been contracted with origins from an adjacent section of Europe. In striking contrast only 36.2 p.c. of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans as a group had married outside their respective origins and of this smaller proportion nearly 39 p.c. had married persons whose original ethnic domicile had been in the same part of the continent. The percentage of exogamous marriages with persons of allied geographical origins declined slightly during the decade for the North Western Europeans origins as a group and materially for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. The figures for the females tell substantially the same story.

So much for the geographical groups as a whole. The behaviour of many of the individual origins is quite different from that of the composite totals.⁵³ This may be shown by means of the linguistic subclassification which together with certain related data is presented in summary form in Table LII.

⁵³ In this connection the Finnish should be especially mentioned because they are not included in the linguistic group discussed below. When marrying out, they resemble the North Western Europeans and especially the Scandinavians much more closely than the South, Eastern and Central Europeans with whom they are grouped, in that in choosing mates among other ethnic origins their dominant preference is for the British (and French) and their second choice is for other North Western Europeans. Comparatively small percentages have married either Slavs or Latins and Greeks. The explanation is partly one of religion. The Finns are predominantly Lutheran.

When marrying out, the Scandinavians show a much more marked preference for persons of North Western European extraction than do the Germanic peoples;⁵⁴ and the Slavs show a greater preference for South, Eastern and Central Europeans than do the Latins and Greeks as a group.⁵⁵ As was suggested in the previous section, these preferences are partly a matter of geographical distribution in Canada (and to that extent not true preferences) and partly a matter of culture and other characteristics associated with ethnic origin. Religion is doubtless a major factor.

Intermarriage between French and Anglo-Saxon.—The above completes the analysis of the data on intermarriage both as between foreign ethnic groups and between the latter and the two major origins in the population of Canada. Little, however, has been said of the proportions of those of British and French origins who have intermarried or of the progress of fusion by this method. Numerically, they are the dominant origins in Canada. Their numbers are sufficiently large to justify the Vital Statistics Branch making an analysis by provinces of intermarriage on the basis of the parentage of children born during the intervals 1930-1932 and 1940-1942, respectively. The figures apply to

⁵⁴ Their relative preferences for British and French are shown in Cols. 2 and 3. Marriages with the British and French are not included in Col. 1.

⁵⁵ The Roumanians who are more rural resemble the Slavs in their proportion of exogamous marriages contracted with persons of South, Eastern and Central European origin. The Italians (and Greeks) who are predominantly urban are quite dissimilar in this regard. Scarcely any Italians marry Slavs.

TABLE LII. Percentage of Exogamous to Total Marriages and the Percentage Distribution of the Exogamous Marriages according to Type, by Linguistic Grouping of Origins and Sex, Canada, 1941
Based on Parentage of Children Born in Canada in 1941

Ethnic origin group	Males					Females				
	Exogamous marriages as p.c. of total marriages	P.c. of exogamous marriages with				Exogamous marriages as p.c. of total marriages	P.c. of exogamous marriages with			
		Peoples of allied geographical group ¹	British	French	Other		Peoples of allied geographical group ¹	British	French	Other
					percentage					
Scandinavian	75.2	22.7	60.9	5.8	10.3	73.3	23.4	65.3	4.5	6.8
Germanic	44.6	11.3	65.9	10.4	12.1	45.4	12.0	68.3	8.7	10.8
Latin and Greek	47.6	18.9	43.5	27.4	9.9	40.9	20.4	52.2	15.5	11.4
Slavic	34.1	45.4	30.4	6.9	17.1	38.9	40.0	35.4	5.8	18.5

¹ The percentages for the Scandinavian and Germanic groups shown in this column include marriages with persons of all North Western European origins; those for the Latin and Greek and the Slavic groups include intermarriages with all South, Eastern and Central Europeans, British and French are not included in the North Western Europeans.

**PERCENTAGES OF ALL EXOGAMOUS MARRIAGES OF PERSONS OF CONTINENTAL
EUROPEAN ETHNIC ORIGINS CONTRACTED WITH PERSONS OF
FRENCH ORIGIN, CANADA, 1941**

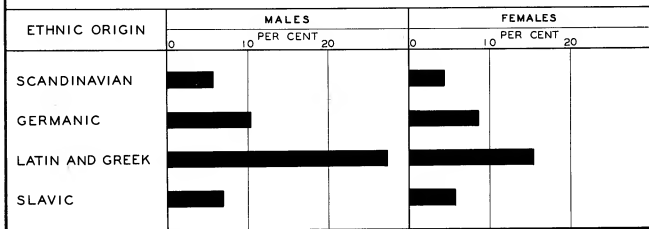


Figure 30. The above figures are based on percentage of children born in Canada in 1941. More of the men than of the women of the principal groups of European origins marry French natives. Inter-marriage with the latter is most marked in the case of the Latin and Greek group. The Germanic origins show between one half and one third the amount and the figures for the Slavs and Scandinavians are much smaller still.

TABLE LIII. Legitimate Live Births to British Fathers and French Mothers, Canada and Provinces, 1930-32 and 1940-42

Province	1930-32					1940-42				
	Total births to British fathers	Total births to French mothers	Births to British fathers and French mothers			Total births to British fathers	Total births to French mothers	Births to British fathers and French mothers		
			Number	P.c. of total to British fathers	P.c. of total to French mothers			Number	P.c. of total to British fathers	P.c. of total to French mothers
CANADA	285,093	274,458	14,308	5.0	5.2	304,195	302,361	19,577	6.4	6.5
Prince Edward Island	4,345	1,148	273	8.3	23.8	4,720	1,272	329	7.0	25.9
Nova Scotia	26,420	4,107	1,241	4.7	30.2	30,793	5,041	1,937	6.3	38.4
New Brunswick	15,535	15,277	1,036	8.7	8.8	17,532	17,351	1,474	8.4	8.5
Quebec	19,585	215,291	4,011	20.5	1.9	19,488	233,421	4,469	22.9	1.9
Ontario	135,808	28,826	5,163	3.8	19.2	140,959	31,986	7,778	5.5	24.3
Manitoba	17,566	3,352	818	3.5	15.6	18,584	4,587	886	4.8	19.4
Saskatchewan	24,379	4,289	888	3.6	20.3	20,779	3,870	881	4.2	22.8
Alberta	21,882	2,866	716	3.3	25.0	22,916	3,375	986	4.3	29.2
British Columbia	19,573	722	384	2.0	53.2	28,424	1,468	837	2.9	57.0

TABLE LIV. Legitimate Live Births to British Mothers and French Fathers, Canada and Provinces, 1930-32 and 1940-42

Province	1930-32					1940-42				
	Total births to British mothers	Total births to French fathers	Births to British mothers and French fathers			Total births to British mothers	Total births to French fathers	Births to British mothers and French fathers		
			Number	P.c. of total to British mothers	P.c. of total to French fathers			Number	P.c. of total to British mothers	P.c. of total to French fathers
CANADA	281,471	270,150	11,078	3.9	4.1	298,056	296,618	15,219	5.1	5.1
Prince Edward Island	4,233	1,035	160	3.8	15.5	4,628	1,148	212	4.6	18.5
Nova Scotia	26,338	3,736	919	3.5	24.6	30,451	4,552	1,485	4.9	32.3
New Brunswick	15,099	14,897	524	3.5	3.6	17,122	18,805	891	5.8	5.9
Quebec	18,528	213,687	3,073	16.3	1.4	18,390	231,512	3,338	18.1	1.4
Ontario	135,553	25,842	4,313	3.2	16.8	139,144	29,929	8,195	4.5	20.7
Manitoba	16,851	3,744	393	2.3	10.5	17,815	4,264	598	3.4	14.0
Saskatchewan	23,505	4,064	862	2.8	16.3	20,094	3,765	769	3.8	20.3
Alberta	21,393	2,851	865	3.1	23.3	22,278	3,135	804	3.8	25.8
British Columbia	19,671	894	369	1.9	53.2	28,334	1,488	829	2.9	55.7

legitimate live births only and, for the nine provincial divisions combined, include between 15,000 and 20,000 such births in the three-year period 1940-42. The data are shown in Tables LIII and LIV.

A first point to note is the extremely small amount of intermarriage which appears to have taken place between the British and the French within the country as a whole (as measured by the present criterion). A second point is the relatively slow over-all increase of ethnic fusion by this means. These points are brought out clearly by both tables. The reasons are mainly cultural and geographical coupled with the circumstance that neither of these origins are "minority" groups in a sense comparable to that of immigrant peoples of non-British and non-French origin. Little may be said here regarding the cultural barriers to such intermarriage. They are linguistic, religious, legal, perhaps to some extent educational, economic and so on. In any case they are basically historical in origin and, excepting in areas where one or other of the two groups is in a definitely minority position, have operated and are operating effectively to reduce intermarriage to a minimum. Clearly, where major geographical cleavages of the present sort continue, and they seem destined to continue, Canada promises to remain fundamentally a two-cultural nation.

Where geographical barriers are removed, however, and a portion of one of the major ethnic groups is found in a definitely minority position in respect of the other, the story is quite different. Take the province of Quebec as an example. Between 1940 and 1942, some 22.9 p.c. of British fathers resident in that province were married to wives of French extraction, and 18.1 p.c. of the British mothers claimed husbands of French origin. Both these figures were slightly higher than the corresponding ones for the period 1930-32. In Quebec, both British males and females are a definite minority. British mothers represented only 1.9 p.c. of all mothers in that province, and British fathers only 1.4 p.c. of all fathers. The same holds for the French

when similarly situated and perhaps to a somewhat more marked extent. Take British Columbia as an extreme example. In that province all French fathers and all French mothers represented fractionally less than 3 p.c. of the respective total. Of the resident French fathers, 55.7 p.c. were married to British wives and of the resident French mothers, 57.0 p.c. were married to British husbands. Examination of the two tables shows that, generally speaking, the less marked the minority position and the closer to French culture in the province of Quebec the smaller is the amount of intermarriage with the British. Nevertheless, the adjacent tables show that intermarriage can take place between the basic origins of the country and is doing so to an increasing extent where conditions are favourable.

Conclusion.—Little has been said of the proportions of those of British and French origins who have married persons of foreign ethnic derivations. The extent of their intermarriage with such groups is limited by their overwhelming numbers. But, in addition to that, aversion to intermarriage with certain origins would also be an important factor in keeping the percentage low. The British and French themselves may block the assimilation by marriage of certain peoples, and sometimes the onus of preventing intermarriage may rest primarily on the native Canadian. It is a matter of indifference, however, whether foreign ethnic groups fail to marry the British and French because of aversion on their own part or on the part of the British and French, or indeed for any other reason whatever except length of residence. The result is the same so far as the Canadian population structure is concerned. Such origins are difficult of assimilation by marriage, and the present analysis suggests that there are still some in that class. On the whole, however, assimilation by intermarriage proceeded with extraordinary rapidity during the last intercensal decade as measured by the marital status of the parents of children born around 1931 and 1941. The ingredients in our "racial melting pot" are fusing much more rapidly than was to be expected from a study of data centering on 1921 or 1931.

CHAPTER VIII

The Naturalization of Immigrant Peoples

Introduction and Definitions.—Naturalization does not mean "Canadianization". It merely signifies the intention of the immigrant to make a more or less permanent home in Canada and his assumption of the duty and privilege of participation in determining the political destiny of the country. The motives for taking out Canadian citizenship are varied and mixed. With a few, the attainment of full equality of political status may carry great weight; with many, especially among the inter-war immigrants, the desire to throw off onerous military and other obligations associated with an old national allegiance may constitute an important urge; but with most the desire to rid themselves of the material handi-

caps of alien status is doubtless an important consideration. Whether the influence of the newly naturalized immigrant will be beneficial, whether he will use the franchise wisely, is determined by factors other than the simple act of swearing allegiance to the adopted country and of receiving thereupon the full rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

However, the mere fact that an immigrant wishes to become a citizen is usually an assurance of his permanent interest in the country and may normally be taken as an indication that the assimilative process has proceeded to a moderate extent at

least. The fact of naturalization is indicative of an attitude towards the country very different from that of the immigrant who shows no desire to take out naturalization papers. Other things being equal, therefore, immigrants from those countries and of those origins which are readily naturalized are to be preferred as settlers to those among whom naturalization is unduly delayed, or among whom naturalization is the exception rather than the rule.

This chapter analyses the extent to which naturalization has progressed among the different types of immigrants, examines the causes of the differences and compares the various nationalities as to the speed with which naturalization has taken place. The study, of course, includes only foreign-born; those born in Great Britain or in other dominions or dependencies of the Empire are not required to "take out papers". Reference will also be made to children born abroad whose parents were British subjects; such children are not required to take out papers. Amongst such persons, those born in the United States are numerically by far the most important.

It might be well before proceeding with the analysis to mention the provisions of the Canadian naturalization laws which should be kept in mind in reading this chapter.

Nationality or citizenship status of Canadians was, in 1941, governed by three separate statutes: (a) The Immigration Act, which defined Canadian citizens for the purpose of immigration entry; (b) The Canadian Nationals Act, which defined Canadian nationals; and (c) The Naturalization Act, which defined British subjects and governed the naturalization of aliens in Canada. The 1941 Census, therefore, classified the population into three main classes of citizenship: A. Canadian nationals; B. British subjects who had not yet acquired Canadian domicile; C. Aliens or persons who owed allegiance to countries other than those of the British Commonwealth.

A. Canadian Nationals.—The Immigration Act (R.S.C., 1927, c.93) defines a Canadian citizen as:

- (1) A person born in Canada who has not become an alien.
- (2) A British subject who has acquired Canadian domicile.
- (3) A person naturalized under the laws of Canada who has not subsequently become an alien or lost Canadian domicile.

The Canadian Nationals Act (R.S.C., 1927, c. 21) states that a Canadian national is:

- (1) Any British subject who is a Canadian citizen within the meaning of the Immigration Act (previously quoted).
- (2) The wife of any such citizen.
- (3) Any person born outside of Canada, whose father was a Canadian national at the time of that person's birth, or any person born before May 3,

1921, whose father, at the time of such birth, possessed all the qualifications of a Canadian national, as defined in this Act.⁵⁶

The two Acts referred to above define quite clearly who are Canadian nationals. The only question which remains to be clarified is "when has a British subject other than a Canadian-born person established Canadian domicile?"

B. British Subjects Who Have not yet Acquired Canadian Domicile.—The Immigration Act states (sec. 2 (f), (1)) that "Canadian domicile can only be acquired, for the purpose of this Act, by a person having his domicile for at least five years in Canada after having been landed therein within the meaning of this Act".

It is evident, therefore, that there is a class of "Canadian citizen" within the wider class of British subject. No one can be a Canadian citizen without being a British subject, but British subjects born outside of Canada must establish domicile in Canada before acquiring Canadian citizenship.

The Naturalization Act (R.S.C., 1927, c.138) provides that the following persons shall be deemed to be British subjects and, therefore, require only domicile and not naturalization to become Canadian citizens:

- (1) Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance.
- (2) Any person born outside of His Majesty's dominions whose father was at the time of that person's birth a British subject, and who fulfills any of the following conditions:
 - (a) his father was born within His Majesty's allegiance, or
 - (b) his father was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted, or
 - (c) his father had become a British subject by reason of any annexation of territory, or
 - (d) his father was at the time of that person's birth in the service of the Crown, or
 - (e) his birth was registered at a British consulate within one year or, in special circumstances, with the consent of the Minister, two years after its occurrence, or, within twelve months after August 1, 1922, in the case of a person born on or after January 1, 1915, and who would have been a British subject if born before that date.
- (3) Any person born on board a British ship whether in foreign territorial waters or not.
- (4) National status of married women.—The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject, and the wife of an alien shall be deemed

⁵⁶ This survey includes only Canadian nationals who were residents of Canada at the time of the 1941 Census. A considerable number of Canadian nationals leave Canada to reside in foreign countries, and there retain their Canadian citizenship.

to be an alien, except as otherwise provided in section 13 of the Naturalization Act:

- (a) Naturalization of husband prior to January 15, 1932. - The wife of a man naturalized prior to January 15, 1932, is a British subject, even when her name does not appear on the husband's naturalization certificate.
- (b) Naturalization of husband after January 15, 1932. - In the case of a man naturalized on or after January 15, 1932, the wife shall not be deemed to be a British subject unless a certificate has been subsequently issued to her personally.
- (c) Woman, British subject, marrying an alien before January 15, 1932. - Marriage to an alien prior to January 15, 1932, causes a woman to lose her British nationality.
- (d) Woman, British subject, marrying an alien after January 15, 1932. - Since January 15, 1932, a woman does not cease to be a British subject on marrying an alien unless she acquires the foreign nationality of her husband by this marriage.
- (e) Change in nationality of husband prior to January 15, 1932. - Prior to January 15, 1932, the naturalization in a foreign country of a male British subject caused, in every case, the loss of British nationality for his wife.
- (f) Change in nationality of husband since January 15, 1932. - Since January 15, 1932, the naturalization of a male British subject in a foreign country causes the loss of British nationality for his wife only when, on account of the change of his nationality, she acquires with him the new nationality.
- (g) Widows. - The death of a man does not affect the present national status of his widow.

C. Aliens. - "Alien" means a person who is not a British subject. Under this term are included all persons owing allegiance to a foreign country, also Canadian and British-born persons who have renounced their British citizenship (by naturalization or marriage) and owe allegiance to a foreign country.

The residence requirements for aliens seeking naturalization (in effect in 1941) were residence in the British Empire for at least 5 years out of the last 8 years before application for naturalization; of this residence not less than one year immediately preceding the application must have been in Canada. In addition to those qualifying under these residence requirements, persons who have been in the service of the Crown for 5 years or more within the 8 years immediately preceding application may be granted naturalization.

Previous to 1915, the residence qualification for naturalization of aliens had been residence in Canada for a period of 3 years or more.

Before 1915, naturalization of a parent automatically naturalized minor children even if their names were not entered on the naturalization certificate.

Since January 1, 1915, a child is not deemed to be naturalized with the parent unless his name is entered on the certificate of naturalization.

Prior to 1915, naturalization granted in Canada as well as in England and other British countries was only local - that is, the person naturalized was not considered to be a British subject outside the frontiers of the country in which naturalization took place.

Since 1915, any person naturalized in Canada or England is considered to be a British subject throughout the world, as well as a person naturalized in Newfoundland since the 14th of May, 1916; in Australia since the 1st of January, 1921; and in South Africa since the 21st of May, 1926.

The proportion of foreign-born naturalized in 1941. - The percentages of foreign-born naturalized at the last three census dates are shown in Table LV by country of birth. Unfortunately, separate data are not available in 1941 for ten of the twenty-seven nationalities for which figures appeared in the 1931 tabulations including the Icelanders who ranked first with 91.1 p.c. naturalized at that date. The seventeen countries of birth for which 1941 data are available, however, include the numerically most important sources of foreign immigration.

The first outstanding characteristic of the table is the wide spread in the percentages naturalized. At the top stand the persons of Italian birth with 81.1 p.c. naturalized in 1941 (the Icelanders probably had an even higher percentage); at the bottom are the persons of Japanese birth with 33.6 p.c. and the persons of Chinese birth with only 7.8 p.c. If we disregard the low figures for the Asiatics, however, the spread is much less marked than at either of the two preceding census dates. Arrested immigration between 1931 and 1941 reduced the proportion of recent immigrants and the ten-year period witnessed marked progress in the naturalization of earlier immigrant arrivals. For all non-Asiatic countries of birth, save one, the proportions naturalized were materially higher in 1941 than in 1931. This is the second important fact brought out by the table.

The exception to the general trend occurred in the case of the United States, for which nativity the proportion naturalized as shown in the census figures, dropped from 72.4 p.c. to 51.7 p.c. over the decade. The decline is probably misleading for the following reason: The numbers naturalized at both census periods are exclusive of United States-born children whose parents were British subjects at the time of their birth, and, therefore, require no naturalization proceedings on coming to Canada. Such persons are included, however, in the total number of United States-born population on the two census dates.

A separate compilation of these United States-born persons whose parents were British subjects was made for 1941. When these persons were removed from the 1941 United States-born totals, it was found that 72.4 p.c. of the remaining United States-born

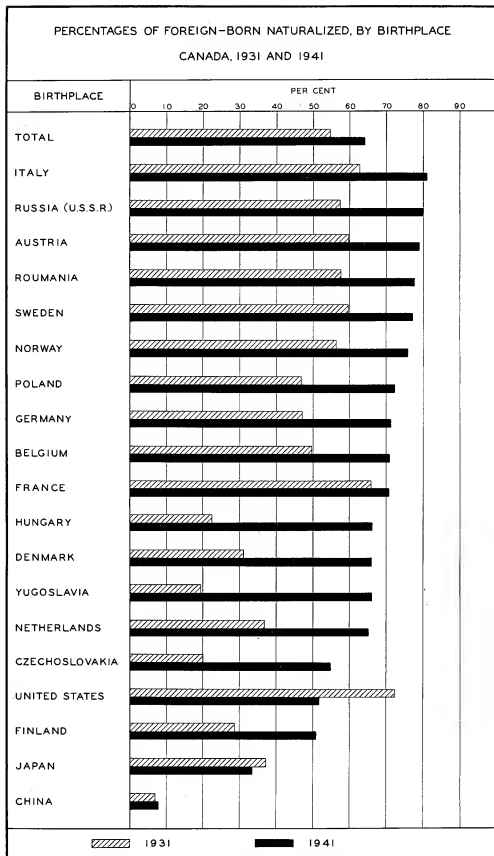


Figure 31. By 1941, the percentage of all foreign-born naturalized had increased nearly ten points over that in 1931. For many of the nationalities listed the increase in the percentage naturalized exceeded that figure by many times. In only two cases were the percentages naturalized in 1941 smaller than in 1931, viz., the Japanese and the United States-born. In the first instance, the decrease was small. In the second instance, that of the United States-born, it was very considerable. Here the results are influenced in considerable measure by the inclusion in the United States-born population of a large number of persons whose parents were British subjects. Such persons were not required to become naturalized in order to acquire Canadian citizenship. These persons formed a larger proportion of the total United States-born population in Canada in 1941 than in 1931. This accounts for the decline in the proportion naturalized.

TABLE LV. Percentage of the Foreign-born Naturalized, for the Foreign Population classified according to Birthplace, Canada, 1921, 1931 and 1941

Birthplace	P.c. naturalized		
	1921	1931	1941
Totals	57.8	54.8	64.2
Italy	30.2	62.8	81.1
Russia (U.S.S.R.) ¹	61.6	57.5	80.1
Austria	59.4	59.9	79.0
Roumania	60.6	57.8	77.8
Sweden	67.4	59.8	77.3
Norway	71.7	56.5	76.1
Poland	51.0	46.9	72.5
Germany	65.9	47.1	71.4
Belgium	42.1	49.7	71.2
France	55.2	66.1	70.9
Hungary	72.3	22.4	66.3
Denmark	56.3	31.2	66.2
Yugoslavia	33.7	19.7	66.2
Netherlands	48.4	36.9	65.3
Czechoslovakia	55.7	20.0	54.8
United States	63.3	72.4	51.7
Finland	45.7	28.7	50.9
Japan	33.5	37.3	33.6
China	4.8	7.0	7.8
Iceland	86.4	91.1	²
South America	²	79.8	²
Armenia	²	75.5	²
Syria	58.4	74.1	²
Turkey	46.6	71.7	²
Greece	29.3	62.7	²
Spain	²	51.2	²
Bulgaria	22.4	47.7	²
Switzerland	53.9	41.4	²
Lithuania	²	27.5	²

¹ Includes Ukraine.

² Separate data not available.

residents of Canada had taken out Canadian citizenship papers. Data are not available with which to make a similar adjustments for 1931 and 1921. But it is thought that this factor had greater importance in 1941 than ten years earlier. If this is the case, then the percentage which the naturalized United States-born formed of the total number actually required to become naturalized in order to become Canadian citizens, declined between 1931 and 1941 to a smaller degree than is suggested by the 72.4 p.c. and 51.7 p.c. shown in the table.

The relative importance of these foreign-born persons of British parentage in the various provinces is brought out in Table LVI where the foreign-born

population of Canada and each province is distributed both numerically and on a percentage basis into the three subdivisions: (a) naturalized, (b) British parentage (and therefore not requiring naturalization), and (c) alien. It will be noted that although foreign-born persons of British parentage formed but some 4 or 5 p.c. of the total foreign-born population in the Prairie Provinces, they accounted for very large proportions of the total foreign-born in the Maritime Provinces.

By 1941, the South, Eastern and Central Europeans showed a higher percentage naturalized than the North Western Europeans in contrast with the

TABLE LVI. Numerical and Percentage Distribution of the Foreign-born Population according to Citizenship Status, Canada and Provinces, 1941

Province	Total		Naturalized		British parentage		Alien	
	Number	P.c.	Number	P.c.	Number	P.c.	Number	P.c.
CANADA	1,014,133¹	100.0	651,397	64.2	103,201²	10.2	259,116	25.6
Prince Edward Island	1,540	100.0	447	29.0	812	52.8	280	18.2
Nova Scotia	15,126	100.0	6,279	41.5	5,518	36.6	3,314	21.9
New Brunswick	10,313	100.0	3,991	38.7	4,175	40.4	2,143	20.9
Quebec	131,743	100.0	64,964	49.3	28,622	21.8	38,138	28.9
Ontario	283,780	100.0	175,146	61.7	30,479	10.7	78,031	27.6
Manitoba	110,523	100.0	84,207	76.2	5,165	4.7	21,102	19.1
Saskatchewan	165,395	100.0	129,604	78.4	6,715	4.1	29,022	17.5
Alberta	171,846	100.0	120,736	70.2	9,216	5.3	41,841	24.5
British Columbia	122,409	100.0	65,325	53.4	12,452	10.3	44,532	36.3
Yukon	941	100.0	538	57.2	47	5.0	356	37.8
Northwest Territories	517	100.0	160	30.9	—	—	357	69.1

¹ Includes 419 foreign-born persons whose citizenship was not stated.

² Includes 89,233 born in the United States.

findings for the previous two censuses (Table 41). In 1941, 79.7 p.c. of the resident immigrants from Latin and Greek countries were naturalized, 74.6 p.c. from Scandinavian, 74.3 p.c. from Slavic countries and 70.2 p.c. from Germanic (Table 42). Comparison with 1931 figures shows that during the decade the percentage naturalized for the several groups jumped from 20 to 25 points. Progress in naturalization, as in intermarriage, has been rapid in recent years, and is doubtless associated not only with arrested immigration between 1931 and 1941, but with the desire to qualify for unemployment relief during the early thirties, and in the latter part of the decade with the desire to acquire full rights of Canadian citizenship in time of war as discussed later.³⁷

A complete explanation for the differences in the percentages naturalized is most difficult, but among the chief causes are probably cultural and other differences associated with nativity, occupational differences (e.g., naturalization or intention to naturalize is required of homesteaders) varying distribution as between rural and urban districts, diverse proportions of males and females and that most important factor, differences in length of

residence in Canada. The effect of rural-urban distribution, sex and length of residence are discussed in subsequent sections of this chapter and a study is also made of the relative speed of naturalization for the more important immigrant groups.

Taking the foreign-born as a whole, the proportion naturalized dropped from 57.8 p.c. in 1921 to 54.8 p.c. in 1931 and rose to 64.2 p.c. in 1941. The association between these figures and fluctuations in the volume of immigration is easily demonstrated. From the outbreak of the First World War to its conclusion, immigration practically ceased and from 1919 to the 1921 Census it attained only modest proportions. Ample time to take out naturalization papers was thus available prior to the 1921 Census for the great majority of immigrants who came from allied or neutral countries during the previous decade. During the decade, 1921-31, no significant reduction in immigration occurred until a year and a half before its close so that a larger proportion of new arrivals was included among the resident foreign-born in 1931 than in 1921. With the stream of foreign immigration remaining at an abnormally low level throughout the last intercensal decade, the situation was again reversed. The effect of these changes on the proportion of recent immigrant arrivals may be illustrated from the Census. In 1921, resident immigrants of less than six and a half years domicile in Canada constituted 16.9 p.c. of all immigrants; in 1931, resident immigrants of less than five and a

³⁷ Comparison of the number of naturalizations granted by the Secretary of State Department over this decade with the census figures suggests some need for further investigation in reconciling the two sets of data.

half years domicile represented as much as 20.3 p.c. of the total and by 1941 it had fallen to 4.2 p.c. The presence of an unusually large volume of recent immigration was undoubtedly a major cause of generally lower proportions naturalized in 1931 than in 1921⁵⁸ and the absence of recent immigration for the high percentage naturalized in 1941.

An associated factor is sex. Male immigrants show smaller proportions naturalized than females. (See ensuing discussion under caption Sex and Naturalization.) Changes have occurred in the sex distribution of the foreign-born population since 1921, females constituting 44.4 p.c. of the total in that year, 43.7 p.c. in 1931, and 45.4 p.c. in 1941. Thus, the sex distribution of the foreign-born population was slightly more favourable to naturalization in 1941 than in the other two years. These changes seem small but they reflect more substantial changes in the sex distribution of the adult population of the foreign-born.⁵⁹ Prior to 1941, the wife and children of a naturalized foreign-born male were automatically naturalized on arrival in this country.⁶⁰

Among the possible influences incapable of statistical measurement are the heightened Canadian national consciousness prevailing during the years immediately preceding both the 1921 and 1941 Census enumeration and the desire on the part of immigrants from some countries to relieve themselves as speedily as possible of obligations and responsibilities which their previous allegiance entailed.

Date of Arrival and Naturalization. - The 1941 Census does not cross-classify individual nativities by date of arrival and percentage naturalized. Consequently, under this heading it is possible to recall only one or two findings in the "1931 Monograph". At that time the several nativities were compared as to proportions naturalized period by period, by date of immigration to this country, the inference being that those showing higher percentages tended to be naturalized more rapidly under the conditions of occupational, sex, rural-urban distribution and so on existing at the time of and subsequent to their arrival in this country. Speed of naturalization as reflected in these percentages was also affected by the proportions of a given nativity who came with

the intention of staying only a few years, as well as by the rapidity with which those who contemplated permanent settlement took out naturalization papers.

It was found that of those persons who arrived in Canada prior to Jan. 1, 1916 the proportion naturalized by 1931 was higher for the North Western Europeans as a group than for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans of similar dates of arrival. For those arriving after January 1, 1916, the situation was reversed, the reversal being related among other things to a definite change in behaviour on the part of immigrants from the same countries of origin.⁶¹

Of all linguistic groups the Latin and Greek showed the lowest percentage naturalized for those arriving before 1916; for those arriving after that date they showed the highest percentage naturalized. This shift of relative status was attributable to immigrants from Italy and Greece who showed the highest proportions naturalized of all European immigrants arriving since 1916. A significant change apparently occurred in the type of immigration from these countries. A much larger proportion of those who came in recent years came to stay than was formerly the case. With the adult males the desire to throw off the original allegiance and the fear of deportation in case of unemployment doubtlessly speeded up naturalization considerably. Many of the current arrivals, of course, were women coming to join husbands or fiancés who had previously come to Canada. With the Italians the proportion of females among resident immigrants jumped from 31 p.c. for the pre-1916 period to 43 p.c. for the later years, and in the case of the Greeks from 14 p.c. to 39 p.c. For these two nativities the proportions of females were considerably below the average for all Europeans arriving prior to 1916 and appreciably higher in the post-war period. Little or no delay was involved in the naturalization of these women where the husband or prospective husband had acquired or was well on the way to acquiring naturalization papers. Moreover, the mere fact of the presence of a larger number of women was indicative of a change in attitude. Obviously, recent immigration from these countries has included fewer transients and larger proportion of those who either came with or shortly acquired the intention of taking up permanent residence in Canada.

After the War, the Slavs as a group ranked next to the Latins and Greeks in speed of naturalization, their rates exceeding those for both the Germanic and Scandinavian peoples from 1916 on and usually by very considerable amounts. Among the later urban immigrants from Slavic countries naturalization may have been hastened through the desire to qualify for relief⁶² and to free themselves from potential obli-

⁵⁸ The Pearsonian coefficient between the change in percentage naturalized and the percentage increase in the number of resident immigrants from the twenty-six countries of birth listed in Table LV for the decade 1921-31 works out to $R \text{ equals } -.44 \pm 0.16$. The fact that the correlation is negative indicates an inverse relationship. That the coefficient should be of such considerable size despite the neglect of other manifold compensating and interfering factors suggests that for immigrants as a whole, length of residence exerts an extremely important if not a dominating influence on the extent of naturalization. This relationship is discussed in a subsequent section of the present chapter. The legal residence requirements would, of course, contribute to this result in the case of very recent arrivals.

⁵⁹ Changes in the law, particularly with respect to the status of married women, have doubtless affected the picture somewhat. See 1931 Census, Vol. I, pp. 253-254.

⁶⁰ The change was made effective Jan. 1, 1947.

⁶¹ This change may have been associated with change of occupational, rural-urban, sex, age distribution, coupled with United States Quota and Old Age Pension laws on this side of the Atlantic and several and varied factors in the countries of birth.

⁶² The incidence of unemployment among Slavic immigrants might be expected to have been abnormally heavy because of the unusually large proportion of common labourers in this class of immigration.

gations to the home government; besides the Slavs who came during the years immediately following the first World War were relatively rapid naturalizers partly because of their predominant rural destination (often involving homestead requirements) and partly because of the tendency for Slavs as a group to migrate as families. Reference to Table XVIII in the 1931 Monograph shows that in 1931 the number of surplus males per hundred females all ages was only forty-seven for the aggregate of Slavic countries of birth, the smallest figure for any of the linguistic groups. By the same token the large and increasing surplus of males for the Scandinavian group as a whole and for all members of that group except the Icelanders helped to explain the relative decline in the position of that group in the matter of taking out Canadian citizenship. Single unattached males normally do not naturalize rapidly and more especially if they are entering to a considerable extent primary occupations like lumbering and fishing. In seeking an explanation of the lower figures for the Scandinavians, one should also take into account the fact that in Scandinavia democracy still exists in practice as well as in theory, so that there was not the same incentive to throw off the old allegiance as may have been obtained with certain other classes of immigrants. In the nineteen-twenties, the ten-year residence requirement which became law after the War for immigrants from enemy countries undoubtedly retarded naturalization among immigrants from Germany who dominate the Germanic group numerically.⁶³

In the absence of similar statistics for 1941, it is impossible to say whether the post-1916 differences persisted into the 1931-41 decade, but the unusually large over-all increase in the proportion of Slavs naturalized in the ten-year period is consistent with such a thesis.

Urban Residence and Naturalization. - Table 43 shows the percentages of immigrants naturalized in cities of 30,000 and over by countries of birth and the corresponding proportions for all immigrants (*i.e.*, both rural and urban). Column 3 gives the difference between the two percentages.⁶⁴

An examination of Columns 1 and 2 shows that by 1941 very little disparity existed between the proportion of foreign-born residents naturalized for Canada as a whole and for cities over 30,000. This situation is in striking contrast to the findings in 1931 when the over-all figure exceeded that for the cities by between three and four times. What is true of the totals is true of the individual nationalities generally. The change is undoubtedly associated with arrested immigration during the 1931-41 decade. The low proportions naturalized in cities 30,000 and

over in 1931 reflected the predominantly urban character of immigration during the 1921-31 decade despite governmental efforts to stimulate rural settlement. The intervening ten-year period with relatively few immigrant arrivals permitted the process of naturalization in the cities to catch up with that in rural parts.

The question as to whether rural or urban residence per se is more or less favourable to naturalization is discussed in a subsequent section of this chapter.

Sex and Naturalization. - Table 44 shows the percentage of males and females naturalized by countries of birth. For the foreign-born as a whole and for every country of birth except two⁶⁵ a larger proportion of the females than of the males have become Canadian citizens. This result is similar to that found in 1921 and 1931 and is subject to the same explanation. In an immigrant population a larger proportion of the adult females is married. Married immigrants with homes and families are ordinarily more permanent settlers and normally should show a higher percentage naturalized. It is to be remembered also that females are naturalized by the mere fact of marriage with a Canadian citizen.⁶⁶

It is also significant that the disparity between the proportions of the two sexes naturalized decreased between 1931 and 1941. In the matter of naturalization, a decade of arrested immigration led to a reduction in the differential between the sexes just as it did between rural and urban parts.⁶⁷

For both males and females the percentages naturalized were higher in 1941 than in 1931 reflecting, among other things, the drastically reduced volume of immigration in the last intercensal decade.

Percentages Naturalized by Provinces. - Table 45 shows the percentages of immigrants naturalized for Canada and for the respective provinces in 1941 by country of birth. Attention is first directed to the percentages for the total foreign-born. Considerable variation appears in the provincial figures. For Canada, the proportion naturalized was 64.2 p.c.

⁶³ The two exceptions are France and Italy. In view of the high percentages of both nationalities naturalized the fractional excess in the percentage naturalized among the males is negligible.

⁶⁴ It is possible of course, for a female who has become naturalized by the act of her parents in seeking naturalization to lose her Canadian citizenship by marriage to an alien but this does not seem to have been common with foreign-born immigrant women.

⁶⁵ There were two nationalities for which the figures behaved contrary to the rule, *viz.*, Russia and Finland. The case of Russia is merely a matter of change of census classification. It is explained by the inclusion of the Ukraine with Russia in the 1941 tabulations. In 1931, naturalization had proceeded much further among the Ukrainian females than among the Ukrainian males while the disparity between the sexes was much less marked with persons classified as "Russians" at that census date. The reason for the abnormal behaviour of the figure for the Finns is not readily apparent.

⁶⁶ During the decade 1931-41, naturalization of Germans was rapid as evidenced by an increase in the proportion naturalized from 47.1 p.c. in 1931 to 71.4 p.c. in 1941. Even before 1939 fear of the outbreak of hostilities in Europe may have induced many of German nationality in Canada to naturalize.

⁶⁷ Persons whose parents were British subjects were not deducted from the total foreign-born before computing the percentages.

From Ontario east, the proportions were lower than the all-Canada figure, and from Quebec east much lower. In the Prairie Provinces, on the other hand, they were much higher. On passing westward to British Columbia the proportion falls again to a figure lower than that for Ontario. Moreover, the percentages for individual nativities conform to this general pattern with rather marked consistency as will be seen from the direction of the deviations from province to province as shown in Table 46.

Several factors contribute to these differences besides the predominantly rural nature of immigrant settlement on the Prairies. Both the Maritimes and Central Canada received disproportionately large shares of such immigration as occurred during the last intercensal decade and the Prairie Provinces disproportionately small shares. For example, in 1941, 4.4 p.c. of all immigrants resident in Canada were in the Maritimes but they received as many as 11.6 p.c. of all immigrant arrivals during the pre-

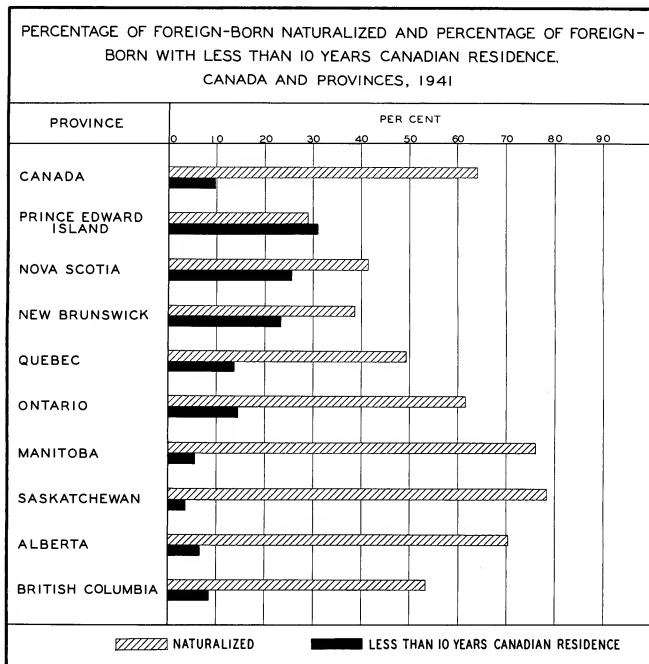


Figure 32. In 1941, the naturalized foreign-born formed a much higher percentage of the total in the Prairie Provinces than elsewhere in Canada. On the Prairies, the proportions with less than 10 years of Canadian residence were very small. Ontario ranked next where the proportion naturalized reached almost 62 p.c. and the proportions with less than 10 years Canadian residence exceeded those recorded anywhere west of the Maritimes. In the Maritimes, the percentages naturalized were relatively small and the percentages with less than 10 years of Canadian residence relatively large. On the whole, there is a definite association between naturalization and length of residence in Canada.

ceding ten-year period. Corresponding figures for Central Canada are 48.5 p.c. and 59.6 p.c., respectively. On the other hand, while in 1941, 32.5 p.c. of Canada's immigrant population resided in the Prairie Provinces, only 17.1 p.c. of those arriving between 1931 and 1941 did so. A similar tendency obtained in the 1921-31 decade though to a somewhat less marked degree. The net result is reflected in differences in the proportions of recent arrivals among the immigrants resident in the different sections of Canada, the Maritimes showing abnormally high proportions with less than 10 and less than 20 years Canadian residence - and abnormally small proportions naturalized.⁶⁶ Quebec and Ontario

occupy an intermediate position and the Prairie Region has abnormally small proportions with less than 10 and 20 years residence and abnormally large proportions naturalized. (See Table LVII A.) Of course, associated with differences in dates of arrival are differences in sex distribution which the reader may explore if he so desires. The case of British Columbia is peculiar. The relatively heavy concentration of Chinese and Japanese immigrants in that province is a major cause of the percentage of foreign-born naturalized being below the all-Canada average. The same situation obtained at previous census dates.

Space does not permit a detailed discussion of the data for individual countries of birth. The differences, for the most part, are capable of explanation in terms of date of arrival, sex, rural-urban and occupational distribution. Of course, the figures for certain nativities are affected by special circumstances surrounding emigration from abroad or settlement in this country.

⁶⁶ An important factor in the small proportion naturalized in 1941 of the foreign-born in the Maritimes, as compared with the Prairies, is the high proportion of the foreign-born in the Maritimes with parents British subjects. Persons in this category are mostly United States-born. See subsequent discussion and also 1941 Census, Vol. I, Chaps. VI and VII.

TABLE LVIIA. Percentage of the Foreign-born Naturalized and Percentage of Total Foreign-born with (1) Less than 10 years Canadian Residence, and (2) Less than 20 years Canadian Residence, Canada and Provinces, 1941

Province	Foreign-born		
	Per cent naturalized	Per cent having less residence than	
		10 years	20 years
CANADA	64.2	9.9	44.2
Prince Edward Island	29.0	31.1	62.9
Nova Scotia	41.5	25.6	52.8
New Brunswick	38.7	23.3	50.4
Quebec	49.3	13.8	48.1
Ontario	61.7	14.5	58.8
Manitoba	76.2	5.6	35.8
Saskatchewan	78.4	3.7	28.6
Alberta	70.3	6.6	38.8
British Columbia	53.4	8.5	40.4

TABLE LVII B. Percentage of the Foreign-born (Less United States-born) Naturalized and Percentage of Total Foreign-born (Less United States-born) with (1) Less than 10 Years Canadian Residence, and (2) Less than 20 Years Canadian Residence, Canada and Provinces, 1941

Province	Foreign-born (less U.S.A.)		
	Per cent naturalized	Per cent having less residence than	
		10 years	20 years
CANADA	69.79	8.26	49.39
Prince Edward Island	68.78	17.07	64.88
Nova Scotia	66.36	13.92	43.62
New Brunswick	62.60	11.22	45.28
Quebec	63.16	11.20	52.64
Ontario	69.63	11.26	62.32
Manitoba	79.68	4.96	37.32
Saskatchewan	79.10	4.04	35.22
Alberta	70.78	7.66	50.91
British Columbia	53.14	7.42	44.81

There is one factor, however, which has great weight upon the 1941 figures and which also applied in some measure to the data for earlier years. This factor consists in the influence upon the census results of foreign-born persons whose parents were British subjects and to which reference has already been made. Such foreign-born persons require no naturalization on coming to Canada. It has already been stated that this factor affects mainly the United States-born since persons of that nativity constituted some 89,000 out of 103,000 so classified in 1941. It also affects the over-all figures for those provinces in which the resident foreign-born population is composed to a large or even moderate

degree of these persons of British parentage. Table LVII E is a repetition of Table LVII A except that all the United States-born population has been deducted. The effect upon the statistics of foreign-born persons of British parentage is brought out more clearly in Table LVIII. Here the naturalized population is expressed as percentages, first of the total foreign-born population, and, second, of the foreign-born population less those of British parentage. This latter percentage is the more significant one. It indicates the percentage of the foreign-born population requiring naturalization in order to become Canadian citizens who had done so before the 1941 Census date.

TABLE LVIII. Percentage of Total Foreign-born and of United States-born Naturalized Based (1) on All Foreign-born, and (2) All Foreign-born Less Foreign-born Whose Parents Were British Subjects, Canada and Provinces, 1941¹

Province	Percentage naturalized for all foreign-born		Percentage naturalized for United States-born	
	Based on totals	Based on totals less foreign-born with parentage British subjects	Based on totals	Based on totals less U.S.-born with parentage British subjects
CANADA	64.2	71.5	51.7	72.4
Prince Edward Island	29.0	61.4	22.9	58.0
Nova Scotia	41.5	65.4	22.8	59.1
New Brunswick	38.7	65.0	31.6	65.3
Quebec	49.3	63.0	26.8	58.4
Ontario	61.7	69.1	38.4	60.3
Manitoba	76.2	79.9	55.1	71.0
Saskatchewan	78.4	81.7	76.9	84.8
Alberta	70.2	74.2	69.4	78.5
British Columbia	53.4	59.4	53.9	73.5

¹ Since the data are available only in 1941, the numbers born in foreign countries to parents who were British subjects were not deducted. This omission affects significantly only those for the United States since of a total of approximately 103,000 in this category some 89,000 were United States-born (1941).

The subtraction from the totals, of United States-born persons with parents British subjects, raises the indicated percentage of that nativity naturalized in Canada over twenty points, and a similar calculation for foreign-born from all countries combined (including the United States) raises the percentage naturalized by more than seven points. A corresponding adjustment to other individual nativity groups changes the proportion of naturalized to total but to a minor degree. This conclusion was suggested above. Table LVIII shows the effect of the adjustment upon the proportion naturalized in the different provinces. It shows that in the Maritime Provinces (where net gains from immigration of United States-born during the decade amounted absolutely to only 254 persons) the percentages naturalized were very much higher when United States-born persons with British parents were deducted from the totals in terms of which the proportions naturalized are expressed. And since the United States-born constitute a large proportion of the total foreign-born population in the Maritime Provinces, the adjustment is effective

in raising the proportion naturalized not only for the United States-born but for the foreign-born from all countries combined. The exclusion of persons born to British parents greatly increased the proportions of United States birth naturalized in Quebec and Ontario. The effect on the percentage naturalized for all foreign countries was much greater in Quebec than in Ontario because the United States-born formed a larger part of all foreign-born in the first mentioned province. In the Prairie Provinces the same tendency with respect of the figures for the United States-born is apparent but its effect on the over-all totals for immigrants from all foreign countries in that region is relatively small—a region which during the decade lost on balance nearly 34,000 United States-born immigrants. The same obtains generally in British Columbia (where a small net gain of United States-born was recorded). The exclusion of foreign-born immigrants whose parents had British citizenship also reduced the spread in the percentage naturalized as between provinces.

The relative standing of the provinces in respect of the proportion naturalized thus differed according as one used in the denominator all foreign-born or all foreign-born less those whose parents were British subjects. The extent of the differences is influenced by the relative importance of the United States-born of each province. How far the two methods yield different results at previous censuses is, of course, impossible to say certainly without further investigation. The author, therefore, has elected to neglect these variable factors in the present discussion and merely call attention thereto.

From the standpoint of the political scientist, the real significance of naturalization figures emerges when they are expressed in terms of the population as a whole. These ratios are presented in Table LIX. In 1941, the naturalized foreign-born formed a two and a half times larger percentage of

the population in Manitoba than in Ontario, and in Saskatchewan and Alberta, the proportions were over three times larger. On passing eastward from Ontario, the disparity between the eastern and western figures increases. The naturalized foreign-born do not constitute so large a proportion of the population in British Columbia as on the Prairies, yet the figure for even that province is much greater than that found in any province east of the Great Lakes. The recorded differences would be more marked if the numbers of naturalized foreign-born were compared with the Canadian-born or British-born population of each province. And, were allowances made for the preponderance of adults among persons of alien birth it would be found that the proportions which the votes of naturalized foreign-born constitute of the total votes would be considerably higher than the figures shown in Table LIX, Column 1 would suggest.

TABLE LIX. Percentage Naturalized of Foreign-born and the Naturalized Foreign-born as Percentage of the Total Population in Each Province, Canada and Provinces, 1921, 1931 and 1941

Province	Naturalized foreign-born as per cent of total population (1)			Per cent of foreign-born naturalized (2)			Foreign-born as per cent of total population (3)		
	1921	1931	1941	1921	1931	1941	1921	1931	1941
CANADA	5.86	5.94	5.74	57.8	54.8	70.7	10.13	10.82	8.13
Prince Edward Island	1.19	1.35	0.50	81.3	72.7	53.0	1.46	1.85	0.94
Nova Scotia	1.48	1.80	1.14	55.5	62.8	61.9	2.67	2.87	1.84
New Brunswick	1.86	2.02	0.90	67.2	70.7	61.1	2.77	2.86	1.48
Quebec	2.28	2.67	1.99	54.5	52.8	61.9	4.18	4.90	3.21
Ontario	2.87	3.92	4.70	46.3	48.4	68.3	6.21	8.09	6.88
Manitoba	11.48	11.21	11.63	64.1	60.2	79.3	17.91	18.61	14.67
Saskatchewan	18.65	16.72	14.63	70.9	65.1	81.2	26.31	23.60	18.03
Alberta	18.30	16.66	15.38	61.9	56.3	73.7	29.56	26.90	20.85
British Columbia	7.71	7.59	8.12	40.5	43.1	58.7	19.02	18.72	13.82

As was pointed out in a preceding chapter, it is not so much the magnitude of the foreign-born population in the aggregate as its relatively unequal distribution that is a cause for concern on the part of the statesman and social scientist. When certain sections of Canada have abnormally large concentrations of foreign-born citizens accustomed to different systems of government and lacking in understanding of and reverence for Canadian institutions and ideals, differences in social and political attitudes cannot be greater than would otherwise be the case. Nor is it merely the disproportionate distribution of the foreign-born that is of importance. The difference goes much deeper. For several decades alien immigration has been so unevenly distributed that the origin structure of the West differs radically from that of the East so that to

appreciate fully the existing differences of culture and of social and political outlook, one must take into account not only the foreign-born but also their descendants, in many cases to the second or third generation. A population with a mixed political and cultural background is likely to be less inhibited by tradition, more fickle in its loyalties and more prone to political and social experimentation than a homogeneous population with a common cultural inheritance.

During the past decade, the population of Canada has grown more through natural increase and less through immigration than in earlier years. One result has been a slight decrease in the proportion that naturalized foreign-born constitute of the total population both for Canada and for six of the nine

provinces. Moreover, the range over which the percentages are dispersed was somewhat smaller in 1941 than in 1931 and appreciably smaller than in 1921. The beginning of a levelling out process is thus apparent.

It is of interest to compare the immigrants from the different countries as to consistency of behaviour in respect of naturalization in the various parts of Canada. Table 47 shows the provincial range of fluctuation by country of birth. The range is admittedly a very crude index of consistency (or dispersion), and were the subject of sufficient importance from the point of view of this study, the average or standard deviations would have been computed. However, the purpose here is merely to show that marked differences do appear in the extent of variation in the proportions of the various foreign-born peoples naturalized in different sections of the country; or, to put it in another way, that in certain cases the naturalization of peoples is greatly influenced by differences in rural and urban distribution, geographical and occupational environment and distribution as to time of arrival, etc., while in other cases the influence of these factors is comparatively small.⁶⁹

It is of interest also that in 1941, the range was smaller than in 1931 for 12 of the 19 nationalities for which comparable figures are available, just as in 1931 it was generally smaller than in 1921. With the passage of time the forces making for differences in the proportions of the individual nationalities naturalized in the several sections of Canada gradually spend themselves. Other things being equal, this process is more rapid as foreign additions to our population decline in relative importance.

A detailed discussion of this table as of the preceding ones is precluded by reason of space. Their study—as well as the explanation of individual departures from the typical—is left to the reader.

The Relative Effect of Length of Residence, Rural-urban Distribution, and Sex on Naturalization.—In the preceding paragraphs the effects of each of the above factors on naturalization were discussed separately without any attempt to make quantitative allowance for the influence of the others whose independent variations frequently obscured and interfered with the results. The present section discusses the direction and extent of their joint and several influences as indicated by the application of the correlation technique to both the 1931 and 1941 data.

The 1931 correlation included resident immigrants from some 28 different countries of birth. When the proportions naturalized (both sexes) were correlated with average length of Canadian residence, percentage urban, and percentage surplus of males, it was found that these three independent

variables accounted for nearly three quarters of the differences amongst the various nationalities. Long residence was positively related to naturalization and was nearly twice as important in the prediction as were the other two variables combined. A large surplus of males argued a large unattached floating population and was found to be negatively associated with naturalization. Contrary to expectation, when the other variables were held constant, i.e., when their disturbing influence was eliminated, a large percentage urban was found to be associated, not with a low, but with a high proportion naturalized. It was pointed out that this association did not necessarily mean that urban residence *per se* was more favourable than rural to naturalization; the positive association may have reflected an unusually large migration of older rural residents to the city, the speeding up of naturalization on the part of urban immigrants possessing the necessary residence qualifications in order to qualify for urban relief and avoid possible deportation, and the inclusion in immigration to rural parts of larger numbers of unattached farm labourers and fewer settlers than formerly.

The correlation technique was applied in a similar manner to the 1941 data but the coefficient was both low and unreliable. The unreliability derived in part from the fact that in 1941 separate data were available for only 18 countries of birth (instead of 28, as in 1931), and in part from the disturbing influence of two or three extreme items in so small a sample. The low observed association may have resulted in some measure from similar causes, i.e., it may have been to some extent accidental. On the other hand, with the virtual cessation of immigration, save from a few selected countries of birth, for the decade 1931 to 1941, it is altogether likely that length of Canadian residence, sex, and rural-urban distribution were, in fact, much less closely associated with naturalization occurring during the decade than formerly, while other factors like conditions obtaining in the countries of origin (which were mostly European) gained in importance. Reference has already been made to the marked increase during the ten-year period in the proportions naturalized of resident immigrants from most European countries, and a detailed examination of Table LV above suggests that in many cases political and other developments in the homeland hastened the taking out of Canadian citizenship papers. At any rate, with arrested immigration, legal requirements as to length of Canadian residence constituted a barrier to naturalization for a very small proportion of the foreign-born population domiciled in Canada in 1941. Moreover, on the whole, differences in sex distribution were appreciably less pronounced.⁷⁰

⁶⁹ While the analysis of the 1941 Census data which appear in this chapter was made necessarily on the basis of the then existing law, it is noteworthy that a new Act entitled "An Act respecting Citizenship and Nationality, Naturalization and Status of Aliens", or, more briefly, "The Canadian Citizenship Act" designed to provide a clearer definition of national status in Canada and to remove certain complications under existing legislation, was proclaimed July 1, 1946, and came into force on January 1, 1947. See 1941 Census, Vol. I, Chap. 1.

⁷⁰ It should be noted that the differences were less marked as between provinces in 1941 when the number of foreign-born with parents British subjects were subtracted from all foreign-born before computing the percentages naturalized. See 1941 Census, Vol. I, Chap.

CHAPTER IX

Language

The development and use of a common medium of communication has in the past conditioned the emergence of human societies. Unless individuals can make known to the other members of the group their feelings and thoughts, and unless they, in turn, are able to understand and appreciate the emotions and ideas of their fellows, a group consciousness is impossible. The animated moderation which has gradually been replacing the rule of force is based on discussion which, in turn, is conditioned by the ability to converse. Common media of communication

are as important in modern democracies as with primitive peoples.

In Canada there are two official languages, French and English. Before considering the extent to which immigrants from other countries are learning one or both of these languages, we shall examine how far those of French origin have learned to speak English and those of British origin to speak French. The following percentages have been computed from the 1931 and 1941 Census tables on language spoken by the Canadian population.

Sex	Per cent of French origin able to speak English		Per cent of English origin able to speak French	
	1931	1941	1931	1941
Both sexes	40.3	38.3	3.8	4.1
Male	44.9	42.8	4.1	4.4
Female	35.7	33.8	3.5	3.8

Two points are of interest in the above table. First, the striking difference between the proportion of French who have learned English, and the proportion of those of English-speaking origins who have learned French. While approximately 38 p.c. of the French reported themselves as able to speak English, only about 4 p.c. of the English claimed to be able to speak French at the time of the last census. However, this comparison is somewhat misleading. It may be that the French have a greater aptitude for learning another language than the Anglo-Saxons. Nevertheless the learning of a language other than the mother tongue is largely a matter of social and especially of economic convenience, and the proportions of the British and French stocks among whom it is a matter of convenience to learn the other language are very different. While 22.6 p.c. of the French in Canada are domiciled outside Quebec, i.e., in provinces where English is the dominant language of the people, only 7.9 p.c. of the English-speaking peoples are resident in the province of Quebec where French is the native language of the great majority of the population. When the number of English who have acquired French is expressed as a proportion of the total of English-speaking origins in Canada, of whom only a small proportion ever come into contact with French-speaking Canadians, the result is hardly comparable with that for the French, with much larger proportions living among English-speaking Canadians.

A fairer comparison is between the English-speaking stocks in the province of Quebec, and the French in parts of Canada outside that province. Of

the former, 33.0 p.c. were able to speak French at the date of the census; of the latter, 79.5 p.c. reported themselves as being able to speak English.⁷¹ These percentages are much more representative, for they apply where conditions affecting the learning of the other language are more nearly equal, yet they are by no means precisely so. Outside the province of Quebec, the knowledge of English is almost essential for business reasons while within the Province of Quebec—and particularly in metropolitan centres—a knowledge of French is not nearly so important. A very considerable proportion of the business in the cities of Montreal and Quebec and in innumerable summer and winter resorts in the province is carried on in English because many of the customers are from English-speaking parts of Canada and from the United States. It has been necessary therefore, for a rather large number of French-speaking persons in Quebec to learn English for business reasons, and this circumstance in itself has made it less necessary for English-speaking residents of Quebec to learn French. Whether the British in the Province of Quebec show a higher or lower degree of segregation than the French in

⁷¹ These percentages represent: (a) the proportions of British origins in Quebec Province able to speak French (including those speaking both English and French), and (b) the proportion of the French origin outside Quebec able to speak English (including those speaking both English and French). The figures apply to all ages. In view of the larger proportion of young children amongst the French than the British origin the spread in the percentages is somewhat smaller than would be the case were they based on the population of say 10 years of age and over.

other parts of Canada is difficult to say with assurance. Other things being equal, a high degree of segregation would tend to make for smaller proportions learning the second language.

The second point of note in the figures is that in each case the percentage able to speak the language of the other origin was greater for males than for females. The influence of business and economic forces in stimulating among the males the learning of the language of the other dominant ethnic group is undoubtedly of considerable moment.

The percentages of British who had learned French were fractionally larger in 1941 than in 1931, but the percentages of French who had learned English were somewhat smaller. Whether these changes are significant, it is difficult to say.

Proportions Unable to Speak English or French. —

Turning now to the extent to which the immigrant peoples have related themselves to the language spoken by those of French and British origins in Canada, Table LX shows the percentages unable to speak (1) English, and (2) English or French in 1931 and 1941, for the principal non-British, non-French origins. Table 48 gives the same information by geographical and linguistic groups.

The first point of interest is the progress, and in some instances the apparently remarkable progress, made during the past decade in learning either one or other of the languages of the country. For most of the progress in the learning of English and French the school is no doubt responsible. It is true that many adult immigrants, especially in urban parts, do acquire a working knowledge of one or

TABLE LX. Percentage Unable to Speak (a) English, (b) English or French, of the Population for the Principal Non-British and Non-French Ethnic Origins, Canada 1931 and 1941

Ethnic origin	Per cent unable to speak			
	English		English or French	
	1931	1941	1931	1941
Austrian, n.o.s.	12.8	1.9	12.5	1.7
Belgian	12.6	6.8	3.4	0.5
Bulgarian	14.1	¹	12.4	¹
Chinese	29.8	24.1	29.8	24.0
Czech and Slovak	18.3	5.0	18.0	4.9
Danish	3.3	¹	3.2	¹
Finnish	20.4	5.2	20.3	5.0
German	5.8	1.2	5.6	1.0
Greek	9.2	¹	7.6	¹
Hungarian	21.6	3.0	21.5	2.9
Icelandic	5.5	¹	5.4	¹
Indian and Eskimo	44.6	33.5	42.6	32.1
Italian	14.8	7.6	8.8	1.9
Japanese	29.8	¹	29.8	¹
Jewish	5.4	1.5	5.3	1.3
Netherlands	8.2	2.9	8.1	2.9
Norwegian	3.1	¹	2.9	¹
Polish	18.8	3.9	18.5	3.7
Roumanian	14.8	2.8	14.4	2.4
Russian	19.4	6.5	19.2	6.4
Swedish	2.9	¹	2.8	¹
Syrian	11.5	¹	4.6	¹
Ukrainian ²	22.1	7.0	22.0	7.0
Yugoslavic	17.4	¹	17.3	¹

¹ Figures not available.

² Includes Bukovinian, Galician and Ruthenian.

N.o.s. — Not otherwise specified.

PERCENTAGES UNABLE TO SPEAK ENGLISH OR FRENCH FOR THE PRINCIPAL
NON-BRITISH AND NON-FRENCH ETHNIC ORIGINS,
CANADA, 1931 AND 1941

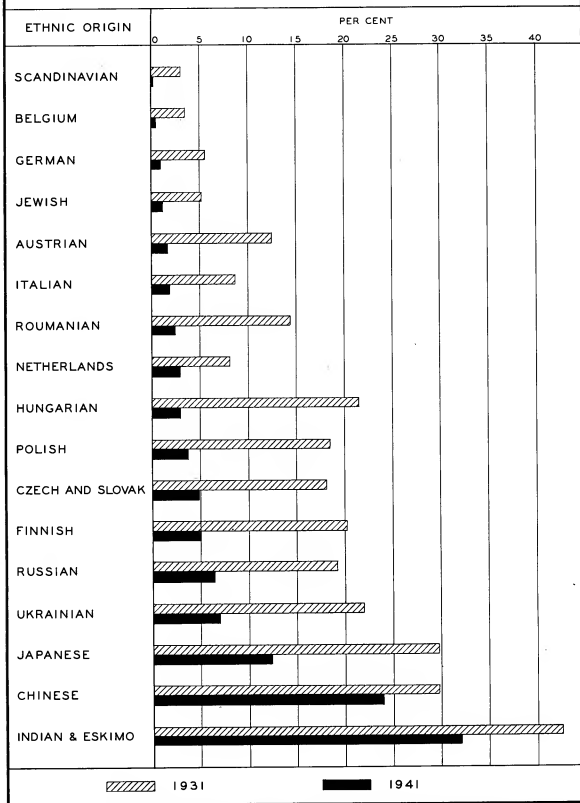


Figure 33. Progress in learning to speak one of the basic languages of the country has been very marked during the last intercensal decade. For all origins for which separate data are available, the proportion reporting themselves as unable to speak one or other of the basic languages of the country declined during the decade and, in most cases, the declines were drastic. Linguistic assimilation progressed rapidly during this ten-year period.

other of the languages of the dominant sections of the population provided they are not too old to do so and they have an adequate or other incentive. This incentive, however, is sometimes lacking particularly where an ethnic group tends to settle in blocs, especially in rural parts. Were the data tabulated by five-year age groups as in the case of illiteracy in 1926 in the Prairie Provinces one would find ample statistical support for this statement.¹ The percentages in the present tables apply to the total population of each origin and therefore, include children. All children in Canada are required by law to attend school at least to 14 years of age, and teaching in the schools is carried on in either English or French. One or other of these languages depending on the district is the common language of the playground. Consequently, in an origin group with high fertility, the percentage unable to speak either of the basic languages of the country may be expected to decline with a fair degree of rapidity provided current immigration is not heavy. In point of fact, with two exceptions, for every origin for

which comparable figures are available in 1931 and 1941, marked declines occurred in the proportions unable to speak one or other of the official languages of the country. The exceptions included the Chinese with abnormally large numbers of surplus adult males (in the upper age categories) and the Indians and Eskimos, large proportions of whom still live in remote parts of the country.²

For the North Western European origins as a group, the proportion unable to speak English or French declined from 5.3 p.c. to 1.2 p.c. in the decade; for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans, from 17.9 p.c. to 4.8 p.c. The figure for the Scandinavians fell from 3.1 p.c. to 0.3 p.c., for the Germanic group, from 6.1 p.c. to 1.5 p.c., for the Latins and Greeks, from 9.9 p.c. to 2.0 p.c., and for the Slavs from 19.4 p.c. to 5.6 p.c. These declines are associated with arrested immigration, the growth of social and business contacts, and rapidly increasing proportions of the several origin groups born and educated in Canada. Not only has the progress of linguistic assimilation been rapid during the last decade, but as far as foreign European

¹ See Hurd, W.B., and Grindley, T.W.: "Agriculture, Climate and Population of the Prairie Provinces of Canada", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, King's Printer, Ottawa, p. 97, for quinquennial age distribution of illiterates.

² Of course in both cases percentage declines did occur but they were much smaller than average.

TABLE LXI. Percentage of the Population Speaking (a) English, (b) English or French as Mother Tongue, for the Principal Non-British and Non-French Racial Origins, Canada, 1931 and 1941

Racial Origin	Per cent speaking as mother tongue			
	English		English or French	
	1931	1941	1931	1941
Austrian, n.o.s.	12.2	26.3	12.6	26.7
Belgian	13.4	23.2	38.7	51.5
Bulgarian	13.3	¹	15.4	¹
Czech and Slovak	7.3	13.9	7.4	14.1
Danish	35.8	¹	36.1	¹
Finnish	4.8	8.6	4.9	9.0
German	42.7	45.3	43.2	45.9
Greek	19.3	¹	21.6	¹
Hungarian	3.9	11.4	4.0	11.6
Icelandic	18.6	¹	18.6	¹
Italian	10.5	23.7	13.4	28.8
Jewish	2.4	19.2	2.4	19.5
Netherlands	65.0	61.4	65.1	61.6
Norwegian	31.6	¹	31.9	¹
Polish	6.9	14.6	7.1	15.0
Roumanian	8.5	21.2	9.0	22.1
Russian	10.1	18.7	10.4	19.1
Swedish	30.3	¹	30.4	¹
Swiss	¹	¹	¹	¹
Syrian	¹	¹	¹	¹
Ukrainian ²	2.4	5.1	2.5	5.2
Yugoslavic	4.2	¹	4.3	¹
Chinese	0.8	3.1	0.9	3.3
Other Asiatic	5.9	13.0	7.1	14.9
Indian and Eskimo	¹	8.1	¹	9.0

¹ Figures not available.

² Includes Bukovinian, Galician and Ruthenian.

N.o.s. - Not otherwise specified.

origins are concerned, the process may be regarded as very near completion if ability to speak one of the official languages of the country may be taken as a criterion. By 1941, only the Chinese, Japanese, Indians and Eskimos showed significant proportions unable to speak either English or French.

Proportions Speaking English or French as Mother Tongue.—Another aspect of the relation between ethnic origin and language in Canada, is the extent to which the non-British and non-French ethnic groups speak English and French as the mother tongue. One would expect the data on this point to show a somewhat close relation to the figures for intermarriage with the two basic Canadian ethnic groups. Where English or French is spoken in the home as the mother tongue, the inference is that intermarriage has taken place and/or that a larger percentage of the ethnic group has lived for a considerable time in Canada. While the relation with length of residence and amount of intermarriage will not be examined at this point, the data in respect of the numbers of the non-British and non-French origins who speak English or French as the mother tongue, are presented in Tables LXI, 49 and 50.

Two or three significant points are brought out by these tables. First, for all origins but one for which comparable data are given, the proportions speaking English or French as mother tongue increased during the decade 1931-41. The exception is the Netherlands and the decline in the figure for that origin is attributable to the inclusion of a considerable number of Germans who improperly reported themselves as Nederlanders at the 1941 Census. The Germans as a group show appreciably smaller proportions than the Nederlanders speaking English or French as mother tongue and the inclusion of some of these with the Netherlands origin reduced the 1941 figure for that group below that reported for 1931. In other words, the single instance in which a decline was recorded is attributable to mis-reporting.

Second, the increases were greater, both relatively and absolutely, for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans as a group than for the North Western Europeans. The increase in the proportion speaking English or French as mother tongue thus closely paralleled the increase in intermarriage with the basic ethnic origins of the country. Both for the Latin and Greek and Slavic linguistic groups, the proportion speaking English or French as mother tongue practically doubled during the decade.

Third, as might be expected from the geographical distribution of alien ethnic groups in Canada, the increase in the percentages of persons with English as mother tongue far exceed those using French, for every immigrant origin.

Fourth, as with intermarriage, the proportion of North Western European origin with English or French mother tongue was much higher than that for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans—48.6 p.c. as against 13.9 p.c. Among the linguistic groups the

figure for the Slavs was lowest at 11.5 p.c.; that for the Latins and Greeks was significantly higher at 27.6 p.c. but still lower than the 42.2 p.c. for the Scandinavians and the 50.9 p.c. for the Germanic group. Thus, marked differences still exist in the progress of assimilation as measured by the proportion using one or other of the official languages of the country as mother tongue in the home.

It is of interest, finally, to note that 3.3 p.c. of the Chinese, 14.9 p.c. of the other Asiatics, and 9.0 p.c. of the Indians and Eskimos reported English or French as mother tongue in 1941.

Proportions of Non-British and Non-French Origins Acquiring English.—While the figures in Table 48 constitute a satisfactory index of the amount of linguistic assimilation which has already taken place and, by permitting comparison between 1931 and 1941 data, serve as a rough measure of progress during the decade, they fail to reflect with any degree of adequacy the extent to which the more recent arrivals of the various origins have acquired a speaking knowledge of the basic languages of the country. Col. 6 of Tables 51 and 52 shows the progress in learning English and French made by that portion of the several origins who did not speak English or French as the mother tongue. The figures in these tables really measure the progress made in learning these languages outside the home—in school or in business.

A first point of interest is the amazingly high proportions of those not speaking English as mother tongue who had acquired English by 1941. For the European origins the figures range between 90 and 99.2 p.c. As a group, Table 53 shows that the Scandinavians ranked highest, the Germanic origins second, the Slavs third and the Latins (including the Italians and Roumanians) last. When one takes into consideration the fact that the percentages for 1941 are computed on the total population all ages (including young children 0-5 of pre-school age) their actual size would seem to be even more significant than the moderate variation as between the groups.⁷⁴ The latter is associated not only with differences in length of residence, rural-urban distribution, segregation and so on, but with differences in the proportions of small children in the several groups where the language of the home is other than English or French. Where the number of such children is large the proportion of the total who have acquired English is bound to be smaller than in the lower fertility groups. The differences, however, are not great and the percentages for all are high.

Moreover, for all of the geographical and linguistic groups, the 1941 figures exceed those for 1931, despite the fact that the latter were computed on the basis of persons 10 years of age and over and thus excluded many young children who had little or no opportunity of learning a language other than that spoken in the home.

⁷⁴ In the 1941 Census all children under 5 years of age were assumed to have the language used in the home.

The tables thus provide additional evidence both of the progress of linguistic assimilation during the last intercensal decade and of the generally high level attained by the date of the last census. Only in the case of the Indians and Eskimos and the Chinese—and to a lesser degree the Japanese—does one find any considerable proportions of non-British and non-French origins who have failed to acquire a speaking knowledge of the language of the numerically dominant portion of the Canadian people.

Proportions of Non-British and Non-French Origins Acquiring French.—Table 52 shows the number and proportion of the various origins not reporting French as mother tongue who had acquired at least a speaking knowledge of that language by 1941. The general run of the percentages is from 1 to 5 as compared with 87 to 97 for those acquiring English (Table 51). The reason, of course, is because of the relatively small proportion of immigrant ethnic groups found in the French province of

Quebec as compared with the rest of Canada where English is the dominant language. Three exceptions are worthy of note: 20.3 p.c. of the Belgians who did not speak French as mother tongue had acquired it by the date of the last census; 20.5 p.c. of the Italians and 13.2 p.c. of the Jewish origin. Each of these groups show relatively large proportions living in Quebec, especially in Montreal and vicinity.

Intermarriage and Mother Tongue.—That intermarriage and the proportion speaking English and French as the mother tongue are connected may be seen at a glance from Table LXII. As a general rule, a high percentage speaking one of the official languages of Canada in the home is associated with a large amount of intermarriage with the British and French, and vice versa. These are, of course, exceptions to the rule but by and large the two phenomena are closely associated, both statistically and logically.

TABLE LXII. Percentages Speaking English or French as Mother Tongue, of Specified Ethnic Origins and Percentages of Males Married into British and French Stocks, Canada, 1941
(Based on the parentage of children born in Canada in 1941)

Ethnic origin	Per cent Speaking English or French as Mother Tongue	Per cent of males married into British and French Stocks
Netherlands	61.6	38.16
Belgian	51.5	50.29
German	45.9	30.88
Scandinavian	42.2	50.20
Italian	28.8	36.37
Austrian	26.7	33.49
Roumanian	22.1	22.45
Jewish	19.5	3.23
Russian	19.1	16.26
Polish	15.0	16.99
Czech and Slovak	14.1	14.04
Hungarian	11.6	13.02
Finnish	9.0	22.83
Indian and Eskimo	9.0	4.19 ¹
Ukrainian	5.3	7.12
Chinese	3.3	12.98
Japanese	3.3	0.57

¹ Percentage is for Indian only, data for Eskimo are not available.

CHAPTER X

Years of Schooling

Illiteracy.—Illiteracy is no longer a major problem in Canada and for that reason no question was asked in the 1941 Census concerning the ability of persons to read and write. Yet, differences in educational status persist, and earlier investigations by the late M.C. MacLean established the existence of a close connection between the occurrence of illiteracy and the level of educational attainment of the community or group as a whole. In communities where the amount of illiteracy was marked, there was observed a tendency to fall either to provide school accommodation for the children or to send them to school where accommodation was provided. For this reason it is well to summarize the findings in earlier census monographs on the subject.

The distinctive tendencies of the illiterate groups (and consequently of groups of low educational status) were found to be as follows:

- (1) for more to marry, to marry younger, to marry illiterates and to separate from husband or wife, as the case may be, more frequently than obtains with the literate population;
- (2) to have larger families;
- (3) to have fewer dependents other than children;
- (4) to have a greater proportion of their children illiterate, a result mainly of poorer school attendance;
- (5) to have a larger proportion of their wives and children working;
- (6) to show lower earnings per wife and child gainfully occupied;
- (7) to have heads of family belonging to occupational classes receiving the lowest wages;
- (8) to show more illegitimacy;
- (9) to show a definitely greater proportion in mental institutions;
- (10) to show a slightly greater proportion, especially of females, in corrective institutions.

In striking contradistinction to the foregoing, they show smaller proportions of persons convicted of indictable offences.

In 1931, illiteracy among the foreign-born males in Canada was almost 2.4 times greater than among the British-born and among the females it was 5.3 times greater. Among the immigrant groups, the Asiatic and South, Eastern and Central Europeans showed the highest percentages illiterate and the North Western Europeans the lowest. (See Table LXIII.) Similar differences obtained as between the ethnic origin groups. How far these differences are reflected in the educational attainments of the younger generation currently passing through our Canadian schools is examined in the subsequent

sections. Suffice it to say here, that both with males and females over 10 years of age in the total population, whether rural or urban, low educational status, (*i.e.*, under 5 years of school attendance) is much more marked in the upper than in the lower age categories, while the percentage with higher (university) education reaches its pre-war peak with persons recording ages between 20 and 24 in 1941. (See Table 47, Vol. III, 1941 Census Report.)

Years of Schooling and Country of Birth

Table 54 shows the numbers and percentages of males and females 10 years of age and over with under 5, 5 to 8, 9 to 12, and 13 and over years of schooling for the Canadian-born by province of birth, and for the immigrant-born by country of birth. The data are cross-classified by rural and urban residence, and sex.

Years at school refer to formal education. Persons reporting less than five years of school may be regarded as having gone, at most, half-way through public or elementary school. Many, of course, will not have gone so far. Those reporting 5 to 8 years of formal education generally may be regarded as having gone at least half-way through elementary school, but as having left school on or before completing the work required for entrance into the secondary school. The 9 to 12 year category corresponds roughly with the high or secondary school group. Persons reporting 9 years of schooling normally will have completed the first year of secondary school work; those reporting 12 years in most of the English-speaking provinces may be regarded as having graduated from secondary school. The thirteenth year of school signifies the first year of university in some provinces, and/or upper school or senior matriculation in others. Of course, some children advance more rapidly through the public or elementary school than is indicated above and some are retarded for one reason or another. Nevertheless, save in the province of Quebec, where the structure of the educational system differs somewhat from that elsewhere in Canada, the years-of-schooling sub-classes in Table 54 correspond closely with the aforementioned divisions in our educational system. In the case of immigrants whose formal education was secured in whole or in part outside Canada the assumption is that the level of educational attainment corresponds by and large with that which would have been obtained had they attended school for a similar number of years in this country.

It is important also to keep in mind that the data under discussion are for the population 10 years of age and over. Children under 10 years are excluded. The age for beginning school varies somewhat as between provinces. By focussing attention on persons 10 years of age and over, the analysis

TABLE LXIII. Number and Percentage of the Population, 10 Years of Age and Over, Having Less than 5 Years of Schooling by Geographical and Linguistic Grouping, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin group		Population 10 years of age and over	Less than 5 years of schooling	
			Number	Percentage
Total	T.	9,408,981	1,147,908	12.20
	M.	4,837,541	652,147	13.48
	F.	4,571,440	495,761	10.84
Total European (Continental)	M.	2,252,303	431,806	19.17
	F.	2,108,101	347,748	16.50
North Western European	M.	1,763,145	297,125	16.85
	F.	1,699,818	231,688	13.63
South, Eastern and Central European	M.	388,503	117,103	30.14
	F.	319,153	97,812	30.65
Scandinavian	M.	114,713	10,412	9.08
	F.	86,373	6,694	7.75
Germanic	M.	295,074	36,925	12.51
	F.	271,857	30,657	11.28
Latin and Greek ¹	M.	62,778	17,295	27.55
	F.	49,702	17,937	36.09
Slavic ²	M.	280,326	87,616	31.25
	F.	234,217	76,186	32.53
Asiatic	M.	47,995	17,012	35.44
	F.	16,505	3,336	20.21

¹ Figures for Greek not available.

² Does not include Bulgarian, Lithuanian and Yugoslavic, for which data are not available.

is restricted to a group practically all of whom normally would have had an opportunity of attending school for at least 4 years. On the other hand, in the absence of a cross-classification of foreign-born and ethnic origins by age and years of schooling, it is impossible to distinguish between persons having 5 but less than, say, 9 or 13 years of schooling because of their youth, from persons falling in the same categories because of choice or necessity. No cross-classification by years of schooling for adults analogous to that in the 1940 Census of the United States, is available in the Canadian tabulations.

Were the age distributions of the several nativity groups identical, direct comparison of the percentages would be permissible, but as was pointed out in Chapter V, this does not obtain. Marked differences were seen to exist between the age pyramids for the Canadian-born, the foreign-born, and the British-born, and it is reasonable to infer that considerable differences also exist between the age distributions of immigrants from individual countries of birth. This circumstance imposes severe limitations on the present analysis. Direct standardization for age is impossible and standardization by indirect methods is impracticable partly because of the immense amount of mechanical work involved with so many individual nativities cross-classified by sex and rural-urban distribution,

and partly because of the difficulty of devising a sufficiently precise technique for relating age to years of schooling.

From the foregoing it would seem that the percentages of persons with under five years of schooling are most revealing from the standpoint of the present study, but before proceeding with their detailed analysis, one or two general observations are in order regarding the relation of sex and rural-urban distribution to educational status.

Sex distribution and educational status.—Save in the rural parts of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia,⁷⁵ Canadian-born females show smaller proportions with less than five years of schooling than do males. The same applies to the British-born and United States-born; but the contrary holds for the European-born as a group whether of rural or urban domicile. Thus, while with the Canadian-, British-, and United States-born the proportion of males with little or no formal education is generally greater than that of females, with the European-born the proportion for females in that category is greater than for males. This circumstance probably reflects a difference in attitude toward the education of males and females in many European

⁷⁵ Also the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

countries from that obtaining in the British Isles and on the North American Continent. Or perhaps, it would be more accurate to say, a difference in attitude obtaining some years ago in many European countries, because previous studies of illiteracy indicate that resident immigrants in Canada with little or no education are for the most part early settlers who are now in the higher age categories. The individual European countries of birth showing larger percentages of females than of males with less than 5 years of schooling for both rural and urban parts are: Austria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, and Russia (U.S.S.R. including the Ukraine). The ethnic origins corresponding to all of the above-listed countries of birth—except Germany—showed higher percentages of illiteracy than average in 1931, and, in most instances, very much higher percentages.⁷⁶ Of the Asiatic-born immigrants, the Japanese showed a larger percentage of females than of males with little or no education, while with the Chinese the reverse was the case. The general conclusion, therefore, is that, except in the case of persons born in the aforementioned foreign countries, a larger proportion of males than of females has had little or no formal education as indicated by the percentage with under five years of schooling.

When one passes to years-of-schooling categories over five, direct inferences from the data can be made with much less assurance for reasons already explained. Nevertheless, it would appear significant that larger proportions of males than of females also report only between 5 and 8 years of formal education for not only the Canadian-, the British Isles-, and the United States-born but also for the European-born as a group, and for all individual Asiatic countries of birth.⁷⁷

By way of contrast, the Canadian, the British Isles and other British countries and territories, the United States-, and the Asiatic-born show higher percentages of females (10 years of age and over) as either attending or as having attended secondary school, on the assumption that this level of attainment roughly corresponds with the 9 to 12 years of schooling category. The European countries of birth are divided. Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Norway, Sweden, and Yugoslavia conform to the rule with larger proportions of females than of males with 9 to 12 years of schooling—as do rural resi-

dents from Italy and urban residents from Czechoslovakia and the Netherlands. Immigrants from Austria, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Roumania, and Russia as well as immigrants from Italy resident in urban centres on the contrary show higher proportions of males than of females in the secondary school category.

In contrast to the general situation at the secondary school level, both for the population as a whole and for the Canadian-born, the British Isles-born, and the European-born as a group, larger percentages of males than of females were reported with 13 or more years of schooling. These higher over-all percentages of males than of females in the upper school and university categories are very consistent and pronounced among urban residents (except the Asiatic-born) but do not obtain in rural parts for the total population, for any of the aforementioned broad nativity groups or for the United States-born. As is pointed out below, this difference between the sexes in the rural and urban parts is doubtless in some measure associated with the fact that, for relatively more males than females, "13 and more years of schooling" means a professional education at the university level. Employment opportunities are much greater for professional persons in the cities than in the country, and it is reasonable to expect that a disproportionately large percentage of males in this category is reported as domiciled in urban centres. However, that may be, the significant point is that, by and large, larger proportions of males than of females are found in the higher educational brackets. The above findings correspond closely with those revealed by the United States 1940 Census for persons with completed education (25 years of age and over). Larger proportions of males than of females discontinue their formal education before completing public school, but of those who go on, larger proportions of males than of females proceed to work at the college or university level.

Rural-urban distribution and educational status.—Rural residents show larger proportions of both males and females with little or no formal education (*i.e.*, under 5 years) than do urban. This holds true not only for every broad nativity group but for every individual country of birth except the Lesser British Isles, for which the rates are unreliable because of the small size of the group, and the Italian-born (both sexes) and females born in China for whose exceptional behaviour in this regard there is no readily apparent explanation. Rural residents also show larger proportions of both males and females with only 5 to 8 years of schooling than do urban, and this obtains also for every individual nativity with five important exceptions, *viz.*: Austria, Finland, Poland, Roumania, and China.⁷⁸ On the other hand, urban residents generally

⁷⁶ 1931 Origins Monograph p. 149. The 1941 tables indicated that rural immigrants from Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia and urban immigrants from Czechoslovakia also showed higher proportions of females than of males with less than five years of schooling but, except in the case of Yugoslavia, the differences in the proportions were negligible.

⁷⁷ The All-Canada percentages for a few individual European countries of birth behaved contrary to the rule: *e.g.*, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Russia, Finland, France, Netherlands, and Germany but only in the case of the last four were the differences at all significant. Slightly higher percentages for the females than for the males are also reported for one or two other countries of birth when the rural and urban figures are examined separately. Further study would probably reveal that several circumstances contribute to the exceptional behaviour of the percentages for the aforementioned nativities.

⁷⁸ The author has failed to discover why the behaviour of the figures for these 5 countries of birth should be contrary to the rule. The Yukon and Northwest Territories, Newfoundland, and Yugoslavia (females) are also exceptions. In the first case, however, the numbers are so small that it is open to question whether the rates should be considered reliable; and with the last two, the differences are relatively small.

PERCENTAGE OF MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, REPORTING LESS THAN
5 YEARS OF SCHOOLING, BY BIRTHPLACE, RURAL AND URBAN,
CANADA, 1941

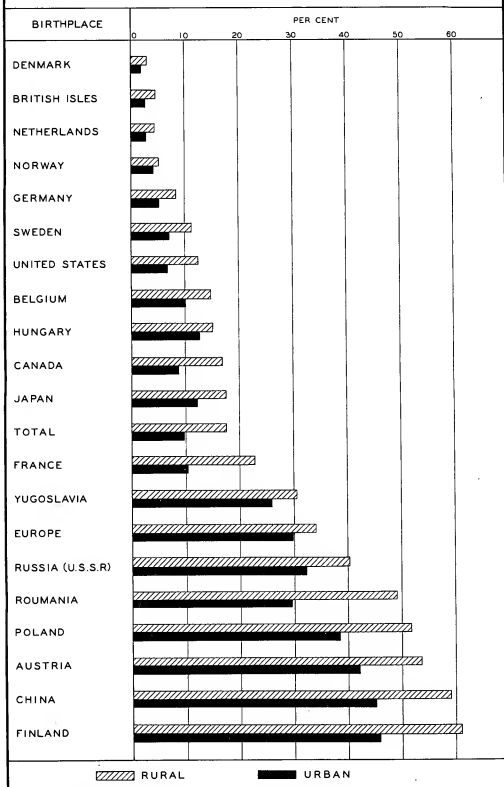


Figure 36. For all the nationalities graphed above, urban males showed smaller percentages with less than five years schooling than did rural males. There were two exceptions which were omitted from the graph. Males of Czechoslovakian nationality showed higher proportions of urban residents with less than five years of schooling (24.6 p.c. as against 12.3 p.c.) as did Italian-born (48.0 p.c. as against 43.3 p.c.). The latter two nationalities were omitted from the graph. With these two exceptions, the proportions with little or no formal education are lower for the urban than for the rural population.

show higher proportions than do rural reporting from 9 to 12 and 13-and-over years of schooling, and this holds for both sexes and for nearly every individual nativity for which the numbers are sufficiently large for the rates to be considered reliable. Thus, urban residents generally, and the urban sections of practically all nativities show higher educational status than do rural. These findings are consonant with other rural-urban differences revealed in the 1941 Census tabulations.

Reference to Table 54 will show that the magnitude of the differences is by no means inconsiderable. For example, 17.09 p.c. of the Canadian-born males resident in rural parts reported less than 5 years of schooling as against only 8.79 p.c. for Canadian-born males resident in urban centres. Corresponding figures for male immigrants from the British Isles were 4.69 p.c. and 2.84 p.c., respectively; for male immigrants from the United States 12.56 p.c. and 6.81 p.c.; for male immigrants from Europe 34.10 p.c. and 29.86 p.c.; and for male immigrants from Asia 45.21 p.c. and 40.93 p.c. An examination of the percentages for the females shows differences of a very similar order. Conversely, only 19.62 p.c. of the Canadian-born males resident in rural parts reported 9 to 12 years of schooling as against the much higher figure of 36.15 p.c. for Canadian-born males domiciled in urban communities. Corresponding figures for male immigrants from the British Isles were 40.22 p.c. and 46.35 p.c.; from the United States 25.97 p.c. and 37.20 p.c.; from Europe 11.30 p.c. and 16.34 p.c.; and from Asia 11.26 p.c. and 12.45 p.c. In all cases the proportions reported as in the secondary school category, were higher for urban than for rural residents. For all nativity groups the differences were significant, and for the Canadian-born and United States-born they were very marked indeed. Substantially similar findings would emerge from an examination of the figures for the females or for years-of-schooling category 13 and over.

As with sex, differences in educational status associated with rural-urban distribution derive from a multitude of causes which are difficult to isolate and evaluate. That such differences do exist is made clear by the cross-classification of the data by nativity and sex, but it must not be inferred that the indicated magnitude of the differences always reflects in a precise manner either differences in educational interest on the part of the rural and urban sections of the community or in the availability of educational facilities, although such differences do exist at certain levels. In most parts of Canada, at least elementary school facilities are equally available to rural and urban residents, yet school attendance is often less rigorously enforced in the country where from an early age the youth can make a valuable and frequently a necessary contribution to the labour required for operating the farm. At the secondary school, and especially at the university level, on the other hand, facilities are almost invariably superior and frequently concentrated in urban centres. This circumstance alone constitutes a differential educational advantage in

favour of the urban child. Moreover, the average rural child is at an economic disadvantage by being a member of a larger family with a smaller family income than obtains generally in urban centres. He is not only an economic asset from an early age, but the view is still widespread that secondary and higher education are not essential for successful farming. In the city, on the other hand, increasing numbers of occupations require educational status at least to the completion of the secondary school. If, in addition to such considerations, one takes into account the fact that a considerable proportion of the young people from rural parts who have completed secondary school or university move to the city to take advantage of the more varied and lucrative opportunities for employment existing there, one should not be surprised to find considerably larger proportions of urban residents of both sexes and practically all nativities reporting higher educational status than obtains among corresponding residents in rural parts.

Birthplace and educational status. - Our primary concern in the present section, however, is with differences in educational status reported by the several nativity groups. As was pointed out above, the most significant column in Table 54 is that tabulating percentages reporting less than 5 years of schooling, because practically all of the persons included in the basic data (persons 10 years of age and over) have had an opportunity of securing formal education approaching the upper limit of the class and consequently the percentages are not complicated by differences in age distribution.

Taking first the broad nativity groups, British-born immigrants, whether male or female, rural or urban, show the lowest proportions with less than 5 years of schooling; the United States-born report appreciably higher proportions than the British Isles-born; and the Canadian-born appreciably higher proportions than the United States-born. Then there is a marked break. The European-born report percentages with little or no formal education two to three times greater than the Canadian-born in rural areas and from three to five times greater in urban centres. The percentages for the Asiatic-born males are higher still.

It must be clearly understood that these percentages are not based on the reports of young persons, say, between 10 and 19. Were they so based, the picture would be somewhat different because of compulsory education laws in the several provinces. They are derived rather from the reports of the total population 10 years of age and over, which broad category includes persons of middle and advanced ages. Reference to the age pyramids in Figure 24 Page 80 gives some idea of the extent to which older people are over-represented in the immigrant population (British- and foreign-born) as compared with the Canadian-born, and of the extent to which younger persons are under-represented on the same basis of comparison. The 1926 Census of the Prairie Provinces demonstrated that, for the several origin groups, illiteracy tended to be very

TABLE LXIV. Percentage Reporting Less than 5 Years of Schooling for the Population
10 Years of Age and Over, classified according to Specified Birthplaces, by Sex,
for Canada, Rural and Urban, 1941

Birthplace	Percentage reporting less than 5 years of schooling			
	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Totals	17.58	14.48	9.89	8.29
Canada	17.09	13.74	8.79	7.34
Prince Edward Island	13.44	10.17	8.68	6.64
Nova Scotia	17.57	12.27	9.90	7.16
New Brunswick	26.61	20.09	10.98	8.48
Quebec	22.10	16.39	13.06	11.30
Ontario	11.73	8.72	5.41	4.22
Manitoba	15.74	15.10	5.68	5.30
Saskatchewan	13.96	14.56	6.25	5.72
Alberta	14.23	14.50	5.57	5.00
British Columbia	16.36	16.60	5.01	4.49
British Isles	4.69	2.88	2.84	2.52
United States	12.56	7.78	6.81	4.70
Europe	34.10	40.30	29.86	35.88
Austria	53.82	65.67	42.18	51.35
Belgium	14.86	10.07	10.22	9.31
Czechoslovakia	13.26	13.13	14.39	14.54
Denmark	3.14	2.37	1.98	1.97
Finland	61.21	57.48	45.95	41.17
France	22.93	19.61	10.44	9.07
Germany	8.48	9.52	5.30	7.19
Hungary	15.24	18.83	12.70	14.40
Italy	43.32	46.28	48.01	54.79
Netherlands	4.51	3.93	2.92	3.11
Norway	5.32	5.56	4.21	3.43
Poland	51.81	61.47	38.51	47.94
Roumania	49.32	59.53	29.63	35.84
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	40.45	41.48	32.41	38.29
Sweden	11.38	11.48	7.24	6.60
Yugoslavia	30.58	32.95	26.03	25.22
Asia	45.21	25.88	40.93	34.38
China	59.15	29.64	45.32	41.69
Japan	17.56	21.75	12.27	15.66

much higher in the upper than in the lower age brackets.⁷⁹ It is reasonable to suppose that the same would obtain for persons reporting less than 5 years of schooling. (This group incidentally includes the illiterates.) Moreover, in the case of the foreign-born, the concentration in the upper age brackets would probably be even more pronounced than in the corresponding ethnic groups because Canadian-born children of immigrants are not included in the same nativity category as their parents. The abnormally high percentages of persons with little or no formal education for the European-born as a group and for the Asiatic-born thus reflect to a very considerable degree the educational background (or the lack of it) in the homeland at the time of emigration.

⁷⁹ 1931 Census Monograph No. 4, Racial Origins and Nativity of the Canadian People; Fig. 40, p. 148.

This circumstance, however, represents only one aspect of the situation. In the preceding section of this Chapter, attention was drawn to the finding of the late M.C. MacLean that illiteracy tended in some measure to perpetuate itself—i.e., that larger percentages of the children of illiterate parents were illiterate than of the children of literate parents. If such be the case, there are reasons for supposing that the same tends to obtain to a greater or less degree for persons with generally low educational status, such as the group reporting less than five years of schooling with which we are immediately concerned.⁸⁰ Unfortunately, in the absence of a cross-classification of years of schooling by age for the several nativity and origin groups, statistical proof or disproof of this thesis is impossible from the 1941 tabulations. It is true, however, that

⁸⁰ Census, 1941. Vol. V, Page 486.

both in 1936 (Census Vol. II, Table 70) and in 1941, official data classifying heads of families by schooling and age groups to show the number of children at school and in gainful occupations indicate that where the parents show less than 5 years of schooling the proportion of children 14-24 at school in relation to the proportion gainfully occupied is lower than where the parents show 9-12, etc., years of schooling. At the same time it is also true, for instance, that the percentages reporting less than five years of schooling among the Canadian-born in rural Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia are somewhat higher than those for rural Ontario. The difference may be attributable in part to the presence in the West of relatively large numbers of children of immigrants with low educational status. Nevertheless, the spreads are not great. Besides, in urban centres in the West the proportions of native Canadians with less than five years of schooling differ only slightly from the percentages for Ontario, and for all five provinces the proportions are low. On the whole, therefore, it seems probable that the tendency of low educational status to perpetuate itself while still existent, is being more and more effectively offset by enforced attendance for children at least at the public or elementary school level. To the author, it is even more likely to be a factor of some importance affecting the proportions going on to secondary school and university, but whether or not this is so cannot be demonstrated from the 1941 data.

Hitherto, use has been made of over-all figures for the Canadian-born as a group and of the European-born as a group. In point of fact, such summary percentages give a very inadequate description of the situation because within each of these broad nativity classes wide divergencies exist between the individual provinces on the one hand and the individual countries of birth on the other.

Of the Canadian-born residing in rural districts, those born in New Brunswick show the highest percentages with less than 5 years of schooling (26.61 p.c. for males and 20.09 p.c. for females) and those born in Quebec come a close second (with 22.10 p.c. and 16.39 p.c., respectively). The Ontario-born reported the lowest percentages—11.73 p.c. for males and 8.72 p.c. for females, and the other provinces occupied an intermediate position with the percentages scaling upward in the following order:¹¹ Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba, and British Columbia.¹² Any adequate explanation of these differences must take into account differences in provincial policies and resources, in occupational distribution, in family incomes, in the ethnic composition of the populations and in many other factors.

Similar differences appear for the Canadian-born residing in urban districts. The proportions in urban centres with little or no formal education are of course much lower than the proportions in rural areas for all provinces of birth. Quebec and New Brunswick again show materially higher proportions in this educational category than do the other provinces. The Quebec figures are 13.06 p.c. for males and 11.30 p.c. for females; the New Brunswick figures are 10.98 p.c. for males and 8.48 p.c. for females; Ontario and British Columbia figures are about half those for New Brunswick and considerably less than half those for Quebec. As already pointed out, the proportions of those born in the Prairie Provinces reporting less than 5 years of schooling are only slightly larger than those for Ontario. Indeed, for urban residents, the percentages of Canadian-born in this educational group range between a low of 4.22 p.c. to a high of 6.25 p.c. for the five provinces from Ontario west. The low figure is for Ontario-born females and the high figure for Saskatchewan-born males. In Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia the percentages are significantly higher than for the five western provinces and moderately lower than for the province of New Brunswick. Any adequate explanation of these differences must take into account such factors as those listed at the close of the preceding paragraph and doubtless many others.

While considerable variation exists between the percentages of those born in the several Canadian provinces reporting less than 5 years of schooling, its magnitude is relatively small when compared with the variation in the percentages with little or no formal education for immigrants from individual European countries of birth. Consider, for example, the first column in Table LXIV which shows the percentages for male immigrants residing in rural parts. Only 3.14 p.c. of those born in Denmark, only 4.51 p.c. of those born in the Netherlands, and only 5.32 p.c. of those born in Norway reported less than 5 years of schooling, as against 51.81 p.c. of those born in Poland, 53.82 p.c. of those born in Austria, and 61.21 p.c. of those born in Finland. The proportions for Russia, Italy, and Roumania ranged between 40 and 50 p.c., while those for Germany, Sweden, Czechoslovakia,¹³ and Belgium were between 8 and 15 p.c. Much the same order of differences obtain for female immigrants of rural domicile and for urban immigrants of both sexes giving one or other of the European countries as place of birth. Whether rural or urban, male or female the percentages of immigrants from Northwestern European countries reporting less than five years of schooling are low—in many cases much lower than the Canadian average. With two exceptions, *viz.*, immigrants from Czechoslovakia and Hungary, the

¹¹ There is one minor exception. The figure for Saskatchewan females is fractionally higher than that for Alberta females.

¹² The case of Nova Scotia is peculiar. Males show a percentage with less than 5 years of schooling only slightly smaller than Quebec but for the females the figure is quite low.

¹³ While for immigrants from Czechoslovakia the proportion with less than 5 years of schooling was unusually small (about 14.00 p.c.), the proportion with only 5 to 8 years of schooling was exceptionally large (68 to 69 p.c.), so that when the two are combined this nativity reported among the highest proportions leaving school on or before the completion of the elementary or public school grades.

percentages from South, Eastern and Central European countries reporting less than five years of schooling are higher and, in most cases, from two to four times higher than the Canadian average.⁴⁴ Differences of such magnitude are of considerable importance in explaining not only the occupational distribution and incomes of immigrants from various parts of Continental Europe, but the speed and ease with which they adopt Canadian customs and ideas, accept Canadian standards and ideals, and achieve an effective over-all adjustment to the new environment in the land of their adoption.

Table LXV shows for broad nativity groups the proportions of males rural and urban, reporting 9 to 12, and 13 and over years of schooling. Detailed figures for individual nativities, as well as for females, are given in Table 54 for the convenience of the student who may wish to pursue the analysis further than is possible here. The reader, however, is cautioned against assuming that the percentages shown for the Canadian-born and the European-born apply to the individual nativities included in these groups. Considerable variation exists between provinces as in the case of the percentages for the category under 5 years of schooling discussed above, and very marked variation exists as between individual European countries of birth. In general, the individual nativities reporting high proportions with little or no formal education show low proportions at the secondary school and university levels. As was pointed out earlier in this section, females generally reported higher percentages with 9 to 12 years of schooling than males, and lower percentages with more advanced education.

A glance at the table shows that the British Isles-born (who reported the lowest percentages for any of the broad nativity groups with less than five

years of schooling) had the largest percentages with 9-12 years of schooling. The United States-born ranked second, the Canadian-born third; the European-born as a group came fourth with proportions only slightly higher than those for the Asiatic-born. As is to be expected, the order is the converse of the ranking of the nativity groups with respect of the percentages reporting less than 5 years of schooling. Nativities with large proportions leaving school before completing the elementary grades would naturally have smaller proportions going on to secondary school. How far differences in age distribution account for differences in the percentages with some secondary school education is difficult to determine, but it certainly is not the determining factor. The proportions reporting 9 to 12 years schooling for the British Isles-born are from two and a half to three and a half times larger than the proportions of Europeans as a group reporting similar educational status, and reference to Chapter V will show that the age distributions of these two groups of immigrants are very similar. As with the percentages reporting under 5 years of schooling, the differences in the proportions reporting 9-12 years of schooling probably reflect to a very considerable extent differences in educational background in the homeland. To what extent these differences tend to carry over to the younger generation is not clear.

Much the same picture is presented by the section of the table dealing with the proportions reporting 13 and over years of schooling but in this case the British Isles-born show the highest percentage among rural residents and the United States-born the highest among urban.⁴⁵ The latter circumstance may be associated with a high concentration of technical personnel in American-controlled branch plants which for the most part are located in urban centres. The proportions of European and Asiatic-born males reporting upper school or

⁴⁴ While immigrants from Hungary, like those from Czechoslovakia, show low proportions with little or no education, they also show exceptionally large proportions reporting only from 5 to 8 years of schooling, so that the proportions leaving school on or before completing the public school grades are as high as those for most South, Eastern and Central European countries of birth.

⁴⁵ The high proportion of the British Isles-born with higher education in rural parts possibly is attributable in part to the British-born being more concentrated in the rural non-farm sections of the country.

TABLE LXV. Percentage Reporting 9-12 and 13 and Over Years of Schooling, for the Male Population 10 Years of Age and Over, classified according to Broad Nativity Groups, Canada, Rural and Urban, 1941

Birthplace	Percentage reporting			
	9-12 years of schooling		13 and over years of schooling	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Canada	19.62	36.15	2.59	8.85
British Isles	40.22	46.35	5.93	8.64
United States	25.97	37.20	4.57	14.05
Europe	11.30	16.84	1.83	4.44
Asia	11.26	12.45	2.32	3.45

university training are again lower than those of the Canadian-born, and in urban parts, substantially lower.

Such is the situation as it existed in 1941. The importance of differences in the educational status of the several nativity groups composing our population has already been discussed. Occupational distribution is both a cause and a consequence of educational status. As time goes on, our Canadian population doubtless will become much more homogeneous from the standpoint of educational status. Nevertheless, existing differences are important in explaining many phases of behaviour of the several nativity groups included in our population.

Years of Schooling and Ethnic Origin

Table 55 shows the population 10 years of age and over classified according to ethnic origin and sex by years of schooling for Canada, 1941. No cross-classification is available for rural and urban residents as in the case of the data for countries of birth, so that greater care must be taken in interpreting the data. On the basis of the analysis by countries of birth, one would expect relatively larger percentages with less than 5 and less than 8 years of schooling in an origin that is predominantly rural, and relatively larger percentages at the secondary school and the university level in an origin that is predominantly urban.

The differences between the sexes are roughly similar to those found in the nativity classes. In the category with less than five years of schooling the percentages for males exceed those for females except in the case of six origins: the Austrian, Hungarian, Jewish, Polish, Ukrainian⁸⁶ and Japanese. Similarly larger proportions of males than of females reported only 5 to 8 years of schooling for all origins except four, *viz.*, the Finnish, Italian, Russian, and Japanese. That the exceptions should be so much fewer than in the case of foreign natives, is in some measure—perhaps in large measure—attributable to the inclusion in the foreign origin groups of not only immigrants, but their Canadian-born descendants. In the secondary school category, the percentages for the females exceed those for the males for every individual origin; and, save in the cases of the British Isles origins, the Finnish, Scandinavian, and Chinese, larger proportions of males than of females report 13 or more years of schooling. The cases of the Finnish, the Chinese and the Scandinavian are perhaps not so important, because the absolute numbers are not

large, but the definite though moderate bias in favour of females of British origins in the upper educational category warrants comment. During normal times, university registrations in Canada show a large surplus of males over females. Moreover, peace time experience in the United States suggests "that although a larger proportion of men than of women dropped out of school before completing high school, a greater proportion of men who graduated from high school went on to college, and a greater proportion of men than of women who entered college completed their college training".⁸⁷ It may well be, therefore, that the higher proportion of females of British Isles origin in the 13 and over years of schooling category in 1941 was an abnormal and temporary condition associated with the war. Enlistments were particularly heavy among young men of British origins during the two years of hostilities preceding the 1941 Census, and the education of many was either cut short or postponed. The same probably applies to persons of Scandinavian extraction. Of course, other factors also may be involved.

In view of the relatively close correspondence between the percentages of the two sexes of any given origin in the several years of schooling groups, it will suffice to concentrate attention on those for the males in examining differences in the educational status of the several ethnic origins. Table LXVI shows the percentages of males (10 years of age and over) reporting specified years of schooling. The English, Irish, Scottish, and Welsh are combined in one group because, except for the Irish who show larger proportions with only public school education, the percentages for the individual origins are very close.

Some 13.48 p.c. of the male population of Canada as a whole reported less than 5 years of schooling. The corresponding proportion was 6.74 p.c. for the British Isles origins, 19.17 p.c. for the Other European origins in total and 18.46 p.c. for the French origin alone. The composite figure for Europeans, however, is not very revealing because of the great diversity in the percentages within the group. The Scandinavian, Netherlands, Belgian, German, and Jewish origins all showed proportions with less than five years of schooling smaller than that for the population as a whole and the figures for the Hungarian, Czech and Slovak were very close to the population average.⁸⁸ Those for the Finnish, Polish, Russian, Ukrainian, Italian, and Roumanian origins ranged from two to three times greater. In

⁸⁶ Henry S. Shayock Jr. "1940 Census Data on Number of Years of School Completed". The "Milbank Memorial Fund Quarterly" Vol. XX, No. 4, Oct. 1942, 40 Wall St., New York City.

⁸⁸ As pointed out in the next paragraph, low percentages in the under 5 years of schooling group are balanced by exceptionally high percentages in the 5-8 year group, so that the total proportions leaving school on or before the completion of the elementary school grades are very high.

⁸⁶ The principal countries of birth showing similar exceptional behaviour were Austria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Roumania, and Russia (including the Ukraine). Many persons of Jewish origin came from Germany, Poland, and Russia. The origin figures throw some light on the exceptional behaviour of the figures for certain countries of birth.

PERCENTAGE HAVING (1) LESS THAN 5, AND (2) OVER 13 YEARS OF SCHOOLING,
FOR THE MALE POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CLASSIFIED BY
ETHNIC ORIGIN, CANADA, 1941

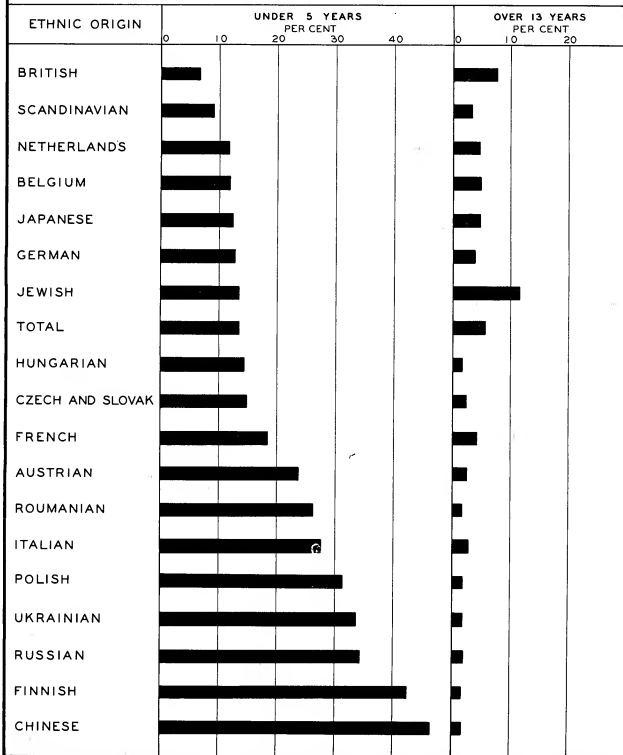


Figure 35. The upper portion of the chart contains most of the North Western European origins (with the exception of the Finnish) and the lower portion includes most of the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. Of the Asiatics, the Japanese stand well up in the top half and the Chinese are at the bottom.

**TABLE LXVI. Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling for the Male Population,
10 Years of Age and Over, classified according to Ethnic Origin, Canada, 1941**

Ethnic origin	Years of schooling			
	Under 5	5-8	9-12	13 +
Totals	13.48	50.91	28.74	5.93
British	6.74	47.03	37.33	7.79
French	18.46	56.79	19.72	4.30
Other European:				
Austrian, n.o.s.	23.76	54.24	18.45	2.57
Belgian	11.81	57.91	24.72	5.03
Czech and Slovak	14.78	65.36	16.84	2.54
Finnish	42.49	42.20	12.59	1.79
German	12.95	59.87	22.80	3.96
Hungarian	14.44	66.97	16.30	1.92
Italian	27.82	46.88	21.70	3.03
Jewish	13.46	39.38	34.58	11.71
Netherlands	11.66	58.32	24.90	4.86
Polish	31.42	50.79	15.06	1.88
Roumanian	26.33	55.28	15.09	1.78
Russian	34.44	46.39	14.24	2.13
Scandinavian	9.08	62.16	24.80	3.46
Ukrainian	33.70	50.30	13.76	1.92
Asiatic:				
Chinese	46.42	39.21	10.99	1.80
Japanese	12.44	53.55	28.56	4.86

this respect, the distribution of origins parallels closely the distribution of corresponding countries of birth discussed in the previous section. The Chinese males showed a percentage with little or no formal education between three and four times greater than that for the population as a whole, but the percentage for the Japanese was somewhat smaller than the general average.

Differences are somewhat less marked in the 5 to 8 years of schooling category and perhaps a more intelligible picture can be presented by combining the percentages of the first two columns, thereby focussing attention on the proportions leaving school on or before the completion of the elementary grades. For the male population as a whole, the percentage was 64.39. Two origins were below this average, the Jewish (52.84 p.c.) and the British origins as a group (53.77 p.c.). The Japanese, Belgian, Netherlands, Scandinavian, and German origins showed percentages ranging upward from 65.99 to 72.82 p.c. The Italian, French, Austrian, and Czech and Slovak reported percentages ranging upward from 74.70 to 80.14 p.c. The figures for the other origins were above 80 p.c. The Russian origin reported 80.83 p.c.; the Hungarian 81.41 p.c.; the Roumanian 81.61 p.c.; the Polish 82.21 p.c.; the Ukrainian 84.00 p.c.; the Finnish 84.69 p.c. and the Chinese 85.63 p.c. In a word, the proportions of males leaving school on or before completing the elementary school grades are considerably lower than average for the Jewish and British origins, moderately higher for the Japanese and the foreign North Western European origins, still higher for the

French and a group of Southern and Central European origins, and very high for the Hungarian, the Roumanian, the Slavic origins and the Chinese. The latter origins thus represent the ethnic groups in our population with relatively low educational status while the origins mentioned earlier in the list, those with high educational status.

Were the origins ranked according to percentages at the secondary school and university levels combined, the order of course would be reversed. Slight variations occur when the 9-12 and 13 and over years of schooling percentages are examined separately, but their detailed examination is left to the reader.

The significant finding is that very marked differences exist between the ethnic origin groups in Canada, as well as between the different nationalities, in the matter of educational status. They are not so marked as in the case of the nativity groupings because the ethnic origin includes the immigrant and his Canadian-born descendants and the differences tend to be reduced as larger and larger proportions of an origin are reared in Canada and have the opportunity of attending Canadian schools—indeed, are legally obligated to do so up to a certain age. As with the country of birth data, differences in age distribution affect the significance of the percentages particularly of those reporting over five years of schooling, but with the origin classification this is a much less important factor.

The current significance of such differences is similar to that obtaining for the different nationalities. They are associated with differences in rural-urban distribution, with occupations, with incomes, with segregation, with religion, fertility, age of marriage, and many other phases of life in Canada, and help to explain them. That differences in educational

status are associated with birth place and origin classes cannot be denied. How long such differences will last is a legitimate subject of debate, but it seems probable to the writer that, even in the absence of heavy immigration, they will persist on a steadily reduced scale for some years to come.

CHAPTER XI

Crime

Introduction.—Indictable offences include serious breaches of the law. Convictions in Canada for such offences rose from 16,169 in 1921 to 31,542 in 1931 and to 42,646 in 1941. In the latter year, 2,585 of such convictions resulted in penitentiary sentences, the number in Canadian penitentiaries as on September 30, 1941 being 3,688. In addition to indictable offences there are misdemeanours of juveniles with which the juvenile courts deal and for which reformatory⁹⁹ sentences are frequently given. The total convictions of juveniles on both major and minor charges number between 8,000 and 11,000 yearly and the population of reformatories is usually about 4,000. The great majority of illegal acts, however, are committed by adults and are of a minor nature, coming in the "non-indictable" class. They are dealt with by police magistrates and justices of the peace, and the number of summary convictions handed down each year now exceeds 400,000, which is many times greater than the number of other classes of convictions.

A study of the different nativity and origin groups from the point of view of respect for law is, of necessity, confined to the section of the population convicted of indictable offences and to adults admitted to penal institutions. Data as to birthplace and origin are not available for the large group of adults summarily convicted in police courts nor for juvenile delinquents who have committed only minor offences. Indeed, data have not been published for 1941 even for those who were committed to reformatories.⁹⁹ The birthplace of those convicted of indictable offences, however, is recorded annually as well as the birthplace and ethnic origin of those admitted to penitentiaries, and it is upon these figures that the present analysis must be based. Unfortunately, in 1941, no Census of Reformatory and Corrective Institutions comparable to that in 1931 was taken by the Institutional Statistics Branch owing to war restrictions so that an analysis of the total reformatory and total penitentiary populations is not possible. Reference, however, will be made to the 1931 and the 1921 findings where 1941 figures

are lacking. Persons convicted of indictable offences are, of course, much fewer than those convicted of minor infringements of the law.

Since convictions for indictable offences are less affected than are those for non-indictable offences by extraneous factors and the varying methods of law enforcement they constitute a much more satisfactory basis for the study of criminal tendencies as exhibited by the various sections of a population.

Reference has already been made to the importance of age and sex distribution as factors in explaining differences in social behaviour. Such factors are especially important in comparisons between groups of a population in respect of criminality. Crime is much more frequent among males than females and occurs most frequently among young men. Consequently, when a section of the population is characterized by an abnormally large proportion of males below the age of 30, a higher crime rate is to be expected. The significance of this fact in connection with immigration has been suggested in a previous chapter. Other things being equal, the normal expectation is for a larger proportion of criminals among immigrants, and especially among recent immigrants, because a migrating population ordinarily includes a disproportionately large number of males in the prime of life. Immigration, thus, may tend to raise the crime rate in a country, merely because of age and sex distribution favourable to crime.

In this connection, attention is called again to the fact that, other things being equal, the most desirable immigration is that in which the sexes are most nearly equal and the largest proportion takes up permanent residence in this country; the least desirable being that which is characterized by a large floating surplus of young unattached men who spend a few years here and then return to their native land or go to some other part of the world. Table 31 shows the countries which have sent to Canada the largest proportions of males, and in the discussion on the extent and speed of naturalization certain inferences were made as to the differing proportions of immigrants from specified countries who contemplate permanent residence in Canada. Attention is again directed to those chapters, for they are intimately related to the analysis which is

⁹⁹ The term "reformatory" as here used includes industrial training schools as well as corrective and reformative institutions.

⁹⁹ The data are available in the Bureau of Statistics but were not published for war economy reasons.

to follow. For example, if it is shown that apart from peculiarities of sex and age distribution, immigrants of some nationalities have excessively high crime rates, the importance of such a finding is greatly increased if at the same time such immigrants are predominantly males, with an age distribution kept unduly favourable to crime by the constant withdrawal of the older men from the country and the continuous influx of younger men from the homeland.

Convictions for Indictable Offences.—For some purposes it is important to know in which sections of the population crime is most common. In such instances the use of the crude figures on crime is valid. But the crude crime rates frequently have been taken as an index of differences in criminality deriving from differences in original nature and early environment and have been used to support the

thesis that certain nationalities and origins are more predisposed to disobey the law than are others. If no account is taken of age and sex differences, such comparisons may be extremely unfair and misleading. Our first problem, therefore, will be to examine the data on indictable offences and determine how far considerations of age and sex account for the higher rate obtaining among the foreign-born and how far it may fairly be attributed to birthplace and other factors.

Table LXVII shows the numbers 16 years of age and over convicted of indictable offences in Canada by sex and specified age groups. The figures are for the year 1941. The numbers are expressed as rates per 100,000 of the population of Canada in the corresponding age and sex groups for the population of the same year.

TABLE LXVII. Convictions for Indictable Offences and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Age Group and Sex, Canada, 1941

Age group	Convictions	Population	Rates per 100,000 population
16 and over, totals..... M.	36,429	4,172,087	873
F.	6,217	3,919,249	159
16-20..... M.	7,978	566,705	1,408
F.	602	557,329	108
21-39..... M.	17,393	1,723,697	1,009
F.	4,320	1,658,352	260
40 and over..... M.	8,743	1,881,685	465
F.	1,082	1,703,568	64
Not stated..... M.	2,315	—	—
F.	213	—	—

The table emphasizes two facts: first, that convictions for indictable offences among men are many times more frequent than among women; and second, that in both sexes they are most common under 40 years of age. These facts are of common knowledge, but the magnitude of the differences is sometimes not appreciated.

The number of convictions in 1941, classified by broad nativity groups, is given in Table LXVIII, together with the rates per 100,000 population, 15 years and over, of each group. If the rate for the Canadian-born be taken as 100 and those for the "Other British" and foreign-born be expressed as percentages of the Canadian rate, the index in the table is obtained.

It is seen that the rate for the British-born immigrants is less than two-fifths that for the Canadian-born and the proportion convicted among those of

foreign birth is about 9 p.c. larger. The problem is to determine how much of these differences are attributable to sex and age distribution especially favourable to crime.

The indirect method was made use of in the absence of specific rates for the several nativities by age and sex. Specific rates by age groups and sex for all nativity groups combined were applied to the corresponding sex and age distributions in the populations of the three broad nativity groupings.⁹¹ In this way expected numbers of convictions and expected rates were computed for each nativity group. These were expressed in index form with the expected rate for the Canadian-born as 100. The results are shown in Table LXIX.

⁹¹ Data for nine age classes were used in this calculation.

TABLE LXVIII. Convictions for Indictable Offences and Rates per 100,000 Population, 15 years of Age and Over, by Broad Nativity Group, Canada, 1941¹

Nativity	Convictions (16 years and over)	Rates per 100,000 population 15 years and over	Index of convictions
Totals	42,646	513	-
Canadian-born	33,204	524	100
Other British-born	1,967	198	38
Foreign-born	5,549	569	109
Not stated	1,926	-	-

¹ Convictions are for persons 16 years and over. Of necessity, the rates are based on the population 15 years and over to conform with the age groupings used in the census cross-classification of age and nativity.

TABLE LXIX. Expected and Actual Rates of Convictions for Indictable Offences per 100,000 Population 15 Years of Age and Over, Both Sexes, by Broad Nativity Groups, Canada, 1941¹
(Canadian-born equals 100)

Nativity	Expected rates Col. 1	Actual rates Col. 2	Ratio of actual to expected Col. 2÷Col. 1
Canadian-born	100	100	100
Other British-born	69	38	55
Foreign-born	85	109	128

¹ Expected rates on the basis of all-Canada rates of conviction for indictable offences and existing age and sex distribution of specified nativity groups.

On the basis of the number of convictions for indictable offences per 100,000 of each age and sex group, the "other" British would have shown a rate 31 p.c. smaller than the Canadian-born and the foreign-born 15 p.c. smaller, merely because of age and sex distribution less favourable to crime. The actual rate for the "other" British, however, fell short of that for the Canadian-born by as much as 62 p.c. and the actual rate for the foreign-born exceeded that for the Canadian-born by 9 p.c. This suggests that in so far as convictions for indictable offences in 1941 are an index of criminality, the rate was 45 p.c. lower for the British-born and 28 p.c. higher for the foreign-born than for the Canadian-born after due allowance is made for differences in the extraneous circumstances of age and sex. The unusually low rate for the British-born probably is associated, at least to some extent, with the war. These figures, of course, are only approximates and the possible error is larger than one would have wished because of the absence of a cross-classification by age groups, sex and nativity in the statistics on indictable offences.

In conclusion it is notable that convictions for indictable offences have been on the increase generally over the last decade. Their number rose from 31,542 in 1931 to 42,646 in 1941, an increase of approximately 35 p.c. as against a growth of only 10.9 p.c. in the population as a whole. Most of the increase occurred during the last half of the decade, and in the first two years of the war convictions were higher than in 1941 as will be seen in the following table.

The absolute increases were most marked for males 40 years and over, for males 21-39 and for females 21 to 39 in that order. The increases in the rates per 100,000 were greatest for males 40 years and over, next greatest for females 21-39, and males 16-20 ranked third. Percentage-wise the rates for the females at all ages increased very much faster than those for the males. Changes in the rates are shown in Table LXXI. Comparison is not vitiated by any material change in the numbers for whom age was not stated.

INDEX OF RATES OF CONVICTIONS FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES
FOR SPECIFIED NATIVITIES, CORRECTED FOR
AGE AND SEX, CANADA, 1941

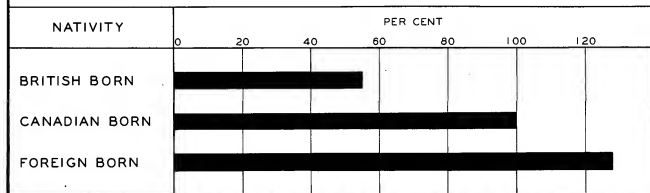


Figure 36. The above chart indicates that even after corrections are made for differences in age and sex distribution, conviction rates for indictable offences were significantly lower for the British than for the Canadian born in 1941, and appreciably higher for the foreign-born. The abnormally low rate for the British-born may have been associated to some extent with the war.

TABLE LXX. Annual Number of Convictions for Indictable Offences, Canada, 1921-41

Year	Convictions	Year	Convictions	Year	Convictions
1921	16,169	1928	21,720	1935	33,531
1922	15,720	1929	24,097	1936	36,059
1923	15,188	1930	28,457	1937	37,148
1924	16,258	1931	31,542	1938	43,599
1925	17,219	1932	31,383	1939	48,107
1926	17,448	1933	32,942	1940	46,723
1927	18,836	1934	31,684	1941	42,646

TABLE LXXI. Convictions for Indictable Offences per 100,000 Population, by Age Group and Sex, with Increase in the Decade, Canada, 1931 and 1941

Age group	Convictions per 100,000 population					
	Males			Females		
	1931	1941	Increase	1931	1941	Increase
16-20	1,324	1,408	84	84	108	24
21-39	945	1,009	64	113	260	147
40 and over	279	465	186	32	64	32

The changes in the rates were in marked contrast to those occurring between 1921 and 1931. In that decade, both the absolute increases in the number of indictable offences and in the rates per 100,000 were concentrated largely in the male population between 16 and 20 and 21 and 39 years of age. Just how far these increases were the aftermath of lack of parental discipline during and personal maladjustments following World War I and how far they were attributable to depression conditions following 1929, it was impossible to say. Actual convictions increased about 8,000 from 1921 to 1929 and 7,500 from 1929 to 1931. Both factors undoubtedly were important. The marked increase during the first two years of depression, however, leaves little doubt that lack of employment and other circumstances arising out of the economic debacle of the early thirties contributed materially to the disproportionate growth of serious crime among adult males in this period.

The relatively moderate increases in the rates for males under 40 during the last intercensal decade as compared with the very marked increase in the rates for males 40 and over are probably associated to some extent with the fact that a considerable proportion of the younger men were already in the Armed Forces by 1941 while very few males in the upper age categories were so employed. This difference, however, does not account for the very marked absolute increase in the number of convictions per 100,000 for males over 40 nor for the unprecedented increase in the rate for females aged 21-39. In the case of the males, it may well be to some extent a delayed after-effect of the First World War. Some, perhaps many, of the young men convicted of indictable offences in 1921 became habitual criminals. Men in their twenties in 1921 were in their forties by 1941 and the existence of even a moderate proportion of "repeaters" would raise the 1941 rate for males 40 and over substantially. Another factor, which possibly contributes to this result, is the circumstance that figures on convictions used throughout the present chapter do not represent the number of persons convicted, but rather the total number of convictions, including those of a multiple nature. A person convicted on three counts appears in the statistics as three convictions. In 1941, there were 35,771 persons convicted; 32,692 of these were convicted for one offence only; 7,850 were convicted of two offences and the remainder, of more than two. The crimes in which multiple convictions were most common are forgery, false pretense and fraud, theft and receiving stolen goods, and burglary. If these offences were more common among the higher age groups in 1941 the statistical result would be affected.

The phenomenal increase in serious crime among females in their twenties (and probably to a lesser degree in their thirties) is certainly not an after-effect of the First World War. To what extent it is associated with conditions created by the Second World War or with increasing proportions leaving the home for gainful occupations is a matter of conjecture. Any adequate explanation would seem to postulate a detailed historical study of the types

of offences included in the over-all figures. Such a study is beyond the scope of the present monograph, but the deplorable increase in crime among females in this age category is pertinent to an understanding of certain sections of the subsequent analysis.

Origins and Nativity of Juvenile Reformatory Population.—In the absence of a Census of Reformatories and Corrective Institutions in 1941, the 1931 findings are briefly summarized. One is reminded that these findings should be accepted with caution even for 1931 because of the relatively small size of the reformatory population, the not inconsiderable proportions for whom birthplace and origin were not reported and the uneven geographical distribution of reformatories and training and corrective institutions in relation to population. The principal conclusions from the 1931 analysis were as follows:

- (1) Almost three times as many males as females were in reformatories and allied institutions but no conclusions were warranted from the data as to differences in the relative behaviour of males and females in the several nativity groups.
- (2) The reformatory population per 100,000 persons 10 to 20 years of age was lower in 1931 than in 1921 for all three broad nativity groups—the Canadian-, the foreign- and the British-born. The decrease was more marked for the latter two nativities.
- (3) Declines over the decade were recorded also for the principal origin groups.
- (4) In 1931, the rates were several times higher for the South, Eastern and Central European origins than for the North Western Europeans as a group. They were very low for the Scandinavian and Germanic origins, high for the Slavic and British and very high for the Latin and Greek.
- (5) Rural-urban distribution seemed to be a factor of some importance in accounting for the differences in the rates as between certain of the individual origins but many other factors incapable of measurement with existing data were doubtless involved.

The 1931 analysis thus drew attention to the declining trend in the reformatory population and furnished a rough idea of the incidence of juvenile reformatory commitments as between the several nativity and origin groups. But it threw little light on the reasons for the recorded differences. The 1946 Census of Reformatories showed an over-all decrease in juvenile delinquency, but not until the 1951 Census will it be possible to make any further study of the problem from the point of view of nativity and ethnic origin.

Admissions in Penitentiaries.—Those committed to penitentiaries include only such as have been convicted of serious offences against the criminal code. Average annual admissions for the three years 1940-42 show 1,439 males and 17 females. Males thus outnumbered females by some 85 to 1. Their distribution as between institutions is shown in Table LXXII.

TABLE LXXII. Admissions in Penitentiaries, by Place of Confinement and Sex, Canada, Average, 1940-42

Penitentiary	Admissions	
	Males	Females
Totals	1,439	17
Dorchester, N.B.	197	—
St-Vincent-de-Paul, Que.	386	—
Kingston, Ont.	332	16
Stony Mountain, Man.	115	—
Prince Albert, Sask.	139	—
New Westminster, B.C.	119	1
Collin's Bay, Ont.	151	—

Table LXXIII distributes admissions by age and sex for Canada, 1940-42. Owing to their small numbers, no generalization seems warranted concerning females, but with the males the most criminal age group as so measured is that from 21-24. In this age category the rate of admissions per 100,000 males was almost two and a half times the over-all male average and thereafter declined steadily. Not until after 40 years of age, however, did it fall below the male figure for the total all

ages. It is interesting to note in this connection that though the number of convictions for indictable offences per 100,000 was higher for males in the age group 16-20, than in other age categories listed in Table LXVII, the number of admissions to penitentiaries per 100,000 males in the 16-20 group was approximately equal to the average of all ages and smaller than that for other age categories of males below 40.

TABLE LXXIII. Admissions in Penitentiaries and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Age Group and Sex, Canada, Average, 1940-42

Sex	Age groups									
	Total 16 years of age and over	16-20	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
	Number									
Totals	1,456	244	335	292	184	150	158	66	23	4
Males	1,439	242	334	290	180	147	154	65	23	4
Females	17	2	1	2	4	3	4	1	—	—
	Rates per 100,000, 15 years of age and over									
Totals	18	18	41	30	22	20	12	6	3	1
Males	34	36	82	59	42	37	23	11	6	2
Females	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—

Table LXXIV shows the incidence of admissions by conjugal condition. While the absolute numbers are small it would appear that the rates are higher for the separated males and very much higher for the divorced than for other sections of the population. For married men the rate is lowest, for widowed it approximates about two-thirds the Canadian average, and for single men is materially higher than the all-Canada figure. Part of the differences—indeed probably a very considerable proportion—is attributable, of course, to differences in the average age of persons in the several con-

jugal condition classes. Nevertheless, the 1931 analysis of penitentiary population confirms the existence of very high rates for divorced persons for each age group and had data been available for "separated" persons, the same doubtless would have been found to obtain. The rates for married males, age for age, were lower than average and those for single males somewhat higher. There seems to be no doubt, therefore, that conjugal condition is related to the incidence of penitentiary commitments.

TABLE LXXIV. Admissions in Penitentiaries and Rates per 100,000 Population, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Conjugal Condition and Sex, Canada, Average, 1940-42

Conjugal condition	Number			Rates per 100,000 population 15 years and over		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Totals, 16 years of age and over	1,456	1,439	17	18	34	—
Single	973	970	3	32	57	—
Married	399	390	9	8	16	—
Widowed	42	40	2	8	23	—
Divorced	16	15	1	114	228	13
Separated	26	24	2	32	66	4

Table LXXV shows the average annual number of admissions of foreign-born males by country of birth for the years 1940-42 and Table LXXVI gives rates per 100,000 for specified geographical and linguistic groups in terms of the population 15 years of age and over. It will be noticed that the

rate for all-foreign-born males and for all sub-groups is lower and in most cases considerably lower than the all-Canadian male average (Table LXXIII). That for the European-born was relatively low and those for the United States and Asiatic-born relatively high.

TABLE LXXV. Admissions in Penitentiaries, for the Foreign-born Male Population, by Birthplace, Canada, Average, 1940-42

Birthplace	Number	Birthplace	Number
All foreign countries	140	Europe—Concluded:	
Europe	82	Poland	20
Austria	9	Roumania	4
Belgium	1	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	15
Czechoslovakia	3	Sweden	3
Denmark	1	Yugoslavia	3
Finland	1	Other European	2
France	1	Asia	11
Germany	4	China	7
Greece	2	Japan	1
Hungary	3	Syria	2
Italy	7	Other Asiatic	1
Lithuania	1	United States	47
Netherlands	1	Other countries	—
Norway	1		

TABLE LXXVI. Number and Rate of Admissions in Penitentiaries, for the Foreign-born Male Population by Specified Grouping of Countries of Birth, Canada, Average, 1940-42

Group of countries of birth	Number	Rate per 100,000 (15 years and over)
All foreign countries	140	25
Europe	82	22
North Western Europe	12	13
South, Eastern and Central Europe	67	24
Asia	11	30
United States	47	33
Scandinavian	5	10
Germanic	6	19
Latin and Greek	14	27
Slavic	50	24

For North Western Europeans as a group admissions were very few and the rate was only about half that for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. This difference is reflected in the linguistic classification. Too much importance should not be attached to the specific values because the numbers are small. Nevertheless, these rates do represent the relative incidence of admissions in 1940-42 under existing age distributions.

The small size of the numbers and the questionable measure of dependence that may be placed on many of the rates shown in the table hardly justify the amount of mechanical work involved in standardizing for age. Some general observations, however, seem warranted when the figures are examined in the light of the age distributions for the several nationalities shown in Table 37. While the rate for all

foreign-born is appreciably smaller than that for the total population, the age distribution of this nativity group was much less favourable to crime than was that of the population as a whole in 1941. For the latter, 24.37 p.c. of the males were between 20 and 34 years of age as against only 15.16 p.c. for the foreign-born. The age distribution of the Canadian-born males, of course, closely paralleled that for the population as a whole. It follows, therefore, that a correction for age would have an appreciable effect upon the relative rates of admissions for the Canadian and the foreign-born. This coincides with the findings in the section on indictable offences. The age distribution of the European-born males was even less favourable to crime than was that of the foreign-born as a whole which suggests that the abnormally low rate of admissions for that nativity group derives in part from the same cause. The dif-

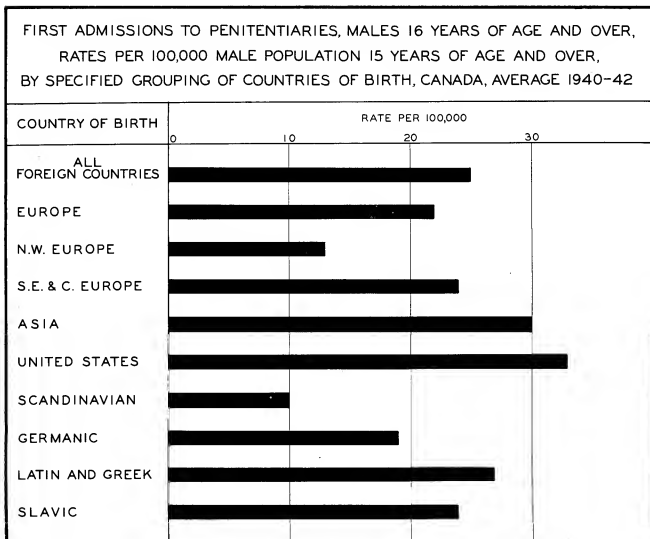


Figure 37. The above chart refers to foreign-born male admissions to penitentiaries. The figure for North Western European-born is about half the average for all foreign-born, that for South, Eastern and Central Europe approximately equal to the average rate for all foreign countries. Rates for the United States-born, the Asiatics and the Latin and Greek groups are above the average and those for the Germanic and especially for the Scandinavians are well below it.

ference between the rates for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans and the North Western Europeans is also a matter of age to some extent—although certainly not entirely. With the Asiatic-born the high rate is associated with very unfavourable age distribution and the disparity between the rate of admissions for this group and for the population as a whole would be materially increased were the data standardized for age. With the United States-born, the age distribution closely parallels that for the total foreign-born, being only moderately less favourable to crime, so that the relatively high incidence of penitentiary admissions for this foreign nativity reflects a condition that exists largely irrespective of age differentials. The tendency toward high crime rates on the part of the United States-born has been noted and commented upon in previous monographs. The findings parallel closely those based on total penitentiary population in 1931.²

Turning finally to the classification of the 1940-42 penitentiary admissions by ethnic origin

² See Table LXXIV, p. 162, 1931 Racial Origins and Nativity of the Canadian People, 1931.

Table LXXVII shows the numbers, for both sexes combined, and the rates per 100,000 population 15 years of age and over, for specified individual origins. Owing to small numbers, many of the rates for individual origins are unreliable and therefore omitted. Of greater significance are the figures for the geographical and linguistic group of origins as shown in Table LXXVIII and the standardized rates for the several groups of origins presented in Table LXXIX.

One or two points of interest, however, are brought out by the first table. Taking age and sex distribution as it existed in the three years centering on 1941, the British origins provided only 42.7 p.c. of the admissions to penitentiaries while constituting 49.7 p.c. of the population of Canada; the French provided 33.5 p.c. of the admissions and constituted only 30.3 p.c. of the total population; other origins provided 23.8 p.c. of the admissions with only 20.0 p.c. of the population. Thus the French and other non-British origins contributed to penitentiary admissions somewhat more than their share on a *pro rata* basis while the British origins contributed less.

TABLE LXXVII. Admissions in Penitentiaries, (Both Sexes) 16 Years of Age and Over, and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Ethnic Origin, Canada, Average, 1940-42

Ethnic origin	Admissions (16 years of age and over)	Total population (15 years of age and over)	Rates ¹ per 100,000 population
All origins	1, 456	8, 308, 104	18
British	622	4, 374, 633	14
English	265	2, 273, 935	12
Irish	195	960, 763	20
Scottish	162	1, 082, 338	15
Other	—	57, 597	—
French	487	2, 299, 508	21
Austrian, n.o.s.	9	27, 151	33
Belgian	1	21, 244	5
Bulgarian	1	2, 310	43
Chinese	9	31, 370	29
Czech and Slovak ..	3	29, 981	10
Danish	4	26, 326	15
Finnish	2	33, 623	6
German	38	326, 239	12
Greek	2	8, 483	24
Hungarian	5	38, 358	13
Icelandic	1	15, 534	6
Indian	29	70, 670	41
Italian	27	79, 439	34
Jewish	24	134, 620	18
Japanese	1	15, 736	6
Lithuanian	2	6, 031	33
Negro	16	14, 996	107
Netherlands	19	147, 368	13
Norwegian	8	73, 978	11
Polish	47	118, 367	40
Roumanian	8	17, 114	47
Russian	17	58, 088	29
Swedish	7	63, 432	11
Ukrainian	54	212, 460	25
Yugoslavic	3	15, 412	19
Other and not stated ..	10	41, 446	24

¹ Rates computed only for instances where the admissions numbered 10 or over.
N.O.S. — Not otherwise specified.

Five individual ethnic origins (other than British and French) recorded average annual admissions during the 1940-42 period in excess of 25, viz., the German, Indian, Italian, Polish and Ukrainian. The rate per 100,000 for the German origin was low, only 12 as against 18 for the population as a whole (15 years of age and over). An examination of Table 36 reveals that the age distribution of this origin closely parallels that of the total population; examination of the sex distribution for those 15 years of age and over shows that males exceeded females by about 9.4 p.c. which is appreciably in excess of that for the total population.

There seems to be no doubt, therefore, that persons of German origin in Canada are among our more law-abiding citizens in so far as serious offences resulting in admissions to Canadian penitentiaries between 1940 and 1942 are a criterion. This origin also showed a very low representation in the 1931 Census of Canadian penitentiaries. Their predominantly rural domicile and long Canadian residence may well contribute in some measure to the result. The Ukrainian origin shows a rate of 25, the higher figure being attributable in part to an age distribution slightly more favourable to crime and a rather large surplus of males (19.2 p.c.). On the other hand, this origin is among our most rural and other studies have found that the incidence of crime is lower in rural than in urban populations. On balance, therefore, it is difficult to say from available data whether the Ukrainians as an ethnic

group are more or less prone to commit serious crimes than is the population as a whole. It would appear that if due allowance were made for extraneous factors such as those mentioned above their rate would not differ greatly from the Canadian average.

The same cannot be said with assurance either of the Indian, Italian or Polish origins with rates of 41, 34 and 40, respectively, as against the all-Canadian figure of 18. The sex and age distribution of the North American Indians is not sufficiently abnormal to account for any considerable proportion of the amount by which their admission rate to penitentiaries exceeds that for the total population, and besides, they are predominantly of rural domicile. The age distribution of the Polish origin, on the other hand, is slightly—and that of the Italian moderately—more favourable to crime than is that of the total population and their percentage surpluses of males are quite large, 21.5 p.c. and 30 p.c., respectively. These two factors undoubtedly contribute materially to the unusually high rates for these origins and with the Italians there is the additional factor of heavy concentration in urban centres. Nevertheless, in the absence of more precise tests one cannot conclude that such differences are adequate to explain rates double that for the Canadian population as a whole. It is true, and it should be emphasized, however, that the differences in criminal propensities, if they exist, are of much smaller order than the crude rates suggest in the case of these two origins.

FIRST ADMISSIONS IN PENITENTIARIES (BOTH SEXES) 16 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER,
RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION 15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY SPECIFIED
GROUPING OF ETHNIC ORIGINS, CANADA, AVERAGE 1940-42

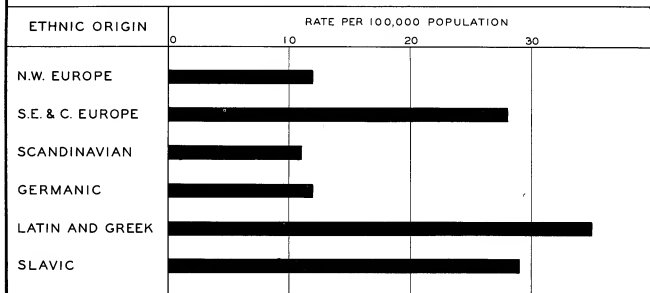


Figure 38. For the North Western European origins the rate was less than half that for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans. For the Scandinavian and Germanic groups they were particularly low; for the Slavic and Latin and Greek they were particularly high.

Table LXXVIII when examined in conjunction with Table LXXVII shows that per 100,000 population of both sexes the number of admissions was considerably smaller than the all-Canada figure for the North Western European origins as a group (12 as against 18) and considerably larger for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans (28 as against 18). The rates for the Scandinavian and Germanic origins were on a level with those for the North Western Europeans as a group; those for the Latin and Greek and Slavic origins were from two to three-fold higher. The British origins showed a crude rate of 14 per 100,000, some four points lower than the population average, and the French a rate of 21 or three points above the population average. The ranking of the above-mentioned origin groups corresponds almost exactly with that found in 1931 on the basis of the census of all penitentiary inmates.⁵³

How far the above differences are attributable to differences in age and sex distribution is shown in Table LXXIX. The corrections were put through

⁵³ Racial Origins and Nativity of the Canadian People, 1931, p. 165.

by the indirect method and in view of the relatively small number of admissions and the demonstrated unreliability of the ethnic origin data on penitentiary inmates for certain individual origins in 1931 the correction was computed only for the larger geographical and linguistic groupings.⁵⁴

Examination of the table indicates that differences in age and sex composition in 1941 did not change the relative position of any of the several sub-classes nor in any instance was the recorded rate changed by more than two points. The conclusion, therefore, is that either the crude or corrected rates—and the corrected to a slightly more marked extent than the crude—reflect with some measure of accuracy ethnic propensity for serious crime in the existing situation, with respect to nativity, length of Canadian residence, occupational and rural-urban distribution, and other environmental conditions surrounding the several ethnic origin groups in Canada. That material differences do exist irrespective of age and sex is shown in Figure 39.

⁵⁴ See "Racial Origins and Nativity of the Canadian People, 1931", pp. 166-167.

TABLE LXXVIII. Admissions in Penitentiaries (Both Sexes) 16 Years of Age and Over, and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Geographical and Linguistic Grouping of Ethnic Origins, Canada, Average, 1940-42

Ethnic origin group	Admissions (16 years of age and over)	Total population (15 years of age and over)	Rates per 100,000 population
North Western European	78	674,121	12
South, Eastern and Central European	178	640,786	28
Scandinavian	20	179,270	11
Germanic	58	494,851	12
Latin and Greek	37	105,036	35
Slavic	134	463,769	29

TABLE LXXIX. Crude Rate of Admissions to Penitentiaries and Rates Corrected for Age and Sex, by Specified Grouping of Ethnic Origins, Canada, Average, 1940-42

Ethnic origin group	Rates per 100,000 population		Ethnic origin group	Rates per 100,000 population	
	Crude	Corrected		Crude	Corrected
South, Eastern and Central European	28	26	Slavic	29	27
			French	21	20
North Western European	12	12	British	14	16
			Germanic	12	12
Latin and Greek	35	33	Scandinavian	11	12

RATES OF ADMISSION TO PENITENTIARIES PER 100,000 POPULATION
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER CORRECTED FOR AGE AND SEX,
FOR SPECIFIED GROUPS OF ETHNIC ORIGINS, CANADA, 1940-42

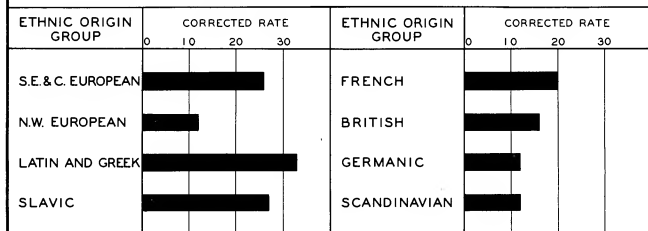


Figure 39. The all-Canada rate computed on a similar basis was 18. It is seen that the figures for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans as a group and for the Latin and Greek, Slavic and French origins were higher than the all-Canadian average, while those for the British, Germanic and Scandinavian ethnic origins were lower - and much lower for the latter two. This last circumstance is reflected in the low rate of admissions for the North Western European origins as a whole.

CHAPTER XII

Occupational Distribution, Earnings and Unemployment

Gainfully Occupied Proportions of the Population, by Birthplace and Sex.—The census tabulates males and females by gainful occupation and nativity. Tables 56 and 57 show the numbers and percentages classified as of Canadian, British, United States, European and Asiatic birth in certain principal occupations of Canada.⁵⁵ "Gainful occupations" include all occupations by which persons earn money or money equivalent. The occupational records indicate the types of occupations at which people normally work when they are employed. They exclude persons on Active Service but include some 195,000 persons who were not at work at the date of the census. In a word, they apply to the whole civilian working population whether employed or unemployed on June 1, 1941.

The fact that Canada had been at war for a year and nine months by the date of the last census and had 313,452 men and 1,132 women on Active Service makes comparisons with figures on gainfully occupied persons at the two preceding peace-time censuses more difficult. The difficulties are increased by the further circumstance that in 1921

and 1931 occupational statistics included gainfully occupied persons 10 years of age and over, while in 1941 the tabulations included only persons 14 years of age and over. Attention in this chapter, therefore, of necessity is focussed in the main on the occupational distribution of the civilian population during the early part of the war and comparisons with earlier years will be made with considerable caution.

In 1941, there were in Canada 24.8 gainfully occupied females (14 years and over) for every 100 occupied males—a figure appreciably higher than that obtaining in 1931 and materially higher than that in 1921.⁵⁶ For the Canadian-born the number was higher than the all-Canada average, being 28.7 per 100 males; for the other nativities it was lower, and in certain cases much lower. For both the British- and United States-born the ratio was 17.6 gainfully occupied females per 100 gainfully occupied males; that for the European-born was 9.4 per 100 and for the Asiatic-born 3.6 per 100. These differences are great but they are attributable in

⁵⁵ See also Table 12 of Vol. VII, 1941 Census.

⁵⁶ The 1921 and 1931 figures include persons 10 years of age and over.

large measure to extraneous causes such as differences in sex and age distribution, in conjugal condition, in rural-urban residence, and so on. For example, among the 1941 Canadian-born population 15 years of age and over, there were 98 females per 100 males; for the British-born the figure was 90, for the European-born, 69, and for the Asiatic-born only 20.⁹⁷ Generally speaking, the sex ratio

⁹⁷ The figure was 105 for the United States-born. In the case of this nativity the sex ratio was even more favourable to a high ratio of occupied females to males than with the Canadian-born. The age distribution, however, was much less favourable.

was much more favourable to a high ratio of occupied females to occupied males in the case of the Canadian-born than in the case of the immigrants. Indeed, it was even more favourable than the above figures suggest because a higher proportion of the Canadian-born males were away on Active Service since in that nativity young adults were relatively more numerous than among the immigrant-born. Furthermore, a larger proportion of the Canadian-born females were in the younger adult age categories as may be seen from Table LXXX.

TABLE LXXX. Percentage of Females 15 Years of Age and Over in Specified Age Categories, by Birthplace, Canada, 1941

Age group	Nativity		
	Canadian-born	British-born	Foreign-born
15 years of age and over	100.00	100.00	100.00
15-19 years	16.60	2.01	5.79
20-24 "	15.32	3.50	4.12
25-29 "	13.81	4.24	6.01
30-34 "	10.40	8.29	11.25
35 and over	43.87	81.96	72.83

For the most part it is the younger women who seek gainful employment outside the home. In the age categories 15 to 30, the Canadian-born females showed a proportion almost three times larger than the foreign-born and almost five times that of the British-born. In Chapter V it was shown that Canadian-born women as a rule marry later than foreign-born. In 1941, 38.6 p.c. of all Canadian-born females 15 years and over were single, as against 13.1 p.c. of the foreign-and 12.9 p.c. of the British-born. The

excess was concentrated for the most part on ages under 30, i.e., in the age categories where employment outside the home is most common. Again, settlers from Europe and the United States have, on the whole, been more rural than the Canadian-born. In the country many women work on the farm, while if they lived in the city, more would take employment outside the home and appear in the census return as persons with gainful occupations. As it is, they are not so listed in the census.

TABLE LXXXI. Persons in Gainful Occupations Expressed as Percentage of the Total Population 15 Years of Age and Over, by Broad Nativity Group and Sex, Canada, 1921, 1931 and 1941¹

Nativity	Persons with gainful occupations as percentage of population 15 years of age and over					
	Males			Females		
	1921	1931	1941 ²	1921	1931	1941 ²
All countries	89.2	87.8	78.6	17.7	19.7	20.6
Canadian-born	87.5	85.4	77.2	18.2	20.5	22.6
British-born	92.3	92.0	76.7	19.5	19.0	14.9
Foreign-born	93.3	93.5	87.6	12.4	15.7	12.9

¹ Rates for 1921 and 1931 based on gainfully occupied 10 years of age and over; rates for 1941 based on gainfully occupied 14 years of age and over. In 1921 and 1931 gainfully occupied 10-13 years of age constituted only 0.2 p.c. of the total.

² Exclusive of persons on Active Service.

These and other factors must be taken into account in explaining the wide variation in the ratio of gainfully employed females to gainfully employed males in the several nativity groups and, were it feasible to measure their combined effect with statistical precision, it would doubtless be found that most of the variation is attributable to such more or less accidental and extraneous causes.

Table LXXXI gives the proportions of each sex with gainful occupations in 1921, 1931 and 1941 for the Canadian-born, British-born and foreign-born. For all years the percentages are in terms of the population 15 years of age and over. As was pointed out above, however, the basic figures for 1921 and 1931 include all gainfully occupied 10 years of age and over, while those for 1941 include only the gainfully occupied 14 years of age and over. The percentages for 1941 are not precisely comparable therefore with those

for 1921 and 1931 but, since the number from 10 to 13 years of age reporting gainful occupations at the earlier censuses constituted less than a fifth of 1 p.c. of the total so reporting, the error involved is very small.

An examination of the table reveals some interesting facts. In the first place the proportions of males with gainful occupations were significantly lower for all nativities in 1941 than in 1931—and in the case of the British-born materially lower. As intimated above, the raising of the lower age limit from 10 to 14 in the 1941 tabulations could have accounted for only a very small fraction of the declines.

The principal explanation is the absence of males on Active Service. If these are added to the gainfully occupied as recorded in the census the percentages are raised as follows:

TABLE LXXXII. Effect of Including Males on Active Service by Nativity Group, 1941

Nativity	Percentage of male population 15 years of age and over, gainfully occupied in 1941		
	Exclusive of persons on Active Service	Including persons on Active Service	Difference p.c.
All countries	78.6	85.8	7.2
Canadian-born	77.2	85.2	8.0
British-born	76.7	86.3	9.6
Foreign-born	87.6	89.8	2.2

Obviously, relatively heavy enlistments among the Canadian and especially the British-born was the principal cause, both of the low proportions of males of these nativities reported in gainful civilian occupations in 1941, and of the marked declines as compared with the 1931 figures. When adjusted for persons on Active Service the figures for the last census year are reasonably close to those of 1931. For the Canadian-born they are almost identical; for the British and foreign-born they are somewhat lower owing, in the main, to the ageing of the groups during the intervening decade. In 1931, it was found that differences in age distribution was almost entirely responsible for differences in the proportions of males of the several nativities with gainful occupations.* It is reasonable to conclude that the same cause accounts for most of the differences in the percentages of the combined gainfully occupied and on Active Service in 1941.

With the females the proportion gainfully occupied in 1941 was slightly greater than in 1931 for all nativities combined. For the Canadian-born it was materially greater. In the case

of the British and foreign-born, on the other hand, the percentages showed significant declines as did the adjusted percentages for the males of the same nativities. The reasons were doubtless similar—normal ageing coupled with a paucity of recruits in the lower adult age brackets because of arrested immigration.

In 1941, as in 1931, marked differences were recorded in the proportions of women gainfully occupied in the several nativity groups. For the Canadian-born the proportion was 22.6 p.c. as compared with 14.9 p.c. for the British and 12.9 p.c. for the foreign-born. As in 1931, these differences are by no means entirely attributable to differences in age distribution. When the age factor is eliminated the figures for the Canadian and the British-born are slightly above expectation while that for the foreign-born is materially below. Indeed, foreign-born females show less than four-fifths the amount of gainful employment outside the home that one would expect on the basis of their age distribution alone. As in 1931, the explanation is to be sought in larger proportions marrying and at earlier ages, in more than average numbers living on farms, perhaps to some extent in differences in cultural back-

* "1931 Census Monograph No. 4", p. 171.

**MALES WITH GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS AS PERCENTAGE OF MALE POPULATION
15 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, BY BROAD NATIVITY GROUPS,
CANADA, 1941**

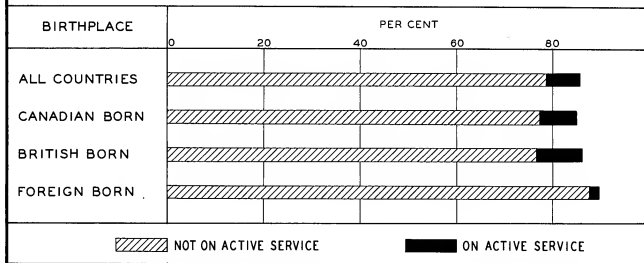


Figure 40. Heavy enlistments among the Canadian and especially the British-born males was the principal cause both of the low proportions of males of both these nationalities reported in gainful civilian occupations in 1941 and of the marked declines as compared with the 1931 figures. Even more marked differences occurred in the proportions of women in gainful occupations. In 1941, the figure for the Canadian-born was 22.6 p.c. as compared with 14.9 p.c. for the British and 12.9 p.c. for the foreign-born.

ground and attitude toward female employment outside the home, and so on. The change of position of the British-born females, from one of engaging in gainful occupations outside the home to a materially greater extent than expectation on the basis of age distribution in 1931, to one more or less on a par with expectations in 1941, is worthy of note. Among other things, it is undoubtedly associated with the fact that between the ages of 15 and 29 larger proportions were married in 1941 than in 1931, and materially larger proportions in the age group 20 to 24.

Proportions in Specified Occupations by Birthplace and Sex.—Turning now to a detailed examination of Table 57, attention is first directed to the occupational distribution of the male population 14 years of age and over in 1941. Approximately 33.1 p.c. of the Canadian-born males with gainful occupations were agriculturists; 16.3 p.c. were in manufacturing; 8.4 p.c. in services of various kinds; 8.0 p.c. in trade; 7.8 in transportation and communication; 7.4 p.c. were among the unskilled laborers; 5.8 p.c. were in construction; and 5.6 p.c. were in clerical occupations. Those eight groups of occupations thus accounted for 92.4 p.c. of the male working population of Canadian birth in Canada.

A comparison of the distribution of the immigrants among Canadian occupations with that of the Canadian-born males is instructive. Some 17.6 p.c. of the males from the British Isles gave agriculture as their normal vocation as compared with 33.1

p.c. for the Canadian-born males. That this should be so was anticipated in the section on rural and urban distribution of the immigrant population where it was shown that the British-born showed a relatively high percentage living in urban districts. While the males from the British Isles had a much smaller percentage in agriculture than the Canadian-born males, they showed from one-third to one-half larger a proportion in all manufacturing occupations and about twice as large a proportion in the service occupations. The construction and clerical groups also claimed much larger proportions of the British immigrants. As compared with the Canadian-born, relatively few were engaged in fishing, logging and trapping.

Of all six broad nativity groups listed, immigrants from other British countries and territories show the least inclination to go into agriculture. Of males from portions of the British Empire other than the British Isles, less than eight p.c. were found to be farmers and farm labourers in 1941, i.e., a proportion only one-fourth as large as for the Canadian-born males. The main occupations attracting immigrants from other British countries and territories are manufacturing, the services and construction. The proportions in mining and quarrying are also materially higher than for the Canadian-born and those in the professions, personal services, clerical, and unskilled labour categories moderately higher.

Thus, speaking generally, the immigrant males of British birth avoid agriculture, but concentrate in manufacturing, construction, transportation and

the services to a much greater extent than do the Canadian-born. Immigrants from other British countries and territories tend also to favour mining and quarrying. The proportions engaged in commercial pursuits are about on a par for the males of both nativities as are those classed as unskilled labourers.

Unlike the British-born immigrants, a large percentage of those from the United States were found in agriculture. Over 43 p.c. of the male workers of United States birth in Canada in 1941 reported themselves as agriculturists, a proportion 10 points greater than that of the Canadian-born male population and two and a half times that of British-born. The French, Germanic and Scandinavian immigrants from the United States are almost exclusively agricultural people, and probably a larger proportion of the British settlers who came from the United States were agriculturists than was the case with those coming directly from the British Isles or other British countries and territories. Immigrants from no other broad nativity group showed such a large percentage of farmers as that shown by the United States-born male immigrants in Canada. Most other occupations except trade, finance, the professional and certain other service groups claimed smaller proportions of the United States-born immigrants than of the Canadian-born.

The Continental European-born males as a group are also largely agricultural. That statement does not apply to the immigrants from all European countries; it applies to the total, but if reference be made to the rural and urban distribution of Europeans in Canada in Chapter III, it will be seen that there are many specific European nationalities for whom the reverse is true. The Jews, for example, from every section of Europe are an exceptionally urban people. The Italians and Greeks are also among the most urban settlers. What is true of Europeans in general, however, is true of the Scandinavian and Germanic peoples as a whole. The Finnish and a number of the Slavic peoples are also predominantly rural and agricultural, notably the Russians, Ukrainians and Austrians (see Table 15). European-born males have an average proportion in manufacturing. Mining and quarrying claim a larger proportion here than it does of the Canadian-born; transportation, commerce and the services as a whole⁹⁹ claim a smaller proportion, and unskilled occupations a larger one. Nearly one tenth of the European-born male workers in Canada in 1941 were listed as labourers and unskilled workers, the highest proportion in any nativity group except the Asiatics. It is unfortunate that the work involved in classifying the European group by occupation and specific countries of birth is so great, because such a tabulation would be especially enlightening. However, by comparing the tables on occupational distribution for Europeans as a whole with those showing rural and urban distribution for specific peoples in Chapter III, a general idea of

occupational distribution may be obtained for a number of the individual immigrant peoples from various parts of the continent.

The Asiatic males, like those from the British Isles and other British countries and territories, were, on the whole, not greatly attracted to agricultural employments according to the 1941 figures. The major occupational groups were, first, personal service which accounted for over 42 p.c., second, agriculture with 15 p.c.; third, unskilled labour with 12 p.c.; and fourth, trade with 10 p.c. The occupational distribution of the Asiatics is unique. Few Asiatic males are found in building and construction, transportation and communication or clerical occupations. Abnormally large proportions are found in service and unskilled occupations, in commerce and also in the logging and fishing groups.

The material is presented graphically by principal occupations in Fig. 41. It is seen that the United States immigrants are by far the most agricultural of all incoming peoples and that the Continental Europeans as a group stand second. The proportion in agriculture for both of these immigrant groups is greater than that of the Canadian-born males. The least agricultural are the Asiatics and those from the other British countries and territories. Immigrants from the British Isles, though showing a larger proportion of males following agricultural pursuits than either the Asiatics or those from the other British countries and territories, rank far below the Canadian-born and European-born males in this respect, and very much further below the United States-born settlers.

In the manufacturing and the construction and transportation groups, immigrants from the British Isles and other British countries and territories lead. The European-born show slightly larger proportions and the United States-born show somewhat smaller proportions than the Canadian-born in manufacturing. The Asiatics show the smallest proportion in manufacturing occupations and the largest in trade. In the service group the Asiatics also lead through having such a large proportion of their male workers in personal and domestic services. The numbers of Asiatics and Europeans in clerical and professional work are negligible. Europeans and Asiatics rank first and by a wide margin in the proportions classed as unskilled labourers. The United States-born show the smallest proportions of male workers in this category.

A few words remain to be said regarding the distribution of the females with gainful occupations. The pertinent data also appear in Table 57. As has been pointed out, the proportion of females among immigrants is comparatively small as compared with that in the native Canadian population, and this fact should be kept in mind in comparing the percentages for the various nativity groups. Over 50 p.c. of all women with gainful occupations in Canada appeared in the service group, practically all of whom were either in personal or professional services. The other British countries and territories

⁹⁹ This does not apply to personal service or recreational.

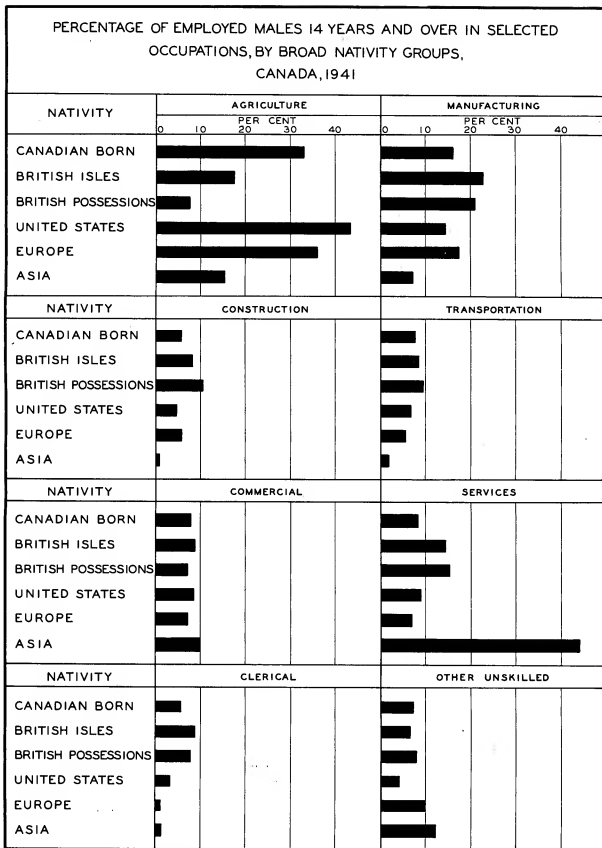


Figure 41. The underlying data include all males 14 years of age and over reporting gainful occupations. Many persons so reporting were, of course, either on active service or out of employment at the date of the last census. The unskilled include all labourers except those in agriculture, fishing, logging and mining.

show the largest percentage in all services at 63 p.c. with the United States, Asia, Europe, Canada, and the British Isles following in descending order. The other British countries and territories also lead in the proportion in personal service, with Europe and the British Isles following at some distance. The United States-born, Asiatic-born and Canadian-born females show by far the smallest proportions reporting this class of occupation. These three nationalities, on the other hand, lead in the professional service category while the European-born come last.

While service is the most important occupational group for women irrespective of nativity, clerical work ranked second in importance for the women of all nationalities except European and Asiatic. With these two groups manufacturing ranked second, trade third, and clerical occupations fourth.

Finally, certain significant over-all changes occurred during the decade. The proportion of males gainfully occupied in agriculture fell, as did the proportion classed as labourers. In the latter instance the decline was marked.¹⁰⁰ On the other hand, and almost equally marked increase occurred in the males engaged in manufacturing. These changes doubtless are associated in the main with arrested immigration, industrial shifts occasioned by war, and perhaps to some differential effect of enlistments on the several occupational categories. Gainfully occupied females also showed much larger proportions in manufacturing in 1941 than in 1931 and larger proportions in clerical occupations. The proportions in personal services declined greatly for women born in the British Isles, Europe and Asia but increased slightly for the Canadian and United States-born.

Occupations of the Population by Ethnic Origin.—In 1941, persons reporting gainful occupations were cross-classified by sex and ethnic origin for Canada and the provinces. The ethnic origins of the working population in the several provinces differ radically (see Census Volume VII, Table 12). The principal reason for these differences is of course to be found in the ethnic composition of the population as a whole, which topic was discussed at length in Chapter II. Attention in this section, is, therefore, confined to the Canadian population in the aggregate. Table 60 presents a percentage distribution by occupation of persons with gainful occupations classified by ethnic origin for Canada, 1941 and Table 61 shows a distribution by ethnic origin for each occupational group, the data for the sexes being tabulated separately in each case.

From Table 60 it is possible to get some idea of the occupational distribution of a number of the more important origin groups. In many instances, occupational distribution reflects *bona fide* occu-

pational preferences. To some extent, of course, the type of economic opportunity available at the time of immigration is a determining factor. This would apply to a greater extent in the case of origins experiencing relatively large additions through immigration in recent years. Origin data, however, include not only the immigrant but the Canadian-born section of the several origins so that for those origins where a relatively long average length of residence in this country has permitted geographical and occupational readjustment, existing occupational distribution reflects to some considerable extent underlying occupational preferences and aptitudes.

Because of their numerical predominance, the occupational distribution of the British and French origins conforms closely to that of the population as a whole. Of course, certain minor differences appear as between the individual British origins and between the French and British as a whole. For example, the English in Canada engage in agriculture much less generally than do the Irish and Scottish; they show an appreciably greater preference for manufacturing. Males of French extraction show slightly smaller percentage than British in manufacturing occupations, transportation and communication, trade and finance, and have appreciably larger proportions under the headings of agriculture and unskilled labourers.

The principal Central and Eastern European origins (including in this case the German) show percentages of males in agricultural occupations almost three-quarters larger than does the population as a whole; all but the Polish show substantially smaller proportions in manufacturing and all but the Austrians and Germans as a group show larger proportions in the unskilled labour category. Central and Eastern European males show abnormally small proportions in construction, trade, finance, the service and clerical occupations. The Polish, Russians and Ukrainians are engaged in mining and quarrying (and the Russians also in logging) to a somewhat greater extent than the population as a whole.

The occupational distribution of males of Netherlands and Scandinavian origin is similar to that of the Central and Eastern Europeans in the matter of high proportions in agriculture. Both show low proportions in manufacturing and in trade, finance, the service occupations and in clerical work. They differ from most other Europeans in having very low proportions of unskilled labourers. The Scandinavians are distinctive in the high proportions occupied in fishing, hunting, trapping, logging and mining.

The Jewish show an outstanding proportion of their number in commercial occupations with four and a half times larger a proportion of males engaged in trade than obtains in the population as a whole. Their proportion of 32.4 p.c. in manufacturing (particularly clothing) is almost twice the over-all average of 17.1 p.c. and they are somewhat

¹⁰⁰ This was associated in part with arrested immigration but also in part with more specific enumeration of occupation in 1941 than in 1931.

over-represented in professional and clerical occupations. They avoid outdoor occupations like agriculture, fishing, mining, construction, transportation, etc. In 1941, only 1.51 p.c. of the Jewish occupied males were in agricultural pursuits as compared with 31.66 p.c. for the occupied male population as a whole.

The Italians are non-agricultural, urban people like the Jewish and have relatively high proportions in manufacturing. Unlike the Jewish origin, however, the Italians vary only slightly from the average in the proportion engaging in trade. Of all origins listed, they show the largest proportion in unskilled labour. They are over-represented to a moderate extent in construction, transportation and communication, and personal services and under-represented in the professions and clerical occupations.

The Asiatic males show considerably less than half the average proportion in agricultural and slightly less than half the average for manufacturing occupations. Approximately, a fifty per cent larger proportion is engaged in trade than obtains in the population as a whole, and about a three-quarters larger proportion work as unskilled labourers.¹⁰¹ The distinctive characteristic of their occupational distribution, however, is the exceedingly high proportion in the personal service group (39.29 p.c. as against 4.30 p.c. for all origins). Separate figures are available in 1941 for the Chinese and Japanese in British Columbia. These and the 1931 tabulations for all Canada indicate that the Chinese show larger proportions in service occupations than do the Japanese, while the Japanese go in more for agriculture, fishing and logging.

Of the North American Indians who reported gainful occupations 30 p.c. were listed as farming, 46 p.c. fishing, hunting and trapping, 8 p.c. logging, and 6 p.c. as working at unskilled labour. The other 10 p.c. were scattered among a great variety of occupations.

Turning now to the females, the French show considerably larger proportions than the British in manufacturing (particularly textiles) and in domestic services, and relatively fewer in commercial and clerical employment. Females of Central and Eastern European origins are very heavily represented in the domestic service group, under-represented in professional and clerical occupations and, with the exception of females of Polish origin, in manufacturing occupations. Women of Jewish and Italian extraction show unusually large proportions in manufacturing and trade. Jewish women are found in professional and domestic service to an unusually small extent but have twice the average proportion in clerical work. The Italian women are under-represented in the three latter types of occupation. The Netherlands and Scandinavians show high per-

centages in the personal service occupations and moderate proportions both in the professions and in clerical work. Asiatic women are heavily represented in manufacturing and trade; the proportion in domestic service is about normal, but the proportion in clerical work is low. The distinctive characteristic of the occupational distribution of Indian women is an exceedingly high percentage engaged in domestic service.

Table 61 lends itself to a similar type of analysis from another point of view by showing the ethnic origin composition of the gainfully occupied within each occupation group. For example, the males of British extraction represented 49.55 p.c. of the total number of males with gainful occupations in Canada. In fishing, hunting, trapping and logging they fell far below this proportion and in agriculture, personal service and unskilled labour appreciably below. In manufacturing, transportation and communication, and trade, on the other hand, they were well above and in finance, professional and public service, and clerical occupations very much above the average ratio. The data for the females may be similarly examined. It is interesting to compare the proportions contributed to our working population by the British and French with that for other origins as a group as shown in Table LXXXIII.

The males of non-British and non-French origins in the aggregate supply more than their share of workers to agriculture, fishing, hunting and trapping, logging, mining and quarrying, and to personal service and common labour groups. On the other hand they supply somewhat less than their share of workers in manufacturing, construction, transportation and commerce, and very much less in finance and the professions. The proportions of females of alien extraction to the total gainfully occupied females in manufacturing, commerce and common labour are about average; their proportions are markedly higher than average in agriculture and in domestic service and are below average in transportation and communication, finance, professional service and clerical occupations.

As was intimated above it is impossible to say with any great degree of accuracy how far these occupational differences and particularly those discussed in earlier paragraphs are matters of ethnic origin in the widest sense and how far they are attributable to extraneous causes such as time of settlement and so forth. Anyone who has followed the preceding discussion will have discerned ample evidence of a rather close connection between educational status and the type of occupations most favoured by the various origin groups. The existence of certain ethnic aptitudes is also apparent, as in the case of the Jewish preference for commerce, the Japanese for fishing, the Indian for trapping and that of Scandinavian females for household service. The latter is obviously volitional and in no way related to low educational status. Date of immigration and the relative advantages offered by different occupations in the country at the time of arrival are doubtless also factors of some importance.

¹⁰¹ This is partly attributable to the difficulty of getting precise enumeration of Orientals in the Census. Some reported as labourers probably were following domestic service or primary occupations.

TABLE LXXXIII. Percentage of the Population 10 Years of Age and Over of British, French and "Other" Ethnic Groups Reporting Gainful Occupations, in Specified Occupation Groups, by Sex, for Canada, 1941

Occupation group	Male			Female		
	British	French	Other	British	French	Other
All occupations.....	49.6	28.0	22.4	54.5	29.8	15.7
Agriculture.....	43.4	28.4	28.2	46.9	21.9	31.2
Fishing, hunting and trapping	29.6	21.6	48.8	5.3	11.4	83.3
Logging.....	26.0	50.3	23.7	100.0	—	—
Mining and quarrying.....	48.9	18.2	32.9	28.0	72.0	—
Manufacturing.....	52.9	27.5	19.6	40.2	42.8	17.0
Construction.....	49.5	33.8	16.7	67.3	14.4	18.3
Transportation and communication	56.4	28.1	15.5	72.4	20.0	7.6
Trade.....	55.8	23.7	20.5	59.8	24.4	15.8
Finance.....	72.4	18.9	8.7	77.6	12.7	9.7
Service	55.8	25.0	19.2	50.8	32.7	16.5
Professional.....	63.6	23.9	12.5	59.0	32.7	8.3
Public.....	67.2	27.3	5.5	60.6	31.1	8.3
Recreational.....	55.2	19.3	25.5	64.2	16.5	19.3
Personal.....	45.9	25.5	28.6	47.1	32.8	20.1
Clerical.....	69.5	21.4	9.1	73.8	14.7	11.5
Labourers	41.0	34.3	24.7	40.9	44.4	14.7

Unfortunately, the origin classification is not carried through in sufficient detail to permit the use of correlation and weighing of the various influences by mathematical devices. The analysis as it stands, however, throws considerable light both on the occupational distribution of the various origins in Canada and on the relative dependence of the various occupational groups on the several ethnic origins for their respective labour supplies, and when read in conjunction with other chapters in the monograph contributes to an understanding of the differences in behaviour of the constituent ethnic elements in our population.

As was pointed out at the beginning of this chapter intercensal comparisons must be made with caution because (1) the 1931 data included all gainfully occupied persons 10 years of age and over while the 1941 figures included only persons 14 years of age and over, and (2) the former census was taken during a business depression while the latter was taken at a time when the Canadian occupational structure was affected by enlistments for Active Service and internal industrial readjustments to meet a war emergency.¹⁰² Nevertheless, as with the nativity data, the figures seem to reveal certain significant changes.

¹⁰² Certain changes were made in the scheme of classifications used in the 1941 Census from that of the earlier period. The comparisons made by the test are based on figures adjusted to allow for any such changes.

Attention is focussed first on the males. For every origin classification for which data are available, except the Italian, the Asiatic, and the Indian, the proportion of the gainfully employed engaged in agriculture was smaller and for many origins materially smaller in 1941 than in 1931. Similarly, every origin showed a decrease in the proportion engaged in unskilled labour. On the other hand, the proportions engaged in manufacturing rose generally during the decade, and for some origins the increase was substantial. For the British and French origins increases also occurred in the proportions in public service. The decline in the proportions in agriculture is undoubtedly associated with the depressed state of that industry during the intercensal decade, the spread of mechanization, the superior attractiveness of employment in war industries and perhaps to a minor extent with the enlistment of farm boys in the Armed Forces. The increase in the proportions in manufacturing probably reflects to some extent the long-term trend toward industrial development which was accentuated by war requirements. The increase in employment in public service is again quite understandable with the introduction of war controls, but the decline in the percentages in the unskilled labour group is more difficult to explain. It may be attributable in part to relatively heavy enlistments among persons normally engaging in such occupations; it probably also stems from arrested immigration during the preceding decade. Newly arrived immigrants have, in the past, provided a disproportionately large share of the country's

unskilled labour requirements. With increasing average length of Canadian residence, it is reasonable to suppose that many such persons are able to qualify for, or are better able to secure, if already qualified for, more desirable employment in other occupational categories. It might be noted that in 1931 many persons who lost their job in regular employment reported themselves as engaged at "odd jobs" and were classified as labourers.

Turning to the females, as with the males so here also increases were general in the proportions in manufacturing, the single exception being women of Jewish origin for whom the percentage was abnormally high in 1931 (29.5 p.c. in 1931 and 27.6 in 1941). Declines also occurred in the percentages reported in the unskilled worker category. With the British, French, Netherlands, and Scandinavians, the proportions in professional occupations were down while with the Central and Eastern stocks the proportions rose somewhat. For the French and Netherlands and particularly for the Indian origins the proportions in personal services were higher in 1941 than in 1931 but for other origins they tended to be lower. Practically all groups were more heavily represented in clerical occupations in 1941 than at the previous census.

Some of these changes stem from causes similar to those mentioned above in discussing shifts in the occupational distribution of males. To some extent they reflect general trends; in part they are attributable to a more or less temporary war situation which may or may not leave a permanent mark on the occupational distribution of our population; they are due also in part to the changing age distribution of the immigrant females due to the sharp decline in immigration between 1931 and 1941. The subject merits more exhaustive study than is possible in this monograph. The basic materials for further investigation are presented in the tables in Part II of the present volume where, in addition to the detailed cross-classifications of the gainfully occupied by occupation utilized in the foregoing analysis, will be found numerical cross-classifications by industry and ethnic origin, see Tables 56 to 62.

Earnings.—Table 63 shows the mean annual earnings of wage-earners in normal families during the twelve months preceding June 2, 1941 by age of family head for selected origins, rural and urban. By earnings is meant "the cash amounts received in the form of wages and salary, including commissions, during the census year". The question was asked only of wage-earners. Table LXXXIV summarizes the data in a somewhat more convenient form from the standpoint of the present analysis, the origins for each age category being ranked according to earnings of the head of the family. A similar table was prepared using total earnings per family. The ranking was almost identical with that based on earnings of head only, except for families with heads 65 years of age and over. Here certain eccentricities of behaviour were found but they were associated with such small populations as to

lead one to question their significance. The ensuing discussion, therefore, is based on earnings of family heads in the belief that they reflect with reasonable accuracy the relative economic status of families in the several ethnic origin groups.

For urban wage-earners, earnings in the twelve months preceding June 2, 1941, were about one-third higher for heads of families of British origin than for those of French origin. Heads of families of Jewish origin ranked along with the British in the matter of high earnings.¹⁰³ In every age category, the upper half of the table included all North Western European origins except the French; the lower half included the South and Eastern Europeans, the Asiatics, and North American Indians.¹⁰⁴ The economic status of the first-mentioned groups of wage-earners was thus higher, and on the average, significantly higher than that of the latter groups. These differences reflect variations in occupational distribution with which are associated differences in skills, hourly earnings, and steadiness of employment.

It is significant that for the Eastern European origins, peak earnings were attained under 35 years of age; for the Jewish, French, Italian, Asiatic, and Indian origins peak earnings occurred between 35 and 44 years of age; but for the British, Netherlands, Scandinavian, and German origins, the peak was not reached until the head of the family was 45 to 64 years of age. Peak earnings in the earlier years of adult life are usually associated with occupations in which efficiency depends to a considerable extent on physical strength; peak earnings when they occur past middle life imply occupations where skills are acquired over the years and/or when responsibility is assumed for directing the work of others.

The rural section of the table tells a somewhat different story. The spread between the mean earnings of British and French heads of families is even greater than in urban parts and in all age categories, but the demarcation between Northwestern European origins and others, noted in the urban figures, does not carry through. Heads of families of Jewish origin have on the average by far the largest annual incomes in rural parts. The Italians rank second for ages under 45 years (and also for 65 years and over). The high earnings of these two groups derive from the fact that only very small proportions are in agricultural occupations and that earnings in other rural occupations are as a rule much higher than for farm labourers. The British and Scandinavians follow. The Asiatics are about the centre of the list right across the table. The Indians are at the bottom; the French are next higher followed by the Netherlands and Eastern European origins.

¹⁰³ This is associated with their heavy concentration in commercial, professional, and clerical occupations.

¹⁰⁴ Statistics on earnings for the North American Indians are not very satisfactorily reported. These people are mainly engaged in primary occupations where earnings are normally lower than in other activities.

The differences in the ranking of origins in the urban and rural sections of the table doubtless are associated with differences in the character of urban and rural occupations. For the rural section of the table, maximum earnings for all origins but one, were recorded for heads of families between 35 and 44 years. This fact suggests that physical strength is a very general requirement in rural occupations as a whole,—more so than in certain types of urban occupations where peak earnings are recorded at ages considerably later than those at which the peak of physical fitness occurs. This suggestion accords with the circumstance that for

all European origins except two,¹⁰⁸ average earnings of heads of families in urban occupations are higher than those in rural for corresponding age classes. Skill and leadership normally command a higher economic reward than physical strength and it may well be that rural occupations are not sufficiently numerous and varied to establish any such clear demarcation between the earnings of the various origins as appears in the urban data.

¹⁰⁸ The two exceptions are the Jewish origin where unusually high proportions are engaged in trade, and the Italian origin where exceptionally high proportions of males are classed as unskilled labourers.

TABLE LXXXIV. Mean Annual Earnings of Wage-earner Heads of Normal Families, by Age and Ethnic Origin of Head, Canada, Rural and Urban, 1941
(Earnings are for the 12 months preceding the census)

Rank	Under 35 years		35-44 years		45-64 years		65 years and over	
	Origin	Earnings	Origin	Earnings	Origin	Earnings	Origin	Earnings
Urban								
		\$		\$		\$		\$
	Total	1,153	Total	1,386	Total	1,455	Total	1,108
1	Jewish	1,307	British	1,603	British	1,648	British	1,227
2	British	1,282	Jewish	1,458	Netherlands	1,464	Netherlands	1,031
3	Scandinavian	1,139	Netherlands	1,394	Scandinavian	1,416	Germanic	989
4	Netherlands	1,126	Scandinavian	1,382	German	1,313	Scandinavian	973
5	German	1,086	German	1,261	Jewish	1,264	French	836
6	Italian	1,017	French	1,150	French	1,139	Jewish	818
7	French	978	Italian	1,097	Italian	962	Asiatic ¹	785
8	Asiatic	944	Asiatic	1,016	Eastern European	913	Italian	702
9	Eastern European	944	Eastern European	913	Asiatic	870	Eastern European	600
10	Indian	808	Indian	897	Indian	741	Indian ²	456
Rural								
		\$		\$		\$		\$
	Total	893	Total	1,067	Total	1,071	Total	662
1	Jewish	1,743	Jewish	1,945	Jewish	1,846	Jewish ¹	760
2	Italian	1,134	Italian	1,281	British	1,214	Italian ¹	747
3	British	1,033	British	1,258	Scandinavian	1,103	British	744
4	Scandinavian	964	Scandinavian	1,165	Italian	1,088	Scandinavian	667
5	Asiatic	961	Asiatic	1,008	German	935	Asiatic ¹	663
6	German	772	German	949	Asiatic	913	German	603
7	Eastern European	753	Eastern European	867	Netherlands	876	Netherlands	515
8	Netherlands	662	Netherlands	837	Eastern European	863	Eastern European	450
9	French	659	French	799	French	752	French	448
10	Indian	449	Indian	523	Indian	481	Indian	304

¹ Mean earnings based on population of less than 100 heads of families.

It would be interesting to press the analysis further and in particular to relate the earnings of children of the various origins living at home to those of the heads of families. Preliminary investigation indicates that the differences are more or less parallel. The foregoing discussion, however,

will suffice to draw attention to the fact that the several origin groups in our population differ, not only in the matter of occupational distribution, but also in mean annual earnings of family heads. These differences indicate the presence of considerable variation in economic status.

MEAN ANNUAL EARNINGS OF WAGE-EARNER HEADS OF NORMAL FAMILIES,
AGED 35-44 YEARS, URBAN AND RURAL FOR SPECIFIED
ETHNIC ORIGINS, CANADA, 1941

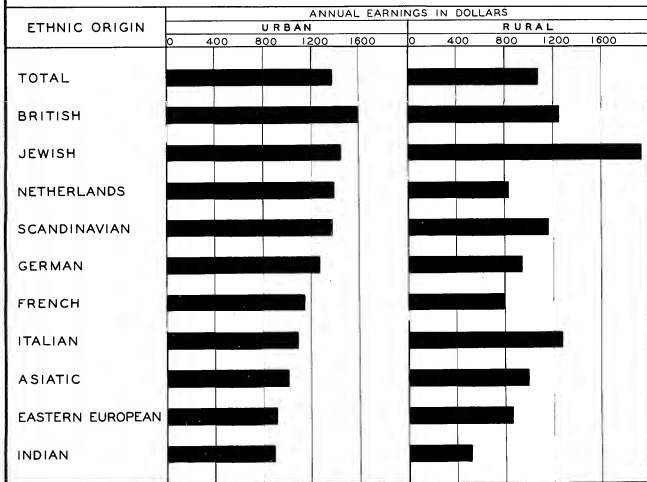


Figure 42. Marked differences are reported in the earnings of heads of families aged 35-44 years of different origins in the twelve months preceding the census. For all origins except the Jewish, earnings of urban heads exceed those for rural. Similar data are available for three other age categories. The differences derive in the main from occupational variation and steadiness of employment and reflect major cleavages in the economic status of various sections of our population.

Wage-Earners as a Proportion of Gainfully Occupied in the Broad Nativity Groups.¹⁰⁶—The term "wage-earner" as used in the census includes persons receiving salaries as well as persons working for wages. The percentage that wage-earners constitute of all persons with gainful occupations differs considerably as between the sexes and the several nativity groups. In the absence of 1941 data on the subject, the following indicates the situation as at June 1, 1931:

(1) For the total population and all nativities except the Asiatics the proportion that wage-earners constituted of all persons with gainful occupations was greater for the females than the males.

¹⁰⁶ For more complete discussion see 1931 Census Monograph No. 4, pp. 180-182.

(2) European and Asiatic male immigrants showed larger, and immigrants from the British Isles very much larger, proportions of wage-earners to persons with gainful occupations than did the Canadian-born; immigrants from the United States showed smaller proportions. With the females, only the percentage for "Other British" exceeded that for the native Canadians. All others were smaller.

(3) A cross-classification of gainfully occupied immigrants by ethnic origin showed that where the origin was agricultural and rural the proportion of males in wage-earning occupations was low. As a rule, origins with large proportions urban showed high percentages of wage-earners. The Jewish origin is a notable exception. Though highly urban, they achieve an unusual degree of independence as employers by running small personally operated businesses.

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS FOR URBAN AND RURAL FAMILIES,
FOR SPECIFIED ETHNIC ORIGINS,
CANADA, 1941

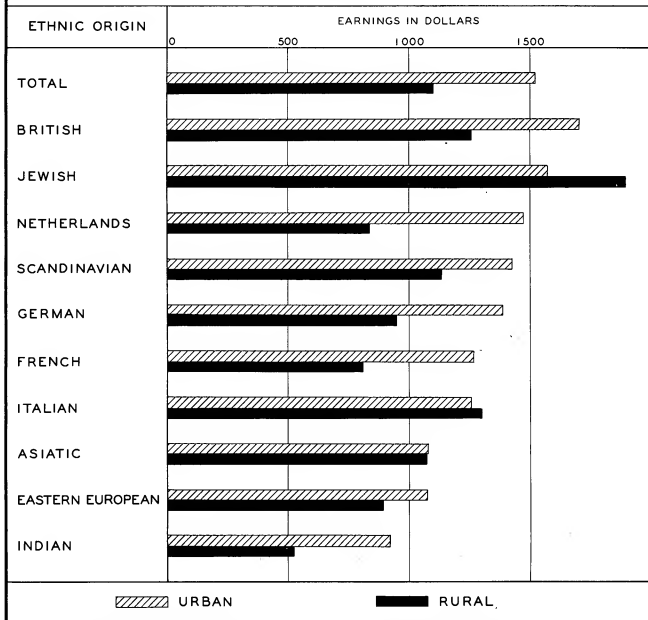


Figure 43. Marked differences are reported in the earnings of families of different origins in the twelve months preceding the census. For all origins except the Jewish and Italian, earnings of urban families exceeded those for rural. The differences derive in the main from occupational variation and steadiness of employment and reflect major cleavages in the economic status of various sections of our population.

CHAPTER XIII

Fertility, Infant Mortality, Deaf-mutism and Blindness

Fertility of the Peoples of Canada¹⁰⁷

Natural increase is a subject of first importance in any study of population. This is especially true in Canada, where the population is composed of many diverse elements. Immigration brings new origins into the country. These origins reproduce. At first the yearly influx of immigrants may keep pace with or exceed the additions by natural increase. It is only a matter of time, however, before the annual number of births becomes greater than the annual increase through immigration. If immigrant origins reproduce more rapidly than the basic origins of the country, they must eventually outnumber them. How soon that condition will come about depends on (1) the number of immigrants in the first instance, (2) the numbers immigrating each year, and (3) the difference in the fertility rates. It is immaterial whether the general level of the rates of reproduction be high or low. So long as differences in the rates exist, the population structure changes. Such changes are much more rapid than is commonly supposed.

The 1931 Census made available for the first time complete cross-classification of females by marital condition, origin and age. Similar figures are available for 1941. These data together with associated figures on births from the vital statistics reports permit a directness, precision, and conclusiveness formerly unobtainable in studying the relation of ethnic origin and fertility.

Table 64 shows the mean number of births by ethnic origin of mother for the years 1940-42 in Canada and crude rates in terms of all women 15-44 years of age. Table 65 presents the same material with rates based on married females. The average for the three years centering on the census were taken as being more representative than figures for the census year alone. By this means it was possible to derive rates on a sample of some 772,000 instead of the 255,000 odd births of a single year.

The first point to note is the relative numbers of children that the more important groups are currently contributing to the population of Canada. These figures have added significance when compared with the proportions that the corresponding origins as a whole constitute of our total population.

The British origins which represented 49.7 p.c. of the Canadian population in 1941 accounted for only 40.3 p.c. of the births; the French with 30.3 p.c. of the total population contributed an equal number (40.3 p.c.). The British births were thus some 19 p.c. fewer than expectation on the

basis of their numerical importance in the population as a whole and the French exceeded expectation by 33 p.c. on the same basis. Save for the Asiatics who are numerically the smallest in the table, births for the other groups varied much less from expectation than did those of the dominant Canadian origins despite their having distinctly unfavourable sex distribution. The latter, of course, does not apply to the North American Indians.

These differences may be stated in another way. Non-British origins are already contributing almost 60 p.c. of the gross additions by births to the Canadian population. They are contributing an even larger proportion (about 69 p.c.)¹⁰⁸ of the net natural increase because their age distribution, for the time being at least, is peculiarly favourable to low mortality. As was pointed out in Chapter I, by 1941 British origins constituted a minority of the Canadian population and with population growth dependent largely on natural increase, their relative numerical importance is decreasing. Disproportionately heavy immigration of British from abroad would, of course, moderate the trend and might for a time reverse it; disproportionately heavy emigration of British (which takes place at the ages of highest fertility) would, on the other hand, accentuate it. In the absence of offsetting movements in and out of the country, change in the ethnic structure of a population is cumulative so long as the several elements composing the population are characterized by differential birth and mortality rates.

Table LXXXV arranges the two sets of crude fertility rates according to rank and gives comparative figures for the principal geographical and linguistic origin groupings. The rates on the left side of the table are in terms of all women 15-44 irrespective of marital condition while those on the right are based on married women only. The rates based on all women are naturally much lower than those in terms of married women and the varying magnitudes of the spreads between the two sets of figures for the several ethnic origins reflect among other things differing marital status which was discussed in a previous chapter (Chapter V).

For purposes of clarity such descriptive comments as are made will be based on the index of rates on married women as shown in the last two columns. It will be seen that under the existing age distribution the fertility of married women of Indian and Eskimo origin is some 52 p.c. greater than the average for the population as a whole, that of the French, 47 p.c. greater while those for the foreign European origins as a whole are some 18

¹⁰⁷ See also 1941 Census Monograph, "The Changing Size of the Family in Canada", by Enid Charles, M.A., Ph.D.

¹⁰⁸ From 1935 to 1944 the percentages ranged between 66 and 71 p.c. The average for the ten-year period was approximately 69 p.c. Over the decade, the proportions fell suggesting a reduction in the age differential.

INDEX OF FERTILITY IN TERMS OF MARRIED WOMEN (15-44)

BY ETHNIC ORIGINS, CANADA, 1941

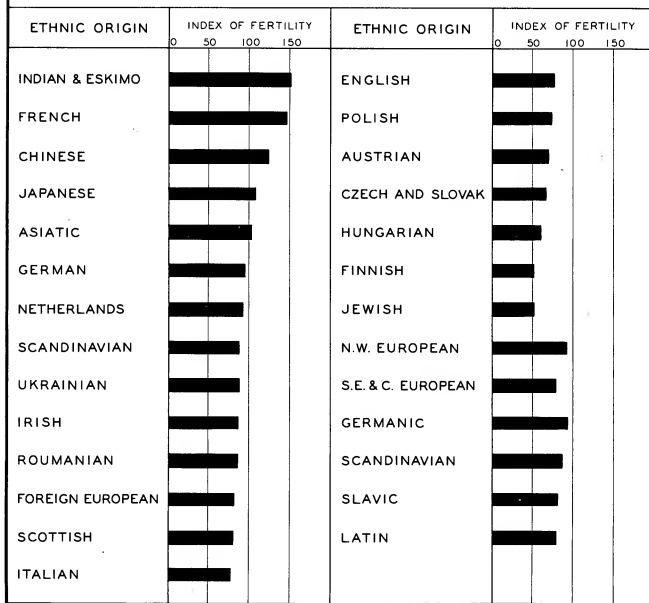


Figure 44. In the above index the rate for the total population is taken as 100. The Canadian population is very heterogeneous in the matter of fertility. The effect of this heterogeneity on the ethnic structure of the population will be cumulative. Between 1940 and 1942 the British origins contributed 40 p.c. of the total additions by birth, French 40 p.c. and foreign origins 20 p.c. Non-British origins thus accounted for 60 p.c. of the total.

p.c. less than average, and for the British 20 p.c. less (Fig. 44). The rates for the geographical and linguistic groups range from 6 to 21 p.c. below the general average. The differences may be even more easily appreciated when the index is adjusted so that either the highest or the lowest is taken as 100. The figures so arranged with that for the British as a base are as follows in Table LXXXVI.

A glance at the above indices cannot fail to impress one with the tremendous heterogeneity of our Canadian population in the matter of fertility. With their existing age distribution, French married women are over four-fifths more fertile than the British and the Asiatics. The foreign European groups of origins show crude rates ranging from approximate equality with the British to 16 p.c.

TABLE LXXXV. Mean Number of Births in Terms of (a) All Women 15-44 Years of Age, and (b) Married Women 15-44 Years of Age, ranked according to Size of Rates, by Geographical and Linguistic Grouping of Ethnic Origins, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin group	All women 15-44 years 1941	Mean annual births ¹ 1940-42	Births per 100 women 15-44 years	Ethnic origin group	Married women 15-44 years 1941	Mean annual births ¹ 1940-42	Births per 100 women 15-44 years
French.....	822,891	103,792	12.6	French.....	388,960	100,787	25.9
Germanic.....	159,426	15,498	9.7	Asiatic.....	5,129	930	18.1
North Western European.....	211,440	20,281	9.8	Germanic.....	90,501	15,023	16.6
Scandinavian.....	52,014	4,763	9.2	North Western European.....	120,324	19,616	16.3
Slavic.....	155,776	14,383	9.2	Scandinavian.....	29,823	4,593	15.4
Asiatic.....	10,599	950	9.0	Foreign European.....	281,432	40,687	14.5
Foreign European.....	480,881	42,108	8.8	Slavic.....	95,212	13,806	14.5
South, Eastern and Central European.....	211,717	18,509	8.7	British.....	708,521	99,352	14.0
British.....	1,298,957	103,785	8.0	Latin and Greek.....	16,778	2,353	14.0
Latin and Greek.....	32,204	2,439	7.6	South, Eastern and Central European.....	128,163	17,779	13.9

¹ Including illegitimate births.

TABLE LXXXVI. Mean Number of Births, 1940-42, and Fertility Rates in Terms of Married Women 15-44 Years of Age, by Geographical and Linguistic Grouping of Ethnic Origins, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin group	Married women 15-44 years 1941	Mean annual births ¹ 1940-42	Births per 100 married women 15-44 years	Index based on British = 100
British.....	708,521	99,352	14.0	100
French.....	388,960	100,787	25.9	185
Foreign European.....	281,432	40,687	14.5	104
North Western European.....	120,324	19,616	16.3	116
South, Eastern and Central European.....	128,163	17,779	13.9	99
Scandinavian.....	29,823	4,593	15.4	110
Germanic.....	90,501	15,023	16.6	119
Latin and Greek.....	16,778	2,353	14.0	100
Slavic.....	95,212	13,806	14.5	104
Asiatic.....	5,129	930	18.1	129

¹ Including illegitimate births.

above. Curiously enough, the rate for the North Western Europeans is higher than that for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans; and those for the Germanic and Scandinavian groups higher than those for the Slavic and Latin. The principal explanation of the higher crude rates for the Northwestern Europeans probably derives in the main from their more rural distribution (see Chapter III). The rates here presented are significant in showing the current differences in the relative contributions of married women in the several origin groups to the growth of our Canadian population.

Correlation between Fertility and Related Variables.—In the above discussion and in the related tables no account was taken of differences in age distribution. Generally speaking, young

married women are considerably more likely to give birth to children than women in the later years of the child-bearing period. Consequently, the differences in fertility rates are in a measure the results of differing age distributions of the married women in the respective origins. Obviously the latter must be taken into account in any explanation of those differences. A multitude of other more or less extraneous factors must also be considered. Many of such possible influences are not subject to statistical measurement and many others can not be expressed in statistical form suitable for inclusion in a correlation. Consequently, in attempting to discover and evaluate the influence of associated variables, one's choice necessarily is subject to definite limitations.

INDEX OF FERTILITY IN TERMS OF MARRIED WOMEN (15-44)
FOR GROUPS OF ORIGINS, CANADA, 1941
(BRITISH RATE = 100)

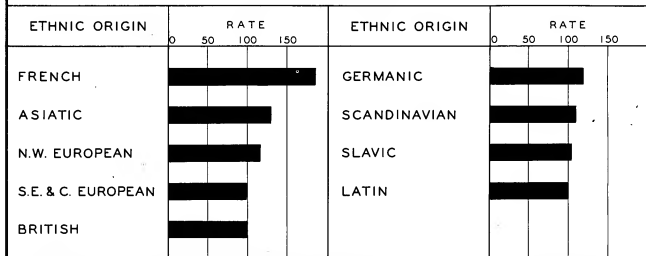


Figure 45. In the above figure no allowance is made for differences in age distribution. It illustrates the lack of homogeneity in the matter of fertility of the different ethnic origins as indicated by the number of children born to married women resident in Canada.

In the 1931 study five such series were selected including age. Separate figures were computed for seventeen white origins in the five provinces from Ontario westward, making a total sample of eighty-four cases. The Russians in British Columbia were omitted because they were largely Doukhobors with a distinctive culture of their own. The French were not included since it was found in a preliminary correlation based on figures for all provinces combined that their exceedingly large proportion of North American-born introduced an extreme variant into the correlation which reduced its reliability. Figures for Quebec were not used because of the relatively small representation of many of the individual non-French origins in that province which seriously affected the reliability of fertility and other rates based thereon. The Maritimes were excluded for similar reasons.

For the first independent variable, an index of the degree to which the age distribution of all women 15-44 was more or less favourable to high fertility was worked out for each of the seventeen ethnic groups in each of the five provinces. The basis of comparison was the age distribution of the female population of Canada as a whole—the standard million. The second independent variable was the percentage of women 15-44 in each origin married; the third was the proportion of the origin North American-born (Canada and the United States) which had been previously used as a crude index of length of Canadian residence; the fourth was the percentage of females (20 years and over) urban, and the fifth the percentage of the origin (10 years and over) illiterate.

In view of the somewhat different variables and somewhat different procedure used in the 1941 correlation, it would seem pertinent to comment on the 1931 findings in some detail. A rectilinear coefficient of correlation worked out to $R = .65 \pm .0303$ (probable error). The coefficient though only moderate in size was very reliable being more than twenty-one times the probable error. That it was not higher is significant, especially in view of the fact that on the basis of three of the independent variables included in the present analysis a rectilinear coefficient of $R = .88 \pm .05$ was obtained from a similar computation using 1926 data for the Prairie Provinces as a whole. The principal difference in the two cases seemed to be that the one was derived from a composite study of a relatively homogeneous social and economic area. The population in the area was characterized by a more or less uniform economic stratification and occupational distribution. In the correlation at present under discussion, two quite different areas are introduced, Ontario and British Columbia where the industrial structures and consequently the occupational distribution of the population differs radically from that on the Prairies and where the figures on unemployment for the early 1930's indicated that in the one instance the depression was felt much less severely and in the other considerably more so than in the Prairie region. The conclusion, therefore, seems to be warranted that these and allied causes accounted for at least a portion of the difference between the coefficient of .88 and .65. It may also be that the separate treatment of the five provinces introduced a somewhat higher degree of religious heterogeneity in the case of one or two origins like the German

and Netherlands, but if such be so, the fact that it could have obtained for only a very few origins points to the conclusion that it was a relatively unimportant factor in the difference. The same conclusion seemed warranted as to the possibility of greater ethnic heterogeneity between the provincial samples of the same "census" origin. If these assumptions were correct it seemed to follow that differences in economic and physical environment, occupational distribution and the like were about four-fifths as important in explaining differences in fertility as were the five independents combined, in the 1931 correlation. The square of the coefficients indicates that in a more or less homogeneous environment 77 p.c. of the differences in fertility were associated with the selected independent variables; in the more heterogeneous environment included in the present correlation the same, and one additional, variables combined accounted for only 42 p.c. of the differences.¹⁰⁹ The spread was 35 p.c. Such circumstances then appeared to have an effect on fertility somewhat greater than all residual factors put together and materially greater than any individual factor included in the correlation. The inference, therefore, seemed warranted that the environment of the individual and particularly the social and economic environment exerted a marked influence on fertility.

Of the explained variance in the 1931 data, age differences accounted for the largest proportion. The percentage of adult females urban ranked second in importance, high proportions urban being associated with low fertility. The percentage of the origin North American-born ranked third in importance, but contrary to expectation was associated positively with high fertility, evoking the suggestion that the birth rate for the average immigrant origin goes up rather than down in the second and possibly in some cases, in the third generation of North American residence.¹¹⁰ This suggestion, however, lacked support in the 1941 correlation where, as will be shown presently, length of residence as measured by the percentage speaking English as mother tongue carried practically no weight in the regression. It was pointed out in the 1931 analysis that high fertility in itself would tend to raise the proportion

of an origin North American-born and that the presence of a fertility component in the index of length of residence assumed added importance when the correlation was with fertility itself.¹¹¹ Discounting the importance of this circumstance now seems to have been a mistake as well as advancing the suggestion that, other things being equal, fertility in the average immigrant origin tends to rise during at least the second generation of Canadian residence. The percentage of females married and the percentage of the origin group illiterate accounted for only a negligible proportion of the variance.

Finally, it was found that after allowance was made for differences in age distribution, conjugal condition, length of residence, rural-urban distribution and illiteracy, conditions in Ontario appeared to be quite unfavourable to high fertility; conditions in Saskatchewan quite favourable and those in British Columbia intermediate. Some possible causes contributing to these differences were suggested.¹¹²

As was pointed out above, the procedure followed in the 1941 correlation differed in some respects from that followed in 1931. It paralleled that used in the other correlations in the present volume. Canada was divided into five geographical regions (the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia) and only foreign origins in each division were included having a minimum of 4,000 residents in that section of Canada.¹¹³ The several British origins were omitted and the sample was reduced to 50. The independent variables also differed somewhat. Data on illiteracy were not available in 1941 and this factor was omitted as well as the percentage of females married. Neither carried much weight with the 1931 regression. The percentage speaking English as mother tongue was substituted for the percentage North American-born as a crude index of length of residence, and an attempt was made to show the influence of religious affiliation by introducing the percentage adhering to the Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox faiths. The resulting regression equation was as follows:¹¹⁴

$$X_8 = 177.6640 + 0.8870X_{10} + 0.0008X_{20} + 0.0170X_{22} + 0.0870X_{24}$$

Where

X_8 = average-number of children born 1940-42 inclusive per 1,000 married females in each ethnic origin;

X_{10} = index of favourability to fertility of age distribution of women (20-44) in each origin;

X_{20} = the proportion of females of each origin speaking English as mother tongue;

X_{22} = the proportion of females of each origin adhering to the Roman Catholic or Greek Orthodox faiths;

X_{24} = the proportion of females of each origin, rural.

¹⁰⁹ The reference, of course, is to the variability—the squares of the differences.

¹¹⁰ The reasons supporting this suggestion are set forth on page 196 of the 1931 Origins Monograph.

¹¹¹ *Ibid* p. 196 par. 1.

¹¹² *Ibid* p. 199.

¹¹³ There was one exception—the total population of Czech and Slovak origin in British Columbia numbered only 3,816.

¹¹⁴ The subscripts distinguishing the variables correspond with those used in other correlations throughout the monograph.

The coefficient of multiple correlation corrected for the size of the sample and the number of independent variables was found to be $R = 0.781 \pm 0.055$ (probable error) which, when squared, indicates that something over three fifths of the variance in fertility is associated with variance in the four independent variables. The proportion of females rural is the most important variable in the regression equation¹¹⁵—a high proportion rural being associated with high fertility and vice versa. Differences in age distribution rank second and religious affiliation, a low third. A large proportion adhering to the Roman Catholic or Greek Orthodox faiths is associated with high fertility. Length of Canadian residence, as measured by the proportion speaking English as mother tongue, has practically no significance. The relative weights of the four variables in the prediction are as follows:

Relative Weights of the Four Variables as Measured by the "Beta" Coefficients

Variable	Relative weight
X_{24} (percentage rural).....	100
X_{10} (age).....	79
X_{22} (religion).....	28
X_{30} (length of residence).....	1

Since the four factors combined account for only something over two thirds of the variance, the question arises as to the nature and extent of other influences. Considerable light is thrown on the problem by Dr. Enid Charles in her exhaustive and authoritative study of Canadian Fertility in the 1941 Census Monograph No. 1, entitled "The Changing Size of the Family in Canada". In this monograph the method of analysis of variance was used in examining cultural, occupational, economic, and regional differences in the size of families, and the correlation technique in studying the relation between fertility and socio-economic class. The data were cross-classified by broad nativity, mother tongue, and ethnic groups¹¹⁶ rather than by individual ethnic origins as in the present chapter. Moreover, while certain parts of the study were based on married women of all ages, much of the analysis concerned the size of family of married women 45 to 54 years of age in 1941. In the latter case, Dr. Charles was dealing with a section of the population for whom the median date of marriage was some 27 years prior to the 1941 Census whereas the present study examines a sample of married persons whose average date of marriage was much more recent. The selection of the sample on the basis of children born between 1939 and 1941 obviously

results in the inclusion of disproportionately large numbers of younger married couples as was pointed out in the Chapter on intermarriage (Chapter VII). Nevertheless, many of Dr. Charles' findings are both significant and pertinent to the present study.

In addition to demonstrating that, when the age factor is eliminated, rural residence and the Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox faiths are associated with high fertility as is suggested by the present correlation, Dr. Charles has shown that mother tongue, educational status, income level, and occupational distribution were factors of some importance. Women speaking French as mother tongue were found to have higher fertility than those speaking other European languages as a group. The fertility in the latter group in turn exceeded that for the English. The higher the educational status—as measured by years of schooling—the lower was the fertility. Negative association was also found to exist between fertility and income level. The latter two variables (educational status and income level) were combined in an ingenious manner to form an index of socio-economic status and occupations were ranked and grouped according to this index. Eight socio-economic classes were established and mean standardized fertility rates were computed. These were found to be highest where the husband engaged in farming or unskilled occupations and lowest in proprietary, managerial, and professional occupations. The intervening occupations ranked in descending order of fertility as follows: construction, semi-skilled and personal services, skilled and semi-skilled, foremen and inspectors, small owners and clerical, and professional. Farm birth seemed to be slightly more favourable to high fertility than non-farm birth, but this factor in itself was not of great importance. Regional differences, however, were found to be highly significant and further reference will be made to this matter later in this section.

From the foregoing, it seems clear that the residual variance in the present correlation may be explained largely in terms of differences in educational status, income levels and occupations; to some extent in terms of regional differences which for the most part are probably cultural and economic in nature; and perhaps to a lesser degree in terms of ethnic differences other than those associated with factors already mentioned.

Analysis of expected values by regions indicates that existing age, rural-urban, and religious distribution, and length of residence, as measured by the independent variables included in the correlation are, on the average, most favourable to high fertility in the Prairie Provinces and only moderately less so in British Columbia. They are very much less favourable in Ontario than in the West and least favourable of all in Quebec. The high expectation in the Prairie Provinces is associated with unusually high percentages rural, age distribution more favourable than average and high proportions either Roman Catholic or Greek Orthodox for most of the fourteen foreign origins included in

¹¹⁵ As measured by the "Beta" coefficients.

¹¹⁶ Canadian-born and foreign-born; English, French, and "Other European" mother tongues; British, French and Other ethnic origins.

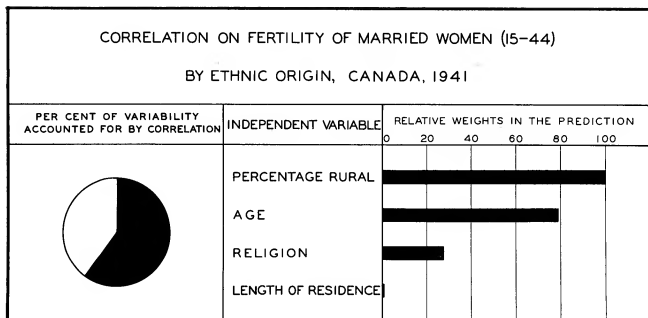


Figure 46. Of the four independent variables, rural-urban distribution was most important in accounting for fluctuations in the crude fertility rates. Age distribution stands second and religion third. Length of Canadian residence seems to carry little or no weight. The four factors combined accounted for about three fifths of the variability in fertility as between the several origins.

the sample from that region. The high fertility expectation in British Columbia derives from unusually favourable age distribution and moderately favourable rural-urban and religious distribution on the part of the ten foreign origins representing that region. The much lower average figure for Ontario is explained in terms of drastically lower percentages rural and moderately less favourable age distribution. The principal explanation of the low expectation for Quebec is the exceedingly heavy concentration of immigrant origins in Metropolitan Montreal.

When the actuals are expressed as percentages of the expected values as determined by the variables included in the correlation, the actual fertility rates on the average tended to be only slightly higher than expectation in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces and only slightly lower than expectation in Quebec. In British Columbia, however, they were decidedly lower than expectation, a circumstance which in the light of Dr. Charles' investigations is probably associated in part with the metropolitan character of much of the rural population and in part with socio-economic status and occupational distribution unfavourable to high fertility.

Turning to the individual ethnic origins, actual fertility rates exceeded expected on the basis of the variables included in the correlation in the case of the Scandinavian origins (in five out of five regions), the German and Ukrainian (in four out of five), the Belgian and Russian (in two out of three), and the Roumanian (in two out of two). It fell short of expectation in the case of the Netherlands and Polish origins (in three out of four regions), the Austrian, Czechoslovakian, Finnish, and Hungarian (in three out of three) and the Jewish (in two out of three).

The reasons for these individual deviations are left to the reader to explore having in mind that they may arise either (1) from eccentric behaviour with respect of one or more of the several characteristics included in the correlation, or (2) from peculiarities associated with the ethnic group in question but not included in the correlation. Each origin must be examined on its own. There seems to be no line of cleavage either along geographical or linguistic lines between the origins where fertility, on the average, exceeds expectation and those where fertility falls short of it. Three out of four North Western European origins are in the first category and four out of seven of the Central and Eastern European origins are in the latter but as in the intermarriage correlations the division is not clear-cut.

A similar correlation was worked out for married males (aged 20-44). Despite the fact that reproductive powers normally continue till a much higher age and that age of wife is much more significant in determining family size than age of husband, nearly as large a proportion of the variance was accounted for by the four variables included in the correlation, and their relative weights in the regression were very similar to those in the regression for females. In view of the similarity of the results a detailed analysis of the correlation for married males does not seem warranted.

Infant Mortality

Attention is now directed to another important section of vital statistics, that of infant mortality. Since 1926, the records of Quebec have been collected on a basis comparable with those for the other provinces formerly included in the Registration

Area so that the figures on births and deaths for 1941 and the crude infant mortality rates derived therefrom apply to the whole of Canada (Tables 66 and LXXXVII).

All births, including illegitimate, are included in the present tabulations. The alternative of expressing deaths in terms of legitimate births only, tends to overstate the infant mortality rate and might introduce a slight bias against those origins which had larger percentages of children born to unmarried mothers. Since the ethnic origin of father is not recorded for births to unmarried mothers, in cases of illegitimate birth the child was assigned to the same ethnic origin as the mother. The common denominator for a given origin, therefore, includes fathers of that origin for legitimate births and mothers for illegitimate. A slight error is doubtless involved in following this procedure, but the rates so obtained are considered appreciably more accurate than those which would have been secured by the alternative method of neglecting illegitimacy.

The usual practice has been followed in computing the infant mortality rates, *viz.*, that of expressing the number of deaths of infants under twelve months in a given calendar year as a percentage of the number of births in the same year. In doing that, however, certain assumptions are made which may be mentioned in passing. First, a large percentage of infant deaths occurring in the given year consists of those who have been born some time during the previous twelve months. For instance, of the 15,236 infants less than 1 year of age who died in 1941 perhaps half were born in 1940, yet the total infant deaths in 1941 is expressed as a percentage of the total births in that calendar year. The assumption underlying this procedure is that no great error appears in the infant mortality rates as a result of using the 1941 figures of births as a basis with which to compare the deaths in that period. A slight error is involved, of course, and it might assume considerable dimensions if, for some reason, the birth rate was very much higher or lower in the latter year. Under normal conditions, however, the error is negligible, and as the above is the most practical method of securing a rate it is usually followed.¹¹⁷

The second assumption is that as many children under 1 year of age came into Canada as left it in the period examined. The influence of any probable difference between the number of infants under 1 year emigrating and immigrating can, in the nature of the case, be but slight. So for all practical purposes it is correct to follow the universal procedure and say that approximately 6 out of every 100 babies born in Canada died in 1941 before living twelve months as shown by Table 66.

Rates for specific origins are ranked according to size in Table 66, and assembled in geographical and linguistic groups in Table LXXXVII. The

French are assigned a class to themselves for their rate (7.72) is approximately 75 p.c. higher than that for foreign European origins as a group. Deaths of infants of French origin constituted more than half the deaths of infants under 1 year of age in Canada in 1941, while births to French parents represented only 40.3 p.c. of all births in the same year. The accuracy of the infant mortality rate in the case of this origin is not open to question because of any inadequacy in the sample. The same cannot be said of the rates for a number of the individual origins listed in Tables 66 and LXXXVII. Where the absolute numbers are small, the rates should be used with caution.

Turning now to a more detailed examination of the tables, one is struck by the wide range in the rates (Table 66). At the top are the Indian and Eskimo origins with 16.93 infant deaths per 100 births—a figure approximately the same as that for 1931. The Negroes rank second with 8.87—a figure somewhat lower than that at the earlier census. At the bottom are the Welsh and Jewish with rates of 2.37 and 2.18, respectively. In practically all cases where the rates are below 4.00, however, the sample is small and with the possible exception of that for the Jewish origin, unreliable.

A second striking fact revealed by the tables is the remarkable uniformity in the rates for the several geographical and linguistic groups. Excluding the French, the figures range between 4.40 for the group of British origins to 4.92 for the Slavic. In 1931, the spread was much greater but during the decade reduction in the rates was greatest in the groups where they were highest in the year of the earlier census. Over the ten-year interval infant mortality rates for the Scandinavian origins fell nearly one-fifth; those for the British, Germanic, and North Western European groups by over one-quarter; those for the French and Asiatics by approximately one-third; and the rates for the Slavic, and Latin and Greek groups and for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans as a whole declined by nearly two-fifths. Declines of such dimensions in the space of a decade are exceedingly significant and the approach to greater uniformity as between the major groups of origins provides another indication of the rapid progress of the assimilation process.

Differences as between individual origins, of course, still obtain and in the next section an attempt is made to determine certain associations between infant mortality and related phenomena as well as to suggest some casual connections.

Correlation between Infant Mortality and Selected Variables.—In 1931, from a number of possible independent variables, three were selected as likely to be quite closely associated with infant mortality, *viz.*: fertility, illiteracy, and rural-urban distribution. Mean births, 1930-32, per hundred married females (15-44) at the date of the census served as a measure of fertility. The percentage of the origin illiterate and the percentage of the origin

¹¹⁷ Canadian figures show that more than three quarters of the deaths of infants were among children born in the same calendar year.

TABLE LXXXVII. Number of Deaths of Infants Under 1 Year of Age, expressed as a Percentage of Total Births (Including Illegitimate) by Geographical and Linguistic Grouping of Ethnic Origins¹, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin group	Total births (including illegitimate) (1)	Deaths of children under 1 year (2)	Infant mortality rate per 100 (3)
British	104,701	4,608	4.40
French	101,915	7,867	7.72
Foreign European	41,168	1,822	4.43
North Western European	20,272	872	4.30
South, Eastern and Central European	17,925	879	4.90
Asiatic	1,112	48	4.32
Scandinavian	5,168	209	4.04
Germanic	15,104	663	4.39
Latin and Greek	2,773	124	4.47
Slavic	13,153	645	4.90

¹ The denominator for a given origin includes fathers of that origin for legitimate births and mothers for illegitimate births. The racial origin of father is not tabulated for births to unmarried mothers.

urban were taken as the other variables. A multiple rectilinear coefficient of correlation $R = .86 \pm .042$ was obtained which implied that the three factors mentioned accounted for something over 70 p.c. of the variability. The regression equation indicated that high illiteracy and high fertility were associated with high infant mortality and that high proportions urban (or low proportions rural) were associated with low mortality. The three independent variables had about the same weight as measured by the "Beta" coefficients, with the percentage urban standing slightly in the lead.

The above results appeared to be significant. While the sample included only nineteen items and was thus marginal for this type of analysis the infant mortality rates were based on all-Canada figures for each origin including the French and British, and even in the case of the numerically less important origins the number of infant deaths seemed adequate to ensure at least a measure of reliability in the dependent series. In 1941, the number of individual origins for which all the data required in the correlation were available numbered only 14 and when this number was increased by subdivision into geographical regions in accordance with the procedure in the other 1941 correlations the number of infant deaths in several of the origins was altogether too small to yield reliable rates. For example in 1941, deaths of infants under one year of Hungarian origin numbered only 56. Corresponding figures for the Jewish were 53, for the Czech and Slovak 49, for the Austrian 33, for the Finnish 30, for the Belgian 28 and for the Roumanian 25. Rates computed after such small numbers had been distributed among the five geographical regions would obviously be most unreliable and no correlation analysis, with nearly half the values of the dependent variable in this category, could yield significant results.

Of course, even the 1931 correlation was by no means entirely satisfactory. In the first place, the rate for the Belgians was based on a sample of only 38 deaths, and those for two other of the 19 origins, on samples of between 50 and 60. As was pointed out above, however, infant mortality was much greater for most foreign origins in 1931 than in 1941 and in the great majority of cases was sufficiently large for the computation of all-Canada rates on which some measure of reliance could be placed. In the second place, re-examination of the work sheets suggests that the inclusion of the Jewish origin in 1931 with its abnormally high proportion urban may have raised the coefficient somewhat higher than it should have been.

Nevertheless, until more light is thrown upon the problem by further research, it would seem fairly safe to assume that high illiteracy (or low educational status), high fertility, and rural residence tend to be associated with high infant mortality rates and vice versa. Of course, other factors such as income levels, occupational distribution, and the like are doubtless involved but an appraisal of their significance must await further investigation.

Deaf-mutism

Tables LXXXVIII, 67 and 68 show the numbers of deaf-mutes in Canada and their relation to ethnic origin, birthplace and religion.

The instructions to enumerators were to "include as deaf-mutes any person who has been totally deaf from birth. In general persons who can not hear or talk". Of the 6,945 deaf-mutes in Canada in 1941 who stated the age at which the infirmity began, 62 p.c. report it as existent from birth and 88 p.c. as having suffered from the in-

firmity from under 5 years of age. Deaf-mutism is thus largely congenital or associated with accident or disease in the early years of childhood.

From Table LXXXVIII it will be seen that the incidence of deaf-mutism has remained remarkably stable for the population as a whole over the last two decades. Among the numerically important origins its occurrence seems to be most frequent among the French where in 1941 the rate was 89.7 per 100,000 as against 62.6 for the total population. The rates were also high for the Ukrainians and the North American Indians. They were low for the British, the Scandinavians and the Asiatics.

Table 67 shows that persons born in the older province of Quebec and in the Maritimes have much

higher rates than those born in Ontario and the West which have received very considerable proportions of immigrant origins from abroad. Only the most virile of any origin emigrate and only the physically fit are admitted by the medical authorities in the receiving country. Witness the low rates for immigrants from the British Isles, Europe and the United States. The higher rates in New Brunswick and Quebec may also be associated with the larger size of families found in these provinces and perhaps also a lower average level of income. Religious divisions seem to run somewhat parallel to ethnic as will be seen from a comparison of the rates shown in Table 68 with the analysis of origins by religious affiliation as presented in the final chapters of the monograph.

TABLE LXXXVIII. Deaf-Mutes and Rate per 100,000 Population by Ethnic Origin, for Canada,¹ 1921, 1931 and 1941

Ethnic Origin	Population 1941	Deaf-mutes 1941	Rate per 100,000 population		
			1921	1931	1941
All origins	11,489,713	7,194	50.1	65.3	62.6
British ²	5,711,437	2,810	50.7	49.1	49.2
French	3,482,396	3,124	87.8	102.4	89.7
German	464,451	259	71.9	64.4	55.8
Italian	112,590	59	29.4	42.8	52.4
Jewish	170,232	83	"	57.4	48.8
Netherlands	212,777	115	"	55.8	54.0
Polish	167,410	112	"	59.1	66.9
Russian	83,650	50	40.0	62.4	59.8
Scandinavian	222,941	72 ⁴	"	32.5	32.3
Ukrainian	305,869	251	"	69.7	82.1
Asiatic	74,014	17	"	11.8	23.0
Indian and Eskimo	114,557	79	58.7 ⁵	64.8 ⁵	69.0

¹ Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

² English, Irish, Scottish and Welsh.

³ Data not tabulated separately in 1921.

⁴ Excluding Icelandic in 1941 and Danish in 1931.

⁵ Not including Eskimo in 1921 and 1931.

Blindness

Unlike deaf-mutism which is to a large extent congenital, the incidence of blindness increases with age as is shown by the following percentages based on the 1941 Census tabulations for all Canada.

Other things being equal, therefore, one would expect to find the largest percentage of blindness in the origin and nativity groups with the largest proportions in the higher age categories. Senility ranks second in importance in causes of blindness. The major cause is affections and diseases of the eye such as cataract, glaucoma, atrophy of the optic

nerve, etc. The incidence of many of these diseases, of course, increases with age. Accidental causes are given third place. Here the increased incidence with age is not so pronounced but an examination of the nature of accidents listed indicates its presence to a moderate degree. These three categories account for nearly two thirds of the blindness in Canada. Only 11 p.c. is attributable to congenital causes and about half that amount to general infectious diseases.

The data in Tables 69 and 70 should therefore be read in conjunction with the analysis of age of the various ethnic and nativity groups given in Chapter V. Reference should also be made to the

TABLE LXXXIX. Percentage Distribution of the Blind, by Age when Vision Was Lost, Canada, 1941

Age when vision was lost	P.c.	Age when vision was lost	P.c.
Total	100.00	25-34	6.42
At birth	10.82	35-44	8.62
Under 1 year	1.28	45-54	11.95
1-4	4.42	55-64	14.65
5-14	7.94	65-74	14.56
15-24	5.71	75 and over and not stated	13.63

analysis of occupational distribution given in Chapter XII. Certain occupations are more hazardous from the standpoint of liability both to accident and disease and others are less so. An exhaustive discussion of the causes of blindness is beyond the scope of this monograph but certain significant facts are readily apparent from the tables.

First, blindness appears to be increasing in Canada at a rapid rate. In 1921, there were 50.1 blind persons per 100,000 population; in 1931, 70.9 and in 1941, 86.7. Some of this increase is associated with increasing proportions of the population in the higher age categories where the incidence of blindness is greatest, but this shifting of the age distribution alone is by no means adequate to account for an increase of 73 p.c. in the rate in the space of two decades. It may be that the reports were more complete in 1941 than in 1921, but it is hardly likely that any very considerable difference could have occurred in the absence of any material change in the instructions issued to enumerators. The tentative conclusion, therefore, is advanced that blindness *per se* is on the increase in Canada and reference to earlier census figures indicates that the tendency has been in evidence for the past several decades. Not only was the rate for the total population higher in 1941 than in 1931 but it was higher for almost every origin where comparable figures are available.

The incidence of blindness is several times heavier among the North American Indians than in any other section of the population, and as with other origins it is increasing at least until recent

years. Of the white races, the French show the largest proportion suffering from loss of vision. This is to a considerable extent a matter of age distribution. The British and Netherlands groups also show relatively high rates. They too, are among the older elements of the Canadian population though, of course, not as old as the French. Those ethnic groups whose age distribution includes large proportions in late youth and early manhood because of immigration, and in which the presence of diseases of the eye has been reduced to a minimum by rigid medical examination of incoming settlers, have much lower rates than either the older origins or the population as a whole.

Whether there exists greater liability to blindness among certain white origins than among others can not be determined from the present data. The figures in Table 69, however, do show the origins where blindness was more and where it was less common in 1941. Table 70 does the same for specified nativities. The marked and continuous decline in passing from the Maritimes in the east to the Prairies in the west with the subsequent moderate rise for British Columbia is a striking reflection of differences in age distribution of the populations of these provinces and of the relative infusion of immigrant streams who have met the standards of health required for entrance into the country. The figures for the immigrant population also reflect differences in length of Canadian residence and consequent age distribution. Generally speaking, blindness is relatively much more frequent among persons born in the older provinces of the East, than among either the older immigrants or among the newer arrivals.

CHAPTER XIV

Mental Illness

In 1931, a special census of Mental Institutions was taken with the general Census of Population; the resulting data served as a basis of the analysis in the study for that year corresponding to the present chapter. Comparable figures are not available for either earlier or subsequent years. Data on first admissions,¹¹¹ however, are collected annually and those for the three years 1940-1942 have been cross-classified by age, sex, nativity, and ethnic origin. The ensuing analysis is based on the annual

averages of this three-year period. Only occasional reference is made to the mental hospital population as a whole where the 1931 findings are pertinent.

Admissions to Mental Institutions, of course, do not include all persons contracting mental illness in a given year, any more than admissions to penitentiaries include all persons who have committed a crime. Nevertheless, the great majority of new cases of a serious nature, and particularly those where the patient has become an actual or potential menace to life and property, of necessity find their way to mental institutions. Statistics of admissions thus might be expected to serve as a rough index of the incidence of mental disease in the various sec-

¹¹¹ The expression "first admissions" is used to denote the fact that a transfer from one hospital to another during the period under review is not counted as an admission.

tions of the population, at least in the year in question. Just how satisfactory such an index is will be discussed latter in the chapter.

Age and Sex.—Before proceeding to an investigation of the relation of nativity and ethnic origin to the incidence of mental illness, it is necessary to examine its association with age and sex. (See Table 71.)

During the period 1940-42 there was an annual average of 7,099 first admissions to mental institutions in Canada of whom approximately 56 p.c. were males and 44 p.c. females. The median age was 38 1/3 years. All age groups from 0-14 to 70 and over were represented. The general rate on the total population was 62 per 100,000. It jumped rapidly from a low of 18 per 100,000 for persons 0-14 to 68 per 100,000 for the age group 20-24, and then rose gradually but not consistently to 87 for the age category 60-64. For the age group 65-70 the rate was 102 and for persons 70 and over, 166.

The total rate for all males was somewhat higher than that for all females, 67 as against 56, but this applied to all ages combined. Whether mental illness is normally more common among males than among females under 50 cannot be stated with assurance from the above figures. It may merely be that more of the mentally-ill males were committed than of the mentally-ill females, either because of the greater difficulty of taking care of the males at home and/or because in this country with its floating male population, there are more unattached homeless males than females. Besides, the first two years of war may have pro-

duced more psychoses among males than females. Whatever be the reason one can at least say with assurance that the number of admissions per 100,000 male population was higher for all ages combined than was that for the females.

The differences in the rates for the males and females, however, are nothing like as large as in the case of penitentiary and corrective institutions and no serious error would be involved in comparing totals for both sexes in the various nativity and origin groups. The same cannot be said of age. Important as is age in the case of convictions for indictable offences and of penitentiary statistics, its importance is even greater in the incidence of mental disease. This fact should be constantly kept in mind throughout the subsequent analysis.

Nativity of First Admissions to Mental Institutions.—Table 72 distributes the first admissions by sex and individual countries of birth and shows the proportion that first admissions in each nativity constitute of the total population of the corresponding nativity. Great variation appears in the rates and many of them are derived from so small a sample that they are quite unreliable. Moreover, differences in age distribution make direct comparison of rates misleading. Nevertheless, the table is useful in showing how many each country of birth contributed to the total of first admissions during the period. It also confirms a finding in the preceding section. For fourteen out of the fifteen nationalities where first admissions numbered 25 or more, the rate per 100,000 was greater in the case of males than of females.

TABLE XC. First Admissions¹ in Mental Institutions and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Geographical and Linguistic Grouping of Countries of Birth and Sex, Canada, 1941

Group of countries of birth	First admissions ¹ in mental institutions			Rates per 100,000 population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Canada	5,297	2,876	2,421	56	60	52
Other British	824	436	388	82	83	81
United States	244	128	116	78	84	73
North Western Europe	172	119	53	119	131	98
South, Eastern and Central Europe	478	320	158	96	110	75
Scandinavian	89	68	21	123	140	87
Germanic	60	38	22	113	120	102
Latin and Greek	84	55	29	95	103	82
Slavic	329	213	116	89	101	74
Asia ²	45	41	4	117	122	79

¹ Average of first admissions, 1940-42.

² China and Japan only.

A more adequate picture is presented in Table XC and Figure 47 where the rates are generally more reliable because of the grouping of countries of birth. The incidence of first admissions was lowest for the Canadian-born by a wide margin. The overall figure was 56 per 100,000 as against 78 for the United States-born, 82 for other British, 96 for South, Eastern and Central Europeans and 119 for the North-western Europeans. The rate for the Scandinavian

group was highest (123), that for the Asiatic 117 and for the Germanic 113. The absolute figures and the rates in this table indicate the average annual numbers admitted to mental hospitals during the three years 1940-1942 from the various countries of birth, together with the incidence of such admissions in terms of the total populations of the specified nativity groups, but they suggest no explanation of the differences in the rates.

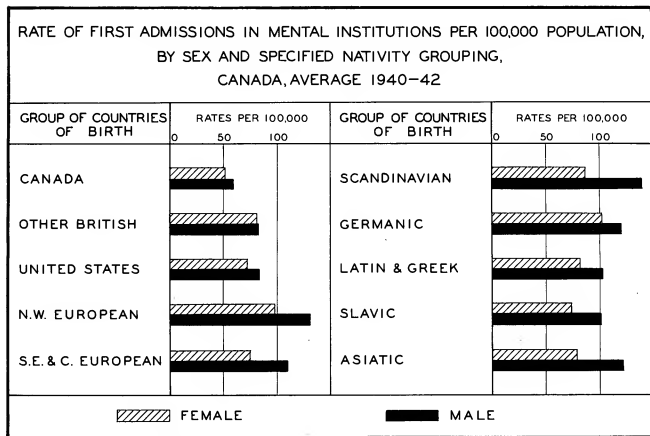


Figure 47. The above chart merely localizes the incidence of mental hospital cases as between the different nativity groups. The rates for the males are invariably higher than those for the females of the same place of birth. Differences in age and sex are, no doubt, responsible for a good proportion of the variation in the rates as between the nativities. Other contributing causes are suggested in the text.

In other words, these figures localize the incidence of mental hospital cases as between the different nativity groups in our population but only under existing conditions of age, sex, occupational and rural-urban distribution, length of Canadian residence and so on. They merely describe the distribution of first admissions as it existed during the 1940-42 interval. In themselves they neither measure the relative liability of the different nativities to mental hospital commitment nor do they prove that any inherent differences in liability, exist.

To discover just what allowance should be made for age and sex it is necessary to restrict the cross-classification to the three broad nativity groups, viz., Canadian-, British- and foreign-born.

An index of age favourableness was computed for the males and females and each nativity by the indirect method. The results are summarized in Table XCI.

The importance of age and sex in explaining the differing incidence of mental hospital commitments as between the broad nativity groups is strikingly demonstrated in the above tabulation. The crude rate for the British-born (both sexes) was over 45 p.c. higher than that for the Canadian-born and the crude rate for the foreign-born over 70 p.c. higher. When allowance is made for differences in age and sex distribution, the rates for the Canadian- and British-born are practically identical and that for the foreign-born over 20 p.c. greater. In the case of the foreign-born, most of the excess over the

TABLE XCI. First Admissions in Mental Institutions per 100,000 Population, Corrected for Age and Sex, by Broad Nativity Group and Sex, Canada, Average 1940-42

Nativity	Crude rate			Index of age		Rates corrected for age and sex		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All countries	62	67	56	100.0	100.0	62	67	56
Canadian-born	56	60	52	92.5	92.9	61	65	56
British-born	82	83	81	135.8	144.6	59	61	56
Foreign-born	96	108	79	126.9	133.9	74	85	59

crude rate for the native Canadian is accounted for by the relatively more favourable age and sex distribution. With the British, age and sex are more than adequate to explain the heavier incidence. Their corrected rate was fractionally lower than that for the Canadian-born. It may be that significant differences in liability to mental illness leading to institutional treatment do exist as between immigrants from individual countries of birth. Unfortunately, that question cannot be definitely answered from existing tabulations.

The behaviour of the corrected figures for the sexes again confirms an earlier observation that the higher the surplus of males the greater is the incidence of mental hospital commitments. This association persists after disparities of age distribution are eliminated.

Table 73 cross-classifies first admissions in the three years, 1940-42, by broad nativity groups and provinces. The absolute figures from which the table was derived were large enough to ensure a

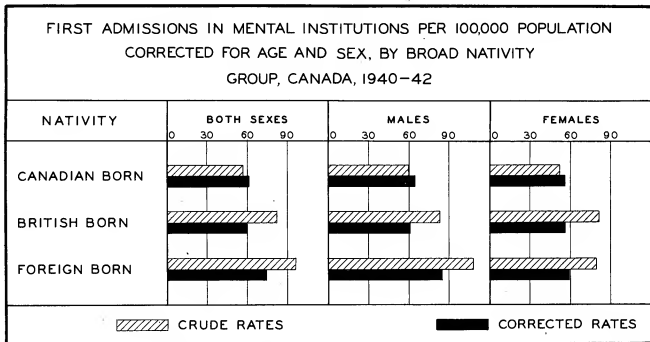


Figure 48. The importance of age and sex in explaining the differing incidence of mental hospital commitments as between the broad nativity groups is demonstrated in the above chart. These factors are more than responsible for the difference in the crude rates between the British and Canadian-born (both sexes), and account for the major portion of the difference between the foreign and the Canadian-born.

fair measure of reliability for the rates for the Canadian-born, but in many of the provinces those for the British-and foreign-born are based on too small a sample to be significant. One or two interesting points, however, are brought to light by this tabulation. Rates for the Canadian-born are in general lower in the Prairie Provinces than either in the East or in British Columbia. Rates for Canadian-born males are consistently higher than for Canadian-born females in all provinces and the same applies to foreign-born males. The latter distinction is not so consistent, nor so marked, in the case of the British-born, although for the totals, the rates for males is slightly higher than that for females. No distinctive pattern is observable as between the provincial rates for the British-and foreign-born. How far the differences in provincial rates are attributable to differences in institutional accommodation or in attitudes toward institutional care for the mentally ill, is not known, but Table 74 suggests that differences in accommodation are not the determining factor. That age is an important factor seems a reasonable inference from the findings in the preceding paragraph.

Ethnic Origin of First Admissions.—Table 75 shows the ethnic origin of average annual first admissions to mental institutions during the years 1940-42 and the rates per 100,000 (both sexes) for each origin. By and large, the rates for the individual foreign origins are more reliable than those for the individual foreign nativities because of their larger numerical base. Here again variation in the incidence of first admissions is very marked. The proportion for the British origins is slightly above the all-Canada average (because of a higher rate for the English); that for the French is appreciably

below. The rates for the North Western European group of origins is materially below the all-Canada average; that for the South, Eastern and Central Europeans materially above. Of the Continental European linguistic groups, the Germanic group shows a very low rate, the Scandinavian and Latin and Greek, rates moderately above average and the Slavic group a very high rate. That for the Asiatic origins is the highest in the table. (Table XCII.)

These figures present several curious contrasts with the corresponding table on the birth place (Table XC). The North Western European immigrants as a group showed much larger proportions of first admissions than did the South, Eastern and Central European immigrants. The North Western European origins show much smaller proportions than the South, Eastern and Central European origins. The figure for persons of Scandinavian birth was away out of line with those for immigrants from other European countries. That for Scandinavian immigrants and their descendants, *i.e.*, for the ethnic origin group corresponds much more closely with the general average. Finally, the rates for the immigrant groups generally are much higher than those for the corresponding group of origins. The explanation of a large proportion of these differences obviously stems from age—and to a lesser extent—from sex differences. An origin group includes a normal, and in some cases, an abnormal proportion of young persons among whom the incidence of mental illness is comparatively rare, while an immigrant group, particularly if it has been long resident in Canada and not augmented by heavy recent additions of younger persons, will have disproportionately large numbers in the upper age categories where the incidence of mental illness is heavy.

TABLE XCII. First Admissions¹ in Mental Institutions and Rates per 100,000 Population, by Geographical and Linguistic Grouping of Ethnic Origins, Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin group	First admissions ¹ in mental institutions	
	Total	Rates per 100,000 population
All origins	7, 099	62
British	3, 646	64
French	1, 953	56
North Western European	481	50
South, Eastern and Central European	689	76
Scandinavian	169	69
Germanic	312	44
Latin and Greek	100	67
Slavic	487	74
Asiatic	55	95

¹ Average of first admissions, 1940-42.

RATE OF FIRST ADMISSIONS IN MENTAL INSTITUTIONS PER 100,000 POPULATION,
FOR SPECIFIED GROUPS OF ORIGINS,
CANADA, AVERAGE 1940-42

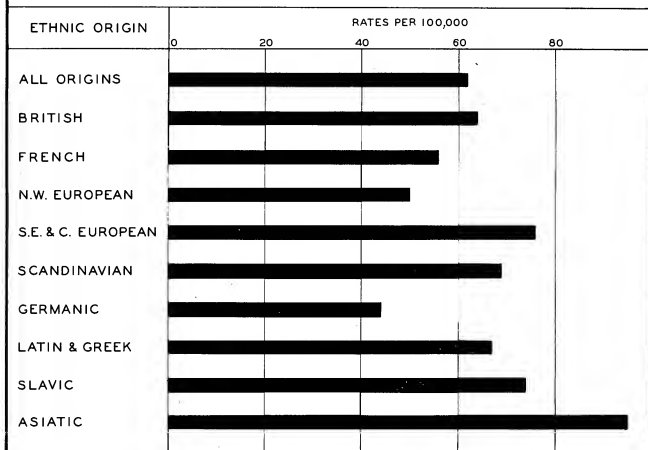


Figure 49. The British origins show a slightly larger rate of first admissions to mental institutions than average and the French slightly smaller. The figure for the South Eastern European group is high and that for the North Western European group is low. Of the European linguistic groups the rate for the Slavic is highest and that for the Germanic is lowest. The rate for the Asiatics is highest of all. As in the case of the nativity groups, age and sex are no doubt responsible for a considerable proportion of the variation between the origins in respect of the frequency of occurrence of institutional cases of mental illness.

Finally, reference should be made to one point brought out by the 1931 analysis of all mental hospital inmates. For every individual origin, the proportion in mental institutions was lower for the Canadian-born section than for the origin as a whole, including immigrants. With many origins it was drastically lower—particularly in the case of those whose residence on this continent was short. The same comment applies as that made at the close of the preceding paragraph.¹¹⁹

The Problem of Interpretation.—In 1931, origin by origin, the proportions in mental institutions were higher among the foreign-born than the Canadian-born. In 1941, the proportions of first admissions for immigrants from the several geographical and

linguistic groups of countries of birth were higher than those for the corresponding groups of origins. The question arises as to whether there is a genuine nativity difference—arising perhaps out of the relatively greater difficulties encountered by immigrants in adjusting to a new environment or out of the abnormal social life necessarily led by the large floating immigrant male population? Or is it mainly the result of less favourable age and sex distribution? How far are the differences in the rates for the various origins of ethnic derivation? To what extent are they the result of more or less extraneous factors like the ones just mentioned? Are they associated with rural-urban distribution, occupation, incomes, educational status, length of Canadian residence, and if so, how? Are they in any way related to fertility or religion? Do different attitudes toward committing persons who are mentally ill characterize the

¹¹⁹ "1931 Ethnic Origins Monograph", p. 211.

several origin and nativity groups? If so, which groups are predisposed toward institutional treatment and which are adverse to it?

In 1931, an attempt was made to throw some light on certain of these questions in the analysis of the total mental institution population by the correlation technique with little or no success. There was some evidence suggesting that in certain instances the ethnic origin records collected by the mental institutions failed to correspond with the census classification for the population as a whole, but even this finding was not conclusive.

CHAPTER XV

Religions

In Volume IV of the 1941 Census will be found complete numerical tabulations showing the religions of the various ethnic origins for Canada and the provinces cross-classified by sex and rural and urban distribution. Similar data are given for cities of 30,000 population and over. Detailed information of this sort has a great variety of uses. It is of peculiar interest to persons concerned with the growth of individual religious faiths or with the religious and ethnic composition of the population in a selected section of the country. From the point of view of the present monograph, however, data on religions are important merely in so far as they are descriptive of the several ethnic and nativity groups in the large, and contribute to the explanation of their differences in social behaviour.

The reasons for the population of a given ethnic origin or birthplace showing a predominant proportion of adherents of this or that faith must be sought in the history of the group—in its cultural antecedents prior to migration to the New World—and, as such, are beyond the scope of this chapter. Differences in sex and rural-urban distribution throw little or no light on the particular religious distribution of the individual origins. As was pointed out in Chapter V, sex distribution is a function primarily of date, type and volume of immigration. It may to some extent be affected by religion in so far as religion influences fertility, but the reverse is not true. Religious differences do not follow sex lines nor, with one or two possible exceptions,¹²⁰ do they appear to be influenced thereby; similarly with rural-urban distribution. This is largely a matter of occupational background and economic conditions at and subsequent to the time of settlement in Canada. The fact that certain groups are predominantly rural has little or no causal connection

with their religious preferences because, at least in the case of all numerically important religions, other groups showing similar preferences are found to be of predominantly urban domicile. The present chapter, therefore, will be confined to an examination of the religions of the several origin and nativity groups *en masse*, i.e., without consideration of either their sex or geographical distribution and will concern itself with the reasons for existing religious affiliations only in so far as those reasons derive from a statistical examination of the data themselves.

Birthplace and Religion.—Table 77 shows the four principal religions of each nativity and the percentage adhering to each as well as to "all other" faiths. Data for the Canadian-born are tabulated by provinces; data for the foreign-born by country of birth.

Nearly 48 p.c. of the native population of Canada were adherents of the Roman Catholic faith in 1941; the various Protestant bodies accounted for all but a small fraction of the remaining 52 p.c. Considerable variation appears in the religious distribution of the Canadian-born in the several provinces. The Roman Catholic Church is strongest, of course, in Quebec where it numbers among its adherents some 90 p.c. of the native population. Its relative numerical strength in the other provinces declines from 48 p.c. in New Brunswick, to 44 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, to 32 p.c. in Nova Scotia, to between 25 and 30 p.c. in the Prairie Provinces, 22 p.c. in Ontario, and 16 p.c. in British Columbia. The numerical importance of other denominations in the aggregate follow the reverse order. The United Church numbers among its adherents approximately 20 p.c. of the total Canadian-born population, the Anglican 12.9 p.c., the Presbyterian 6.5 p.c., the Baptist 4.4 p.c. and the Lutheran 2.5 p.c. The Greek Catholic is included with Roman Catholic in Tables 76, 77 and in above

¹²⁰ The exceptions are confined to a few religions of small numerical importance. For discussion of same, see 1931 Census, Vol. I, Chap. IX.

figures. The United Church ranks either first or second in eight of the nine provinces. In British Columbia, the Anglicans lead; in New Brunswick, the Baptists rank second to the Roman Catholics. The Anglican denomination comes second in Quebec and third in five other provinces; the Presbyterian ranks third in Prince Edward Island and fourth in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The Lutheran Church appears among the principal religions in Saskatchewan and Alberta. The religious composition of the Canadian-born population of Canada thus varies greatly from one province to another. These differences are associated with the circumstances of settlement—and particularly with birthplace and ethnic origin, as will be shown presently. They are also associated with differences in fertility.

Important as are differences in the religious distribution of the Canadian-born portion of our population, the chief interest in the present study centres around the immigrants. Settlers from the British Isles are largely Protestant, the Anglican Church being most heavily represented. Immigrants from the Scandinavian countries and Finland are predominantly Lutheran. Lutheran is also the predominant religion of immigrants from Germany. The Roman Catholic faith is more prevalent than all other religions combined among resident immigrants from most other Continental European countries. Immigrants from Italy, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Poland and a number of other countries are very largely Roman Catholic. The Greek Orthodox Church claims many adherents among settlers from Roumania, and a moderate proportion among those from Austria, Yugoslavia and the Ukraine.¹²¹ Immigration from the last-mentioned countries is, of course, predominantly Roman Catholic. The case of Russia is peculiar. Jews constitute over 30 p.c. of the resident immigrants from that country, Mennonites rank second with just over 17 p.c., and Roman Catholics and Lutheran third and fourth with 17 p.c. and 13 p.c., respectively. Jews are also prominent among immigrants from Poland and Roumania. The presence of native Baptist Churches in Sweden accounts for this denomination appearing among the first four religions for immigrants from that country.

The Chinese and Japanese are, of course, largely Confucian and Buddhist. The religious heterogeneity of immigration from the United States reflects the ethnic and religious heterogeneity of a newly settled region whose population structure in many respects resembles that of Canada.

The immigrant brings to Canada the cultural complex of his home environment of which religion is an important element. The diversity in the sources of Canadian immigration is in large measure responsible for the diversity in the religious composition of our present population.

¹²¹ With respect to the Ukraine, the statement is based on 1931 data. In 1941, persons born in the Ukraine were included in the figures for the U.S.S.R.

Ethnic Origin and Religion.—A glance at the first four columns of Table 76 reveals two facts: first, that the several origin groups, which include descendants of immigrants, differ markedly in religious composition just as do the nativity groups, and second, that while within many of the origins listed there is a high degree of religious homogeneity; in some cases there is considerable diversity.

The most homogeneous of all origins is the Jewish, with 98.7 p.c. adhering to that faith. The Jews are followed by the French with 97.0 p.c. Roman Catholic, the Italians with 91.2 p.c., the Belgians with 85.2 p.c., the Polish with 80.8 p.c., the Czechs and Slovaks with 75.4 p.c., and the Hungarians with 69.9 p.c. The Ukrainian, Roumanian and Austrian origins show somewhat smaller proportions of this religion. The Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic population of these origins combined amount to 91.3, 74.4, and 67.5 p.c., respectively. Certain other origins are characterized by almost as heavy concentration in other religious faiths. The Finns are predominantly Lutheran (85.5 p.c.) as are the Scandinavians (59.8 p.c.). In both cases most of the remainder are adherents of one or another of the major Protestant denominations. If the latter religions may be considered for statistical purposes as more or less similar, the Welsh, English and Scottish origins may be regarded as comparatively homogeneous religiously. The four principal religions of the Welsh are Protestant and account for 88.7 p.c. of the total and with the English and Scottish, three principal Protestant denominations account for 80.2 p.c. and 79.9 p.c., respectively. Some 65.7 p.c. of the Chinese and 63.9 p.c. of the Japanese are either Confucian or Buddhist. Persons of these latter origins who claim the Christian religion are adherents, for the most part, of one of the major Protestant denominations.

The Irish are more heterogeneous in their religious affiliations. Some 31.9 p.c. are reported as belonging to the Roman Catholic Church, as against a combined total of 59.7 p.c. to the three Protestant bodies in which they are most largely represented. But by all means the least homogeneous religiously of the various origins are the German, the Netherlands and the Russian. Both the German and Netherlands, of course, are predominantly Protestant. Adherents of the Lutheran and United Churches represented 46.2 p.c. of the population of German extraction resident in Canada in 1941, Roman Catholics constituted 25 p.c., Mennonites 6.8 p.c. and other religions 22.1 p.c. Of the Netherlands, three Protestant faiths accounted for 47.1 p.c., the Mennonites 30.5 p.c., and the balance of 22.4 p.c. was divided between various sects, no one of which could have numbered as many as 7.6 p.c. of the total. Even greater heterogeneity characterized the Russians, of whom 20.7 p.c. were Roman Catholic (including Greek Catholic), 19.7 p.c. Doukhobors, 14.5 p.c. Lutheran, 13.2 p.c. Greek Orthodox, 8.6 p.c. Mennonites, 7.5 p.c. United Church, and 4.7 p.c. Baptists.

It is a curious fact that those origins which show the greatest concentration in one or two principal religions are generally represented by small percentages in the multitude of the numerically less important religions included under "all others" in the fifth column of the table and, conversely, those origins which show the greatest dispersion with respect to their principal religions tend to carry that dispersion over into the smaller sects. For example, the Hebrews, with an overwhelming proportion of the Jewish faith as a principal religion, are scarcely represented among the minor religions. The same is only slightly less characteristic of the French, Italian, Belgian and other origins reporting exceedingly large proportions of the Roman Catholic faith, and of the Ukrainian with equally high proportions adhering to the Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox faiths combined. At the other extreme there are the Russians, Germans and Netherlands with no heavy concentration in any one of their four principal religions showing from a fifth to nearly a third of their total population distributed among the numerically less important religious bodies.

One limiting factor is, of course, purely statistical. Where the percentage of the origin in the one or two principal religions is very large, the residuum may be so small as to preclude any significant representation among the smaller religious bodies. Another circumstance which must be taken into account is the fact that the Protestant Church is not a united body and that "other religions" include many branches of the Protestant faith. One origin group which was predominantly Protestant with respect to principal religions might, therefore, be expected to be represented also among the smaller branches of that faith. This circumstance might well contribute to the moderately high percentages in other religions in the case of the British Isles origins for example. With the Russians the situation is different. The principal causes of religious heterogeneity are underlying differences in ethnic derivation and cultural background of

persons who reported themselves as of Russian origin. That census group includes a number of Russian Mennonites (who migrated from Netherlands to Russia many generations ago and have a distinctive culture and religion which they came to Canada to preserve), plus a moderate admixture of Poles, Ukrainians, and Germans, in addition to the basic Russian ethnic group. The German origin in Canada is derived from two or three distinct cultural and religious backgrounds, a circumstance which is doubtless the principal explanation of the religious heterogeneity of that group. The Netherlands in Canada are ethnically somewhat more homogeneous than the Germans but, as with the Germans, the presence of large numbers of Mennonites with their distinctive culture and religion is certainly a major cause of religious heterogeneity.

General Observations.—Clearly, the religious composition of the Canadian population has been determined in large measure by the religious preferences of the several groups of immigrant settlers. As a rule, the immigrant tends to retain the religion he brought with him, and a comparison of Tables 76 and 77 suggests that his descendants likewise tend to adhere to the same religion. The tendency of persons of particular origins to favour particular religions stems from the religious and cultural antecedents of the groups coupled with the natural desire to perpetuate same.

In the latter respect many groups have been very successful. Two examples will suffice. In 1931, 99.1 p.c. of the Jewish origin group were adherents of the Jewish faith; in 1941, practically the same proportion, i.e., 98.7 p.c. The international character of the Roman Catholic Church and its success in extending its facilities to all sections of Canada have made it relatively easy for immigrants of that faith to preserve and to transmit to their descendants their ancestral religion. The following figures are illustrative:

TABLE XCIII. Percentages of Specified Birthplace and of Corresponding Ethnic Origin reporting Roman Catholic¹ as Principal Religion, Canada, 1931 and 1941

Birthplace	Percentage Roman Catholic			
	1931		1941	
	Specified birthplace	Corresponding origin	Specified birthplace	Corresponding origin
Belgium	91.9	89.4	89.4	85.2
Czechoslovakia	80.3	79.8	77.4	75.4
Hungary	71.8	72.5	68.9	69.9
Italy	96.1	93.4	94.6	91.2

¹ Includes Greek Catholic.

There are, however, certain exceptions to the general rule. For example, 28.1 p.c. of the Netherlands origin in Canada are adherents of the United Church—a proportion almost as large as that adhering to the principal religion (Mennonite). Yet there is no United Church in the Netherlands, not even a national church. The explanation would seem to be that because of their small numbers and the tendency to disperse over the country with increasing length of residence in Canada, it was impracticable to preserve a distinctive church organization. The inevitable result was affiliation with conveniently located churches more or less similar to the ancestral religious body in the homeland. A similar process is apparent among the Scandinavians who are predominantly Lutheran upon immigration to Canada, but, with the passage of time, tend to affiliate with the larger Protestant denominations in Canada. In 1941, 79.7 p.c. of the immigrants from Scandinavian¹²² countries were Lutheran, but only 59.8 p.c. of the Scandinavian immigrants and their descendants, (*i.e.*, of the Scandinavian origin) were reputed as adhering to that faith. Similar figures for the Finns were 9.16 p.c. and 85.5 p.c., respectively.

In determining the choice of religious affiliation geographical convenience seems to be an important factor. Thus, if a Lutheran immigrant (or his descendant) moves to a locality where there is no Lutheran Church, he will be disposed to attend a place of worship of a related Protestant denomination. Such a person is more likely to find a United Church adjacent to his place of residence than an Anglican, simply because there are more of them. For the same reason he is more likely to find a conveniently situated Anglican Church than a Presbyterian.

Perusal of the tables in the light of information presented in the earlier chapters of the monograph suggest that the process of religious assimilation of foreign origins of the Protestant faith varies directly with length of Canadian residence, varies inversely with the degree of segregation and that its direction is dictated largely by considerations of geographical proximity of an acceptable place of worship. Generally speaking, in affiliating with a Canadian Protestant Church the foreigner fails to appreciate or recognize any important difference between the leading Protestant bodies within the country.¹²³

Despite the many minor causes which operate from time to time and place to place, the evidence in this and preceding chapters points to the conclusion that ethnic origin and nativity are the greatest single factors in explaining the existing religious distribution of the population of Canada and that in the past, immigration, emigration and differ-

ential fertility constituted the major agencies of change. It seems reasonable to suppose that immigration and emigration are likely to exert less influence in the future than in the past. Consequently, the potential effect of differential fertility on the future religious composition of the population of Canada is a matter of considerable interest—especially in view of the tendency of young people to follow the faith of their parents.

In the absence of data on births by religious denomination, a crude index of the relative rates at which the different religions are reproducing themselves is provided by the ratio of children 0-4 years to women of child-bearing age, as shown in Table XCIV. Obviously, substantial differences in crude fertility rates exist as between the several religious denominations. It would be a mistake, however, to make hasty predictions as to the future growth of the different religions on the basis of these figures alone. The following comment regarding this table appears in the Census bulletin "Religious denominations in Canada, 1871-1941".¹²⁴

"The trend of fertility is affected by many different circumstances—by the proportions of the sexes, by the age composition of the population, particularly the female age composition, by the extent and duration of marriage, by the rural-urban and occupational distribution of the population, by educational status, social background and standards of living, by the attitude of certain religious denominations to birth control, by the attitudes and habits of persons of particular nationalities and origins, and by many other and more obscure factors. That, generally speaking, families of the rich are smaller than families of the poor, that families are smaller in the city than in the country, that families of foreign-born immigrants are larger than those of native Canadians, that the professional classes have fewer children than do manual labourers—these are familiar facts. In general, the smaller has replaced the larger family of a few generations ago as the typical pattern of family size in practically all countries which have reached a fairly similar stage of development. It cannot be assumed, therefore, that the particular combinations of factors which resulted in present fertility rates will continue unchanged. It will be noted that the number of children 0-4 per 1,000 women 15-44 in practically every religious denomination fell between 1931 and 1941. This is in line with general trends."

"More significant is the fact that the denominations with high fertility rates showed the greatest declines. In view of past experience it can hardly be doubted that increasing industrialization and urbanization, higher standards of living, changing economic and social environments will affect fertility trends within the different religious denominations. Recent studies tend to show that, when other factors are held constant, the variation in

¹²² Not including Iceland.

¹²³ The above list of contributory causes is by no means exhaustive. The size of the group is an important factor, and as was mentioned earlier in the text it may be that rural-urban distribution has some slight influence on the progress of the denominational shifts at present under discussion.

¹²⁴ "Census Bulletin, Religious Denominations in Canada, 1871-1941", Dominion Bureau of Statistics, pp. 22 and 23.

family size between different religious denominations is less than might be expected. The observed differences include the effect of variations in economic status, in rural-urban distribution, and so on. While differences in the rates of growth of different denominations are likely to continue, a further

decline in the birth rate will mean that these differences will become less pronounced."¹³⁵

¹³⁵ For a more complete treatment of this subject, see 1941 Census Bulletins F 1, 2, 3 and 5, by Dr. Enid Charles.

TABLE XCIV. Children 0-4 per 1,000 Women 15-44 Years of Age, by Religious Denominations, Canada, 1931 and 1941
(Arrangement in order of rank in 1941)

Religious denomination	1931	1941	Religious denomination	1931	1941
All religions	466	397	No religion	386	377
Pagan	767	786	Baptist	414	374
Mennonite	742	578	Greek Orthodox	606	374
Mormon	570	487	Salvation Army	400	374
Buddhist	782	478	Brethren	379	360
Roman Catholic	571	472	United Brethren	385	356
Not Stated	553	472	Evangelical Church	400	351
Pentecostal	450	437	United Church	385	344
Holiness Movement	448	420	Anglican	375	322
Confucian	768	409	Plymouth Brethren	347	311
Adventist	460	406	Unitarian	321	306
Doukhobor	509	403	Presbyterian	363	292
International Bible Students	370	401	Friends	348	248
Greek Catholic	547	390	Protestant, n.o.s.	355	247
Lutheran	470	383	Jewish	268	233
Christian	409	378	Christian Science	178	166
Church of Christ (Disciples) ..	415	378			

N.o.s. - Not otherwise specified.

PART II

TABLE 1. Population of European Ethnic Origins classified by (1) Mother Tongue, (2) Birthplace, and (3) Ethnic Inter-marriage, for Canada, 1941

(For method of using this table see note at end of table)

Ethnic origin	Mother tongue	Number	P.c.	Birthplace	Number	P.c.	Inter-marriages	P.c.
French 3,483,038	French	3,273,401	94.0	France and Switzerland	14,082	0.4	French	93.4
	Other	209,637	100.0	Other	3,468,956	100.0	Other	100.0
	English.....	205,157	97.9	British Territory and U.S.A. ..	3,466,179	99.9	British.....	77.5
	Flemish.....	189	0.1	Belgium.....	1,270	1	German.....	5.7
	German.....	2,128	1.0	Germany.....	130	1	Italian.....	2.4
	Italian.....	199	0.1	Italy.....	90	1	Scandinavian.....	2.5
	Scandinavian.....	168	0.1	Scandinavian Countries.....	75	1	Polish.....	1.9
	Polish.....	166	0.1	Poland.....	56	1	Russian.....	0.6
	Russian.....	40	1	Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	101	1	Ukrainian.....	1.8
	Ukrainian.....	144	0.1	Various.....	1,055	1	Various.....	7.6
	Various.....	1,468	0.7					
Austrian, n.o.s. 37,715	German and Austrian	17,918	47.5	Austria, Germany and Switzerland	11,992	31.8	Austrian and German	45.0
	Other	19,797	100.0	Other	25,723	100.0	Other	100.0
	English.....	9,911	50.1	British Territory and U.S.A. ..	23,840	92.7	British.....	47.5
	French.....	158	0.8	France.....	3	1	French.....	6.9
	Italian.....	135	0.7	Italy.....	34	0.1	Italian.....	0.9
	Rumanian.....	270	1.4	Roumania.....	364	1.4	Roumanian.....	2.2
	Magyar.....	295	1.5	Hungary.....	85	0.3	Hungarian.....	2.5
	Bohemian and Slovak.....	899	4.5	Czechoslovakia.....	326	1.3	Czech and Slovak.....	2.1
	Polish.....	997	5.0	Poland.....	562	2.2	Polish.....	8.6
	Russian.....	144	0.7	Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	158	0.6	Russian.....	8.0
	Ukrainian.....	8,504	32.8	Various.....	5	1	Ukrainian.....	10.8
	Serbo-Croatian.....	340	1.7	Yugoslavia.....	313	1.2	Yugoslavic.....	0.8
	Various.....	144	0.7	Various.....	40	0.2	Various.....	9.6
Belgian 29,711	Flemish and French	22,332	75.2	Belgium and France	13,137	44.2	Belgian	45.0
	Other	7,379	100.0	Other	16,574	100.0	Other	100.0
	English.....	6,888	93.4	British Territory and U.S.A. ..	16,369	98.8	British.....	47.5
	Netherlands.....	104	1.4	Netherlands.....	3	1	French.....	6.9
	German.....	212	2.9	Germany and Austria.....	11	0.1	German.....	7.6
	Polish.....	12	0.2	Poland.....	5	1	French.....	8.1
	Russian.....	8	0.1	Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	9	1	Roumanian.....	0.9
	Various.....	153	2.1	Various.....	111	0.7	Hungarian.....	4.6
Czech and Slovak 42,912	Bohemian and Slovak	33,796	78.8	Czechoslovakia	21,522	50.2	Czech and Slovak	61.8
	Other	9,116	100.0	Other	21,390	100.0	Other	100.0
	English.....	5,969	85.5	British Territory and U.S.A. ..	18,070	84.5	British.....	32.9
	German, Netherlands, Flemish and Austrian.....	691	9.8	Germany, Austria, Belgium and Netherlands.....	823	3.8	German.....	7.6
	French.....	67	0.7	France.....	13	0.1	French.....	8.1
	Rumanian.....	26	0.3	Roumania.....	130	0.6	Roumanian.....	0.9
	Magyar.....	377	4.1	Hungary.....	489	2.3	Hungarian.....	4.6
	Polish.....	325	3.6	Poland.....	660	3.2	Polish.....	15.3
	Russian.....	64	0.7	Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	261	1.3	Russian.....	3.0
	Ukrainian.....	521	5.7	Yugoslavia.....	853	4.0	Ukrainian.....	17.9
	Serbo-Croatian.....	524	5.7	Various.....	51	0.2	Yugoslavic.....	0.9
	Various.....	352	3.9				Various.....	12.5
Finnish 41,683	Finnish	36,542	87.7	Finland	22,909	55.0	Finnish	63.0
	Other	5,141	100.0	Other	18,774	100.0	Other	100.0
	English.....	3,594	69.9	British Territory and U.S.A. ..	18,160	96.8	British.....	54.0
	German.....	18	0.3	Germany.....	2	1	German.....	4.2
	French.....	167	2.8	France.....	1	1	French.....	11.1
	Scandinavian.....	1,073	20.9	Scandinavian Countries.....	54	0.3	Scandinavian.....	12.4
	Russian.....	22	0.4	Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	107	0.8	Russian.....	0.2
	Various.....	289	5.6	Various.....	429	2.3	Various.....	18.2
German 464,682	German	246,767	53.1	Germany, Switzerland and Austria	34,430	7.4	German, Austrian	58.8
	Other	217,915	100.0	Other	430,252	100.0	Other	100.0
	English.....	210,719	98.7	British Territory and U.S.A. ..	385,398	89.5	British.....	64.9
	Netherlands.....	1,451	0.7	Netherlands.....	38	1	Netherlands.....	3.9
	Flemish and French.....	2,817	1.3	Belgium and France.....	243	1	French.....	9.9
	Magyar.....	327	1.5	Hungary.....	1,950	0.4	Hungarian.....	1.2
	Serbo-Croatian.....	31	1	Yugoslavia.....	1,735	0.4	Yugoslavic.....	0.1
	Scandinavian.....	524	0.2	Scandinavian Countries.....	165	1	Scandinavian.....	6.2
	Polish.....	892	0.3	Poland.....	8,163	1.9	Polish.....	3.9
	Rumanian.....	65	0.3	Roumania.....	3,588	0.8	Roumanian.....	0.8
	Russian.....	515	0.2	Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	27,230	6.3	Russian.....	2.8
	Ukrainian.....	408	0.2	Various.....	1,799	0.4	Ukrainian.....	3.5
	Various.....	458	0.2				Various.....	3.1

1 Less than 0.05 p.c.

2 Belgian ethnic origin included with Netherlands.

TABLE 1. Population of European Ethnic Origins classified by (1) Mother Tongue, (2) Birthplace, and (3) Ethnic Inter-marriage, for Canada, 1941 - Continued

Ethnic origin	Mother tongue	Number	P.c.	Birthplace	Number	P.c.	Inter-marriage	P.c.
Hungarian	Magyar	43,682	80.0	Hungary	27,651	50.6	Hungarian	66.9
54,598	Other	10,916	100.0	Other	26,947	100.0	Other	100.0
	English	6,240	57.2	British Territory and U.S.A. ...	23,696	87.9	British	32.0
	German, Netherlands, Flemish and Austrian	3,202	29.3	Germany, Austria, Belgium and Netherlands	428	1.6	German	16.4
	French	74	0.7	France	1,001	3.7	French	8.0
	Roumanian	643	5.9	Roumania	854	3.2	Roumanian	2.6
	Bohemian and Slovak	55	0.5	Czechoslovakia	22	0.1	Czech and Slovak ..	4.3
	Polish	129	1.1	Poland	892	3.3	Polish	6.9
	Serbo-Croatian	220	2.0	Yugoslavia	18	0.1	Yugoslavic	2.2
	Ukrainian	288	2.6	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	31	0.1	Ukrainian	7.4
	Various			Various			Various	20.1
Italian	Italian	79,515	70.6	Italy	40,081	35.6	Italian	55.2
112,625	Other	33,110	100.0	Other	72,544	100.0	Other	100.0
	English	26,699	80.6	British Territory and U.S.A. ...	71,828	99.0	British	48.2
	German and Austrian	104	0.3	Germany, Austria and Switzerland	279	0.4	German	3.1
	French	5,720	17.3	France	134	0.2	French	31.7
	Serbo-Croatian	16	0.1	Yugoslavia	25	1	Yugoslavic	0.3
	Bohemian and Slovak	26	0.1	Czechoslovakia	6		Czech and Slovak ..	0.9
	Various	545	1.6	Various	270	0.4	Various	15.6
Jewish	Yiddish	129,736	76.2	Totals	170,241	100.0	Jewish	95.1
170,241	Other	40,505	100.0	British Territory and U.S.A. ...	95,411	56.0	Other	100.0
	English	32,760	80.9	Germany, Austria and Britain	3,716	2.2	British	54.3
	German, Netherlands, Flemish and Austrian	1,182	2.9	France and Belgium	151	0.1	German	3.0
	French	355	0.9	Roumania	6,285	3.7	French	15.7
	Roumanian	529	1.3	Hungary	571	0.3	Roumanian	1.1
	Magyar	263	0.6	Poland	25,024	14.7	Hungarian	0.3
	Polish	1,877	4.6	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	35,638	20.9	Polish	5.3
	Russian	3,008	7.4	Various	3,445	2.0	Russian	7.2
	Ukrainian	92	0.2				Ukrainian	3.3
	Various	439	1.1				Various	9.6
Netherlands	Netherlands	49,674	23.3	Netherlands	9,564	4.5	Netherlands¹	51.1
212,863	Other	163,189	100.0	Other	203,299	100.0	Other	100.0
	English	130,780	80.0	British Territory and U.S.A. ...	190,988	93.9	British	73.2
	German and Flemish	31,503	19.3	Germany and Belgium	267	0.1	German	7.5
	French	412	0.2	France	38		French	9.4
	Scandinavian	97	0.1	Scandinavian Countries	11,338	5.6	Scandinavian	3.0
	Russian	219	0.1	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	646	0.3	Russian	1.3
	Various	178	0.1	Various			Various	5.7
Polish	Polish	118,534	70.8	Poland	61,917	37.0	Polish	51.8
167,485	Other	48,951	100.0	Other	105,568	100.0	Other	100.0
	English	24,435	49.9	British Territory and U.S.A. ...	99,543	94.3	British	26.4
	German, Netherlands, Flemish and Austrian	4,994	10.2	Germany, Austria, Belgium and Netherlands	3,665	3.5	German	8.6
	French	684	1.4	France	39		French	7.6
	Roumanian	64	0.1	Roumania	400	0.4	Roumanian	1.4
	Bohemian and Slovak	229	0.5	Czechoslovakia	182	0.2	Czech and Slovak ..	1.3
	Polish	608	1.2	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	1,423	1.3	Polish	1.3
	Ukrainian	17,657	36.1	Various	316	0.3	Ukrainian	41.3
	Various	280	0.6				Various	8.5
Roumanian	Roumanian	14,678	59.4	Roumania	7,968	32.3	Roumanian	41.4
24,689	Other	10,011	100.0	Other	16,721	100.0	Other	100.0
	English	5,247	52.4	British Territory and U.S.A. ...	15,482	92.6	British	28.5
	German and Austrian	1,802	18.0	Germany and Austria	609	3.6	German	12.2
	Magyar	315	3.1	Hungary	172	1.0	Hungarian	2.9
	Polish	196	2.0	Poland	33	0.2	Polish	8.1
	Russian	137	1.4	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	85	0.5	Russian	7.6
	Ukrainian	1,900	19.0	Various	340	2.0	Ukrainian	19.2
	Various	414	4.1				Various	21.6
Russian	Russian	46,301	55.3	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	26,503	31.7	Russian	56.1
83,708	Other	37,407	100.0	Other	57,205	100.0	Other	100.0
	English	15,693	42.0	British Territory and U.S.A. ...	54,085	94.5	British	33.8
	German, Netherlands, Flemish and Austrian	17,233	46.1	Germany, Austria, Belgium and Netherlands	316	0.6	German	16.4
	French	307	0.8	France	9		French	5.4
	Polish	857	2.3	Poland	1,860	3.2	Polish	10.3
	Ukrainian	2,800	7.5	Various	935	1.6	Ukrainian	15.0
	Various	517	1.4				Various	19.2

¹ Less than 0.05 p.c.² Belgian ethnic origin included with Netherlands.

TABLE 1. Population of European Ethnic Origins classified by (1) Mother Tongue, (2) Birthplace, and (3) Ethnic Inter-marriage, for Canada, 1941 - Concluded

Ethnic origin	Mother tongue	Number	P.c.	Birthplace	Number	P.c.	Inter-marriage	P.c.
Scandinavian	Scandinavian	139,925	57.2	Scandinavian Countries	171,548	29.2	Scandinavian	33.4
244,603	Other	104,678	100.0	Other	173,055	100.0	Other	100.0
	English	102,280	97.7	British Territory and U.S.A.	171,118	85.9	British	59.4
	German	662	0.6	Germany	149	0.1	German	7.7
	French	827	0.8	France	11	0.0	French	8.3
	Various	909	0.9	Various	1,777	1.0	Various	14.6
Ukrainian	Ukrainian	281,801	92.1	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	13,927	4.6	Ukrainian	79.3
305,929	Other	24,128	100.0	Other	292,002	100.0	Other	100.0
	English	15,711	65.1	British Territory and U.S.A.	290,450	96.6	British	25.5
	German, Netherlands			Germany, Austria and				
	Flemish and Austrian	1,201	5.0	Netherlands	25,178	8.6	German	7.2
	French	363	1.5	France	17	0.0	French	8.6
	Roumanian	380	1.5	Roumania	8,022	2.7	Roumanian	3.3
	Magyar	561	2.3	Hungary	468	0.2	Hungarian	1.1
	Polish	3,936	16.3	Poland	56,697	19.4	Polish	37.6
	Russian	941	3.9	Russia	769	0.3	Russian	4.7
	Bohemian and Slovak	614	2.5	Czechoslovakia	401	0.1	Czech and Slovak	2.0
	Various	441	1.8	Various			Various	10.0

Note: The manner in which the above table should be interpreted may be explained by reference to the French origin group. Of the 3,463,038 persons of French ethnic origin in Canada at the 1941 Census, 3,273,401 or 94.0 p.c. were of French mother tongue and 209,637 or 6.0 p.c. were of other mother tongues. English was the mother tongue of 97.9 p.c. of these 209,637 persons. German was the mother tongue of 1.0 p.c. of them; corresponding proportions for other mother tongues are shown in the table.

The birthplace columns should be interpreted in a corresponding manner. Of the 3,273,401 persons of French ethnic origin in Canada in 1941, 14,082 or 0.4 p.c. were born in France or Switzerland (the European source of the French origin group in Canada) and 3,468,986 or 99.6 p.c. were born elsewhere. The table shows that 99.9 p.c. of this latter number were born in British Territory or the U.S.A. (most of these were, of course, born in Canada).

The intermarriage columns in the table indicate the extent of intermarriage between French and other origin groups as indicated by the records of births for 1941. It is shown that of the births registered in 1941, 93.4 p.c. were to parents both of whom were of French origin and 5.6 p.c. were to parents of whom one was French and the other of some other ethnic group. Furthermore, of the total number of exogamous marriages, 71.5 p.c. represented marriages between persons of French and of British Isles origins, 5.7 p.c. were between French and German origins, etc.

A corresponding interpretation may be placed upon the figures shown for the Austrian, Belgian, Czech and Slovak and other ethnic groups listed in the table.

TABLE 2. Population and Percentage Change per Decade, by Ethnic Origin, for Canada, 1911-41

Ethnic origin	Number				P.c. increase			
	1911	1921	1931	1941	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41
All origins	7,206,643	8,787,949	10,376,788	11,596,655	34.17	21.94	18.08	10.89
British	3,999,081	4,868,738	5,381,071	5,715,994	30.55	21.75	10.52	6.22
English	1,871,268	2,545,358	2,741,419	2,968,402	49.41	36.02	7.70	8.28
Irish	1,074,738	1,107,803	1,230,808	1,287,702	8.70	3.08	11.10	3.00
Scottish	1,027,015	1,173,625	1,546,358	1,403,974	26.35	14.28	14.72	4.28
Other	28,080	41,952	52,404	75,826	94.17	60.98	44.96	21.33
French	2,061,719	2,452,743	2,927,990	3,483,038	25.00	18.96	19.38	18.98
Other European	944,783	1,247,103	1,825,252	2,043,926	106.30	32.00	46.36	11.96
Austrian, n.o.s.	44,038	107,671	48,639	37,715	302.28	144.51	- 54.83	- 22.46
Belgian	9,664	20,234	27,585	28,111	222.78	109.38	36.33	77.41
Bulgarian	-	1,763	3,160	2,260	-	-	79.04	3.16
Czech and Slovak	-	8,410	30,401	42,912	-	-	243.90	38.10
Finnish ¹	15,500	21,494	43,885	41,683	519.50	38.67	104.17	- 5.02
German	403,417	294,635	473,544	464,682	29.92	- 29.96	60.72	1.87
Greek	3,614	5,740	9,444	11,492	1,141.92	58.83	64.53	23.80
Hungarian	11,648 ²	13,181	40,562	54,598	651.97	15.16	207.88	34.54
Italian	45,963	66,769	98,173	112,625	324.25	45.27	47.03	14.72
Jewish	76,199	126,196	156,726	170,241	272.38	65.61	24.19	8.62
Lithuanian	-	1,970	5,876	7,789	-	-	198.27	32.56
Netherlands	55,961	117,505	146,962	212,863	65.74	109.98	25.77	42.90
Polish	33,652	53,403	145,503	167,485	435.43	58.69	172.46	15.11
Roumanian	5,883 ³	13,470	29,056	24,689	1,561.66	128.96	115.71	- 15.03
Russian	44,376	100,064	88,146	83,708	123.34	125.49	- 11.91	- 5.04
Scandinavian	112,682	167,359	228,049	244,603	263.00	48.82	36.26	9.76
Danish	-	21,124	34,118	37,439	-	-	61.51	9.73
Icelandic	-	15,876	19,382	21,050	-	-	22.06	8.60
Norwegian	-	68,856	100,243	100,718	-	-	35.42	8.02
Swedish	-	61,503	81,306	85,396	-	-	32.20	5.03
Ukrainian	75,432	106,721	225,113	305,929	1,227.56	41.48	110.94	35.90
Yugoslavian	-	3,908	16,174	18,114	-	-	118.08	31.16
Other	6,756 ⁴	16,180 ⁵	6,232	6,527	30.58	139.49	- 61.48	4.73
Asiatic	43,213	65,914	84,548	74,064	82.10	52.53	28.27	- 12.50
Chinese	27,831	39,567	46,519	34,627	60.76	42.24	17.51	- 25.46
Hindu	2,342	1,016	1,400	1,465	123.34	- 56.62	37.80	4.64
Japanese	9,067	15,868	23,342	23,149	91.37	75.01	47.10	- 0.83
Syrian	8,282	10,753	11,857	11,857			28.84	10.27
Other ⁶	3,973	1,161	2,534	2,966	1,528.28	- 70.78	118.26	17.05
Fakimo	-	3,269	5,979	7,205	-	-	82.90	20.50
Indian	105,611	110,455	122,911	118,316	- 17.45	4.59	11.28	- 3.74
Negro	16,994	18,291	19,456	22,174	- 2.54	7.63	6.37	13.97
Various ⁷	15,323	18,171	18,171	18,171	12,367.39	- 86.98	26.82	5,286.82
Unspecified	16,932 ⁸	21,249	8,898	8,775	- 46.31	25.50	- 58.12	- 40.72

¹ Includes Estonian.

² Includes Lithuanian and Moravian.

³ Includes Bulgarian.

⁴ Includes Latvian, Lettish, Maltese, Portuguese, Spanish and other unspecified European origins. Includes Serbian in 1911. Includes Swiss in 1911 and 1921; persons reporting Swiss origin in 1931 and 1941 were classified as German, French or Italian according to language spoken.

⁵ Included with other Asiatic.

⁶ Includes Arablan, Armenian, Persian, Turkish, and other unspecified Asiatic origins.

⁷ Included with Indian.

⁸ The figure for 1941 consists almost exclusively of half-breeds; included also are very minor numbers of miscellaneous origins such as Mexicans, Brazilian, Egyptians, etc.

⁹ Adjusted unspecified origins.

¹⁰ Includes 35,416 Half-breeds.

N.o.s. - Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 3. Percentage Distribution of the Population by Ethnic Origin, for Canada and the Provinces, 1901-41 (Arranged by Years)

No.	Province	1941					1931				
		British	French	Other European	Indian	Asiatic	British	French	Other European	Indian	Asiatic
		per cent									
1	CANADA	49.67	30.27	17.76	1.03	0.64	51.86	28.22	17.59	1.18	0.81
2	Prince Edward Island	82.82	15.57	0.95	0.27	0.24	83.78	14.72	0.93	0.26	0.19
3	Nova Scotia	77.02	11.48	9.19	0.38	0.33	76.41	11.04	10.31	0.43	0.30
4	New Brunswick	80.51	35.84	2.82	0.42	0.18	62.81	33.56	2.85	0.41	0.21
5	Quebec	13.59	80.89	4.76	0.36	0.21	15.08	78.98	5.15	0.43	0.24
6	Ontario	72.07	9.87	18.54	0.80	0.32	74.01	8.73	15.87	0.88	0.38
7	Manitoba	49.41	7.28	39.68	2.12	0.24	52.56	6.72	36.03	2.20	0.32
8	Saskatchewan	44.41	5.64	46.98	1.49	0.38	47.50	5.50	44.78	1.88	0.48
9	Alberta	50.17	5.40	41.06	1.58	0.53	53.20	5.25	38.58	2.08	0.87
10	British Columbia	69.88	2.67	18.76	3.04	5.19	70.57	2.18	16.18	3.54	7.34

¹ Changes in percentages from those shown in the 1921 Monograph attributable to the Labrador grant and distribution of "Various".

TABLE 4. Percentage Distribution of the Population by Ethnic Origin, for Canada and the Provinces, 1901-41 (Arranged by Origins)

No.	Province	British					French				
		1941	1931	1921 ¹	1911 ²	1901	1941	1931	1921 ¹	1911 ²	1901
		per cent									
1	CANADA	49.67	51.86	55.40	55.49	57.03	30.27	28.22	27.91	28.61	30.70
2	Prince Edward Island	82.82	83.78	85.34	84.57	85.11	15.57	14.72	13.51	14.00	13.43
3	Nova Scotia	77.02	78.41	77.61	77.22	78.13	11.46	11.04	10.61	10.54	9.83
4	New Brunswick	60.51	62.81	65.23	67.68	71.73	35.84	33.56	31.22	28.08	24.15
5	Quebec	13.59	15.06	15.12	15.89	17.60	80.89	78.98	80.03	80.10	80.18
6	Ontario	72.07	74.01	77.79	77.20	79.34	9.87	8.73	8.46	8.08	7.27
7	Manitoba	49.41	52.58	57.53	59.87	64.35	7.28	6.72	6.68	6.78	6.28
8	Saskatchewan	44.41	47.50	52.86	54.73	43.92	5.84	5.50	5.58	5.18	2.89
9	Alberta	50.17	53.20	59.79	57.49	47.80	5.40	5.25	5.25	5.50	8.18
10	British Columbia	69.88	70.57	73.87	67.85	59.58	2.67	2.18	2.14	2.38	2.57

¹ Changes in percentages from those shown in the 1921 Monograph attributable to the Labrador grant and distribution of "Various".

TABLE 3. Percentage Distribution of the Population by Ethnic Origin, for Canada and the Provinces, 1901-41 (Arranged by Years)

1921 ¹					1911 ²					1901					No.
British	French	Other European	Indian	Asiatic	British	French	Other European	Indian	Asiatic	British	French	Other European	Indian	Asiatic	
per cent															
55.40	27.91	14.19	1.26	0.75	55.49	28.61	13.11	1.46	0.60	57.03	30.70	8.53	2.38	0.44	1
85.34	13.51	0.67	0.27	0.11	84.57	14.00	0.97	0.26	0.03	85.11	13.43	0.97	0.25	0.05	2
77.61	10.61	9.42	0.39	0.29	77.22	10.54	10.16	0.39	0.14	76.13	9.83	10.20	0.35	0.08	3
85.23	31.22	2.55	0.34	0.21	87.88	26.08	3.12	0.44	0.10	71.73	24.15	2.86	0.44	0.08	4
15.12	60.03	3.85	0.47	0.22	15.69	80.10	2.99	0.60	0.12	17.60	60.16	1.37	0.62	0.10	5
77.79	8.48	12.02	0.91	0.31	77.20	8.06	12.92	1.07	0.18	79.34	7.27	11.40	1.13	0.06	8
57.53	6.86	33.03	2.27	0.28	59.87	6.78	28.66	2.87	0.21	64.35	8.28	22.37	8.38	0.10	7
52.86	5.56	39.14	1.70	0.44	54.73	5.18	36.93	2.38	0.25	43.92	2.89	33.35	19.43	0.06	8
59.79	5.25	31.19	2.47	0.73	57.49	5.50	32.08	3.05	0.56	47.80	6.18	28.85	18.38	0.34	9
73.87	2.14	11.72	4.27	7.58	87.85	2.38	15.40	5.14	7.86	59.56	2.57	9.62	18.20	10.93	10

¹ Changes in percentages from those shown in 1931 Monograph due to distribution of "Not stated".

TABLE 4. Percentage Distribution of the Population by Ethnic Origin, for Canada and the Provinces, 1901-41 (Arranged by Origins)

Other European					Indian					Asiatic					No.
1941	1931	1921 ¹	1911 ²	1901	1941	1931	1921 ¹	1911 ²	1901	1941	1931	1921 ¹	1911 ²	1901	
per cent															
17.76	17.59	14.19	13.11	8.53	1.03	1.18	1.26	1.46	2.38	0.64	0.81	0.75	0.60	0.44	1
0.95	0.93	0.67	0.97	0.97	0.27	0.26	0.27	0.26	0.25	0.24	0.19	0.11	0.03	0.05	2
9.19	10.31	9.42	10.18	10.20	0.36	0.43	0.39	0.39	0.35	0.33	0.30	0.29	0.14	0.06	3
2.62	2.65	2.55	3.12	2.66	0.42	0.41	0.34	0.44	0.44	0.16	0.21	0.21	0.10	0.06	4
4.78	5.15	3.85	2.99	1.37	0.36	0.43	0.47	0.60	0.62	0.21	0.24	0.22	0.12	0.10	5
16.54	15.67	12.02	12.92	11.40	0.80	0.66	0.91	1.07	1.13	0.32	0.36	0.31	0.16	0.06	6
39.68	38.03	33.03	28.66	22.37	2.12	2.20	2.27	2.87	8.38	0.24	0.32	0.28	0.21	0.10	7
46.96	44.76	39.14	36.93	33.35	1.49	1.66	1.70	2.38	19.43	0.38	0.48	0.44	0.25	0.06	8
41.06	38.58	31.19	32.06	26.65	1.58	2.08	2.47	3.05	18.38	0.53	0.67	0.73	0.56	0.34	9
16.76	16.16	11.72	15.40	9.62	3.04	3.54	4.27	5.14	18.20	5.19	7.34	7.58	7.66	10.93	10

¹ Changes in percentages from those shown in 1931 Monograph due to distribution of "Not stated".

TABLE 3. Percentage Distribution of the Population by Birthplace, for Canada and the Provinces, 1911-41

No.	Birthplace	Canada				Prince Edward Island			
		1911	1921 ¹	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941
		per cent							
1	Totals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
2	Canada	77.98	77.75	77.76	82.45	97.25	97.33	96.83	97.43
3	British Isles	11.18	11.67	10.98	8.34	1.49	0.94	1.03	0.73
4	British Possessions	0.41	0.43	0.44	0.38	0.25	0.26	0.28	0.21
5	Foreign-born	10.44	10.13	10.82	8.81	1.00	1.46	1.85	1.62
6	Europe	5.62	5.23	6.89	5.68	0.08	0.04	0.20	0.13
7	Austria	0.94	0.65	0.36	0.44	1	1	0.01	1
8	Belgium	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.13	1	1	1	1
9	Bulgaria	0.28	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1
10	Czechoslovakia	0.02	0.05	0.22	0.22	1	1	1	1
11	Denmark	0.07	0.06	0.17	0.12	1	1	0.11	0.06
12	Finland	0.15	0.14	0.29	0.21	1	1	1	1
13	France	0.24	0.22	0.16	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.01	1
14	Germany	0.55	0.29	0.38	0.25	0.01	1	0.01	0.01
15	Greece	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	1	1	1	1
16	Hungary	0.13	0.09	0.27	0.26	1	1	1	1
17	Iceland	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.04	1	1	1	1
18	Italy	0.48	0.40	0.41	0.35	0.01	1	0.01	1
19	Netherlands	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.01	1	1	0.02	0.01
20	Norway	0.29	0.26	0.31	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.01	1
21	Poland	0.44	0.74	1.85	1.35	1	1	1	1
22	Roumania	0.28	0.39	0.39	0.25	1	1	1	1
23	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	1.25	0.27	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	1
24	Sweden	0.39	0.32	0.33	0.24	0.01	1	0.01	1
25	Switzerland	1	0.04	0.06	0.05	1	1	1	0.01
26	Yugoslavia	1	0.02	0.16	0.15	1	1	1	1
27	Other	0.07	0.04	0.09	0.09	1	1	1	1
28	Asia	0.57	0.61	0.56	0.39	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.08
29	China	0.37	0.42	0.41	0.25	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03
30	Japan	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.08	1	1	1	1
31	Syria	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.05
32	Turkey	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1
33	Other	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1
34	United States	4.21	4.28	3.32	2.72	0.89	1.37	1.57	1.40
		Ontario				Manitoba			
		1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941
		per cent							
35	Totals	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
36	Canada	79.90	78.13	76.56	80.64	58.64	63.55	66.21	73.47
37	British Isles	13.99	15.35	14.99	11.54	20.39	18.32	14.96	11.23
38	British Possessions	0.20	0.30	0.35	0.32	0.21	0.21	0.17	0.14
39	Foreign-born	5.89	6.21	8.09	7.49	20.74	17.91	18.63	15.14
40	Europe	3.44	3.51	5.89	5.36	16.92	14.08	15.78	12.76
41	Austria	0.38	0.27	0.22	0.28	5.02	2.87	1.28	1.84
42	Belgium	0.02	0.06	0.16	0.13	0.50	0.54	0.46	0.37
43	Bulgaria	0.11	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.48	1	1	1
44	Czechoslovakia	1	0.03	0.23	0.31	0.04	0.11	0.19	0.21
45	Denmark	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.15	0.24	0.18
46	Finland	0.27	0.03	0.57	0.44	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.05
47	France	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.68	0.46	0.32	0.25
48	Germany	0.59	0.31	0.31	0.20	0.93	0.37	0.51	0.31
49	Greece	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
50	Hungary	0.07	0.03	0.31	0.39	0.20	0.10	0.23	0.20
51	Iceland	0.01	1	1	1	0.11	0.76	0.58	0.41
52	Italy	0.65	0.61	0.65	0.56	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.12
53	Netherlands	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.10	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.15
54	Norway	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.31	0.25	0.29	0.21
55	Poland	1	0.14	0.57	1.35	2.61	3.34	6.33	4.54
56	Roumania	0.20	0.13	0.27	0.20	1	0.43	0.55	0.31
57	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	0.77	0.75	0.70	0.62	3.55	3.49	3.41	2.93
58	Sweden	0.15	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.84	0.65	0.59	0.42
59	Switzerland	1	0.03	0.04	0.03	1	0.07	0.06	0.06
60	Yugoslavia	1	0.02	0.25	0.27	1	0.01	0.10	0.07
61	Other	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.09	0.17	0.05	0.13	0.11
62	Asia	0.22	0.26	0.27	0.21	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.18
63	China	0.11	0.16	0.19	0.14	0.18	0.21	0.23	0.15
64	Japan	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	1
65	Syria	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02
66	Turkey	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1
67	Other	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	1	0.01	0.01
68	United States	2.20	2.41	2.11	1.90	3.54	3.55	2.58	2.16

¹ Less than one one-hundredth of one per cent and so is negligible.² Changes in 1921 attributable to deduction of part ceded to Newfoundland (534) and certain printer's errors.

TABLE 5. Percentage Distribution of the Population by Birthplace, for Canada and the Provinces, 1911-41

Nova Scotia				New Brunswick				Quebec				No.
1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921 ^a	1931	1941	
per cent												
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	1
92.63	91.89	91.85	92.95	94.80	94.47	94.02	95.50	92.67	92.01	91.24	93.28	2
3.35	3.16	2.84	2.28	2.66	2.46	2.79	1.97	3.45	3.58	3.61	2.55	3
1.78	2.47	2.43	2.14	0.23	0.29	0.32	0.28	0.17	0.22	0.25	0.20	4
2.23	2.67	2.87	2.62	2.31	2.77	2.86	2.25	3.71	4.18	4.90	3.95	5
1.06	1.13	1.28	0.98	0.58	0.52	0.60	0.44	2.05	2.21	3.00	2.30	6
0.12	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.10	7
0.12	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.08	8
0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.20	0.16	0.10	0.10	9
0.01	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.15	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	10
0.01	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.05	11
0.08	0.16	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.30	0.26	0.29	0.14	12
0.11	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.04	0.10	0.08	13
0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03	14
0.07	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.10	15
0.14	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.28	16
0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	17
0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.02	18
0.05	0.13	0.25	0.18	0.18	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.14	0.48	0.41	19
0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.11	0.23	0.25	0.17	20
0.25	0.24	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.76	0.79	0.68	0.52	21
0.03	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	22
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.03	23
0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.04	24
0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.10	0.09	25
0.11	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.12	26
0.03	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.06	27
0.07	0.08	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.04	28
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	29
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	30
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	31
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	32
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	33
0.98	1.34	1.41	1.49	1.64	2.13	2.15	1.74	1.49	1.78	1.72	1.51	34
Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				
1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941	
per cent												
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	35
50.52	60.44	65.44	73.34	43.25	53.55	58.21	67.55	43.14	50.34	53.98	62.74	36
16.26	13.09	10.82	8.10	18.23	16.57	14.60	10.66	28.16	29.31	26.20	21.38	37
0.17	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.38	0.31	0.26	0.20	1.90	1.31	1.11	0.90	38
33.02	26.31	23.60	18.46	38.13	29.56	26.92	21.58	26.78	19.02	18.70	14.97	39
18.50	14.30	15.23	12.04	15.70	11.85	15.53	12.90	10.22	6.04	8.47	7.55	40
3.22	2.25	1.23	1.41	2.83	1.70	0.56	0.92	1.12	0.27	0.31	0.34	41
0.26	0.28	0.25	0.20	0.27	0.28	0.21	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.13	0.11	42
1.35	0.22	0.01	0.01	0.85	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	43
0.11	0.12	0.26	0.22	0.10	0.19	0.61	0.56	0.10	0.11	0.25	0.26	44
0.20	0.20	0.32	0.20	0.37	0.40	0.75	0.54	0.19	0.18	0.31	0.27	45
0.11	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.27	0.21	0.18	0.14	0.54	0.36	0.73	0.50	46
0.60	0.13	0.31	0.24	0.49	0.36	0.34	0.18	0.32	0.16	0.26	0.16	47
1.68	0.85	1.07	0.70	1.63	0.78	1.11	0.74	0.78	0.29	0.52	0.45	48
0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.17	0.09	0.08	0.06	49
1.12	0.62	0.75	0.61	0.31	0.12	0.60	0.63	0.17	0.04	0.14	0.19	50
0.27	0.18	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.04	51
0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.42	0.32	0.25	2.07	0.92	0.87	0.67	52
0.13	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.27	0.10	0.10	0.18	0.18	53
1.55	1.22	1.16	0.86	1.54	1.13	1.21	0.87	0.95	0.68	1.10	0.89	54
1.70	1.71	3.21	2.68	1.35	1.66	4.34	3.58	0.15	0.25	0.57	0.65	55
4.97	0.91	1.15	0.70	0.52	0.52	1.12	0.66	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.12	56
4.69	0.31	3.88	3.04	2.87	2.33	2.37	2.23	1.01	0.87	0.93	1.14	57
1.26	0.97	0.92	1.10	1.70	1.11	1.02	1.11	1.81	1.39	1.34	1.07	58
0.07	0.07	0.09	0.06	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.15	0.14	59
0.04	0.23	0.12	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.17	0.15	0.09	0.09	0.39	0.32	60
0.10	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.06	0.17	0.14	0.38	0.06	0.10	0.10	61
0.31	0.40	0.41	0.28	0.59	0.68	0.56	0.39	6.88	6.22	5.15	2.96	62
0.24	0.35	0.36	0.25	0.48	0.58	0.48	0.33	4.80	4.10	3.46	1.85	63
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	1.65	1.07	64
0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	65
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	66
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	67
14.14	11.57	7.92	6.10	21.74	16.97	10.79	8.25	9.57	6.66	5.00	4.39	68

^a Includes Galicia.^b Includes Ukraine.

TABLE 6. Percentage Distribution of the Continental European-born, by Geographical Grouping of Countries of Birth, for Canada and the Provinces, 1911-41

No.	Country of birth	Canada				Prince Edward Island			
		1911	1921 ¹	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941
		per cent							
1	North Western Europe	1.80	1.51	1.73	1.26	0.03	0.02	0.17	0.10
2	Belgium	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.13	1	1	1	1
3	Denmark	0.07	0.08	0.17	0.12	1	1	0.11	0.06
4	France	0.24	0.22	0.16	0.12	0.01	0.01	0.01	1
5	Germany	0.55	0.29	0.38	0.25	0.01	1	0.01	0.01
6	Iceland	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.04	1	1	1	—
7	Netherlands	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.01	1	0.02	0.01
8	Norway	0.29	0.28	0.31	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.01	1
9	Sweden	0.39	0.32	0.33	0.24	1	1	0.01	1
10	Switzerland	1	0.04	0.06	0.05	1	1	1	0.01
11	South, Eastern and Central Europe	3.74	3.68	5.06	4.34	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
12	Austria	0.94	0.65	0.36	0.44	1	1	0.01	1
13	Bulgaria	0.28	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	—
14	Czechoslovakia	0.02	0.05	0.22	0.22	1	1	1	1
15	Finland	0.15	0.14	0.29	0.21	1	1	1	—
16	Greece	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	1	1	1	1
17	Hungary	0.15	0.09	0.27	0.28	1	1	1	—
18	Italy	0.48	0.40	0.41	0.35	0.01	0.01	0.01	1
19	Poland ²	0.44	0.74	1.65	1.35	1	1	1	1
20	Roumania	1	0.26	0.39	0.25	1	1	1	—
21	Russia (U.S.S.R.) ⁴	1.25	1.28	1.24	1.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	1
22	Yugoslavia	1	0.02	0.16	0.15	1	1	1	—
		Ontario				Manitoba			
		1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941
		per cent							
23	North Western Europe	0.96	0.73	0.96	0.75	4.66	3.46	3.30	2.36
24	Belgium	0.02	0.08	0.16	0.13	0.50	0.54	0.48	0.37
25	Denmark	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.15	0.24	0.16
26	France	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.68	0.48	0.32	0.25
27	Germany	0.59	0.31	0.31	0.20	0.93	0.37	0.51	0.31
28	Iceland	0.01	1	1	1	1.11	0.78	0.58	0.41
29	Netherlands	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.10	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.15
30	Norway	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.31	0.25	0.29	0.21
31	Sweden	0.15	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.84	0.65	0.59	0.42
32	Switzerland	1	0.03	0.04	0.03	1	0.07	0.08	0.06
33	South, Eastern and Central Europe	2.43	2.74	4.65	4.52	12.09	10.57	12.34	10.29
34	Austria	0.38	0.27	0.22	0.28	5.02	2.87	1.28	1.84
35	Bulgaria	0.11	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.48	1	1	1
36	Czechoslovakia	1	0.03	0.23	0.31	0.04	0.11	0.19	0.21
37	Finland	0.27	0.27	0.57	0.44	0.03	0.04	0.09	0.05
38	Greece	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
39	Hungary	0.07	0.03	0.31	0.39	0.20	0.10	0.23	0.20
40	Italy	0.65	0.61	0.65	0.58	0.15	0.16	0.14	0.12
41	Poland ²	0.14	0.57	1.35	1.30	2.61	3.34	6.33	4.54
42	Roumania	1	0.13	0.27	0.20	1	0.43	0.55	0.31
43	Russia (U.S.S.R.) ⁴	0.77	0.75	0.70	0.82	3.55	3.49	3.41	2.93
44	Yugoslavia	1	0.02	0.25	0.27	1	0.01	0.10	0.07

¹ Less than one one-hundredth of one per cent.² Includes Galicia.

TABLE 6. Percentage Distribution of the Continental European-born, by Geographical Grouping of Countries of Birth, for Canada and the Provinces, 1911-41

Nova Scotia				New Brunswick				Quebec				No.
1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921 ¹	1931	1941	
per cent												
0.38	0.41	0.40	0.32	0.27	0.25	0.33	0.23	0.52	0.47	0.56	0.40	1
0.12	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.08	2
0.01	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.15	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	3
0.08	0.16	0.10	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.30	0.28	0.20	0.14	4
0.11	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.04	0.10	0.06	5
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	7
0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	8
0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	9
1	1	1	0.01	1	1	1	1	1	0.02	0.04	0.03	10
0.67	0.70	0.85	0.60	0.29	0.25	0.26	0.20	1.50	1.70	2.35	1.81	11
0.12	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.10	12
0.02	0.01	0.01	1	0.03	0.01	1	1	0.20	1	1	1	13
0.01	0.03	0.07	0.05	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.16	0.10	14
1	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.05	15
0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03	16
0.07	0.02	0.08	0.05	1	1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.10	17
0.14	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.28	18
0.05	0.13	0.25	0.18	1	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.14	0.48	0.41	19
1	0.02	0.03	0.02	1	0.01	0.01	0.02	1	0.23	0.25	0.17	20
0.25	0.24	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.06	0.76	0.79	0.68	0.52	21
1	0.01	0.05	0.02	1	1	1	1	1	1	0.06	0.04	22
Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				
1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941	
per cent												
5.95	4.33	4.28	3.08	6.36	4.53	5.05	3.62	4.41	2.91	3.97	3.20	23
0.26	0.28	0.25	0.20	0.27	0.28	0.21	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.13	0.11	24
0.20	0.20	0.32	0.20	0.37	0.40	0.75	0.54	0.19	0.18	0.31	0.27	25
0.60	0.43	0.31	0.24	0.49	0.38	0.24	0.18	0.32	0.26	0.19	0.16	26
1.68	0.85	1.07	0.70	1.63	0.78	1.11	0.74	0.78	0.29	0.52	0.45	27
0.27	0.18	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	28
0.13	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.27	0.10	0.10	0.16	0.18	29
1.55	1.22	1.16	0.86	1.54	1.13	1.21	0.87	0.95	0.68	1.10	0.89	30
1.28	0.97	0.82	0.60	1.70	1.11	1.02	0.73	1.81	1.09	1.34	0.94	31
1	0.07	0.09	0.06	1	0.13	0.15	0.12	1	0.10	0.15	0.14	32
12.45	9.94	10.88	8.92	9.21	7.26	10.31	9.14	5.43	3.07	4.40	4.25	33
3.22	2.25	1.23	1.41	2.83	1.70	0.56	0.92	1.12	0.27	0.31	0.34	34
1.35	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.95	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.01	1	35
0.11	0.12	0.26	0.22	0.10	0.19	0.61	0.58	0.10	0.11	0.25	0.26	36
0.11	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.27	0.21	0.18	0.14	0.54	0.36	0.73	0.50	37
0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.17	0.09	0.08	0.06	38
1.12	0.62	0.75	0.81	0.31	0.12	0.60	0.63	0.17	0.04	0.14	0.19	39
0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.49	0.42	0.32	0.25	2.07	0.92	0.87	0.67	40
1.79	1.71	3.21	2.68	1.55	1.66	4.34	3.58	0.15	0.25	0.57	0.65	41
1	0.97	1.15	0.70	1	0.52	1.12	0.66	1	0.06	0.14	0.12	42
4.69	4.01	3.86	3.04	2.67	2.33	2.37	2.23	1.01	0.87	0.93	1.14	43
1	0.04	0.23	0.12	1	0.05	0.17	0.15	1	0.09	0.39	0.32	44

¹ Changes in 1921 attributable to deduction of part ceded to Newfoundland (534) and certain printer's errors.² Includes Ukraine.

TABLE 7. Percentage Distribution of the Continental European-born, by Linguistic Grouping of Countries of Birth, for Canada and the Provinces, 1911-41

No.	Country of birth	Canada				Prince Edward Island			
		1911	1921 ¹	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941
		per cent							
1	Scandinavian	0.85	0.74	0.87	0.63	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.07
2	Denmark	0.07	0.08	0.17	0.12	1	1	0.11	0.06
3	Iceland	0.10	0.08	0.06	0.04	1	1	1	—
4	Norway	0.29	0.26	0.31	0.23	0.01	0.01	0.01	1
5	Sweden	0.39	0.32	0.33	0.24	1	1	0.01	1
6	Germanic	0.71	0.51	0.65	0.46	0.01	1	0.03	0.02
7	Belgium	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.13	1	1	1	1
8	Germany	0.55	0.29	0.38	0.25	0.01	1	0.01	0.01
9	Netherlands	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.09	1	1	0.02	0.01
10	Latin and Greek	0.52	0.70	0.85	0.55	0.01	0.01	0.01	1
11	Greece	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.05	1	1	1	1
12	Italy	0.48	0.40	0.41	0.35	0.01	0.01	0.01	1
13	Roumania	1	0.26	0.39	0.25	1	1	1	—
14	Slavic	2.91	2.72	3.64	3.20	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
15	Austria	0.94	0.65	0.36	0.44	1	1	0.01	1
16	Russia (U.S.S.R.)*	1.25	1.28	1.24	1.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	1
17	Bulgaria	0.28	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	—
18	Czechoslovakia	1	0.02	0.22	0.22	1	1	1	1
19	Poland ²	0.44	0.74	1.65	1.35	1	1	1	1
20	Yugoslavia	1	0.02	0.16	0.15	1	1	1	—
		Ontario				Manitoba			
		1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941
		per cent							
21	Scandinavian	0.25	0.19	0.29	0.24	2.39	1.83	1.70	1.22
22	Denmark	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.07	0.13	0.15	0.24	0.16
23	Iceland	0.01	1	1	1	1.11	0.78	0.58	0.41
24	Norway	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.31	0.25	0.29	0.21
25	Sweden	0.15	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.84	0.65	0.59	0.42
26	Germanic	0.64	0.43	0.58	0.43	1.59	1.08	1.20	0.83
27	Belgium	0.02	0.08	0.16	0.13	0.50	0.54	0.48	0.37
28	Germany	0.59	0.31	0.31	0.20	0.93	0.37	0.51	0.31
29	Netherlands	0.03	0.04	0.11	0.10	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.15
30	Latin and Greek	0.69	0.69	1.00	0.88	0.18	0.61	0.72	0.44
31	Greece	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02
32	Italy	0.65	0.61	0.65	0.58	0.15	0.18	0.14	0.12
33	Roumania	1	0.13	0.27	0.20	1	0.43	0.55	0.31
34	Slavic	1.40	1.64	2.78	2.82	11.86	9.72	11.31	9.59
35	Austria	0.38	0.27	0.22	0.28	5.02	2.87	1.28	1.84
36	Russia (U.S.S.R.)*	0.77	0.75	0.70	0.82	3.55	3.49	3.41	2.93
37	Bulgaria	0.11	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.48	1	1	1
38	Czechoslovakia	1	0.02	0.23	0.31	1	0.01	0.19	0.21
39	Poland ²	0.14	0.57	1.35	1.30	2.61	3.34	6.33	4.54
40	Yugoslavia	1	0.02	0.25	0.27	1	0.01	0.10	0.07

¹ Less than one one-hundredth of one per cent.

² Changes in 1921 attributable to deduction of part ceded to Newfoundland (534) and certain printer's errors.

TABLE 7. Percentage Distribution of the Continental European-born, by Linguistic Grouping of Countries of Birth, for Canada and the Provinces, 1911-41

Nova Scotia				New Brunswick				Quebec				No.
1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921 ^a	1931	1941	
per cent												
0.06	0.06	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.22	0.15	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.06	1
0.01	0.02	0.07	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.15	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.02	2
0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	3
0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	4
0.24	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.17	0.15	0.22	0.16	6
0.12	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.07	0.10	0.10	0.08	7
0.11	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.04	0.10	0.06	8
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	9
0.15	0.19	0.20	0.14	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.35	0.61	0.64	0.48	10
0.01	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03	11
0.14	0.15	0.14	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.32	0.33	0.34	0.28	12
0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.23	0.25	0.17	0.13	13
0.44	0.47	0.56	0.40	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.13	1.13	1.07	1.48	1.19	14
0.12	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.15	0.13	0.10	0.10	15
0.25	0.24	0.14	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.11	0.08	0.76	0.79	0.68	0.52	16
0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.20	0.16	0.10	0.10	17
0.05	0.13	0.25	0.18	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.41	0.19	18
0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.04	20
Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				
1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941	
per cent												
3.28	2.57	2.42	1.75	3.67	2.68	3.00	2.17	3.01	2.01	2.80	2.15	21
0.20	0.20	0.32	0.20	0.37	0.40	0.75	0.54	0.19	0.18	0.31	0.27	22
0.27	0.18	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.04	23
1.55	1.22	1.16	0.88	1.54	1.13	1.21	0.87	0.95	0.68	1.10	0.89	24
1.26	0.97	0.82	0.80	1.70	1.11	1.02	0.73	1.81	1.09	1.34	0.94	25
2.07	1.28	1.45	1.00	2.20	1.38	1.86	1.16	1.08	0.54	0.83	0.74	26
0.26	0.28	0.25	0.20	0.27	0.28	0.21	0.15	0.20	0.15	0.13	0.11	27
1.68	0.85	1.07	0.70	1.63	0.78	1.11	0.74	0.78	0.29	0.52	0.45	28
0.13	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.34	0.27	0.10	0.10	0.18	0.18	29
0.06	1.05	1.22	0.78	0.52	0.98	1.48	0.93	2.24	1.07	1.09	0.85	30
0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.17	0.09	0.08	0.06	31
0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.49	0.42	0.32	0.25	2.07	0.92	0.87	0.67	32
0.04	0.97	1.15	0.70	0.52	1.12	0.66	0.06	0.06	0.14	0.12	0.12	33
11.05	8.09	8.82	7.48	8.01	5.81	8.06	7.45	2.38	1.58	2.45	2.72	34
3.22	2.25	1.23	1.41	2.83	1.70	0.56	0.92	1.12	0.27	0.31	0.34	35
4.69	4.04	3.88	3.04	2.67	2.33	2.37	2.23	1.01	0.87	0.93	1.14	36
1.35	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.95	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01	37
0.04	0.04	0.26	0.22	0.05	0.05	0.61	0.56	0.09	0.25	0.26	0.26	38
1.79	1.71	3.21	2.68	1.55	1.66	4.34	3.58	0.15	0.25	0.57	0.65	39
0.04	0.04	0.23	0.12	0.05	0.05	0.17	0.15	0.09	0.39	0.32	0.32	40

^a Includes Galicia.

^a Includes Ukraine.

TABLE 8. Percentage Distribution of the Population, by Specified Grouping of Countries of Birth, for Canada and the Provinces, 1911-41

No.	Country of birth	Canada				Prince Edward Island			
		1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941
		per cent							
1	Canada	77.98	77.75	77.76	82.45	97.25	97.33	96.83	97.43
2	British Isles	11.16	11.67	10.96	8.34	1.49	0.94	1.03	0.73
3	Foreign-born	10.44	10.13	10.82	8.81	1.00	1.46	1.85	1.62
4	Continental Europe	5.62	5.23	8.89	5.68	0.08	0.04	0.20	0.13
5	North Western Europe	1.80	1.51	1.73	1.26	0.03	0.02	0.17	0.10
6	South, Eastern and Central Europe	3.74	3.68	5.06	4.34	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02
7	Scandinavian	0.85	0.74	0.87	0.63	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.07
8	Latin and Greek	0.52	0.70	0.85	0.65	0.01	0.01	0.01	
9	Germanic	0.71	0.51	0.65	0.46	0.01	-	0.03	0.02
10	Slavic	2.91	2.72	3.84	3.20	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01
11	Asia	0.57	0.61	0.58	0.39	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.08
12	United States	4.21	4.26	3.32	2.72	0.89	1.37	1.57	1.40
		Ontario				Manitoba			
		1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941
		per cent							
13	Canada	79.90	78.13	76.56	80.64	58.64	83.55	86.21	73.47
14	British Isles	13.99	15.35	14.99	11.54	20.39	18.32	14.98	11.23
15	Foreign-born	5.89	6.21	8.09	7.49	20.74	17.91	18.63	15.14
16	Continental Europe	3.44	3.51	5.69	5.36	16.92	14.08	15.78	12.76
17	North Western Europe	0.96	0.73	0.96	0.75	4.66	3.48	3.30	2.36
18	South, Eastern and Central Europe	2.43	2.74	4.65	4.52	12.09	10.57	12.34	10.29
19	Scandinavian	0.25	0.19	0.29	0.24	2.39	1.83	1.70	1.22
20	Latin and Greek	0.69	0.89	1.00	0.88	0.16	0.61	0.72	0.44
21	Germanic	0.64	0.43	0.58	0.43	1.59	1.08	1.20	0.83
22	Slavic	1.40	1.64	2.78	2.82	11.66	9.72	11.31	9.59
23	Asia	0.22	0.26	0.27	0.21	0.24	0.24	0.27	0.18
24	United States	2.20	2.41	2.11	1.90	3.54	3.55	2.58	2.18

¹ Less than one-hundredth of one per cent.

TABLE 8. Percentage Distribution of the Population, by Specified Grouping of Countries of Birth, for Canada and the Provinces, 1911-41

Nova Scotia				New Brunswick				Quebec				No.
1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941	
per cent												
92.63	91.69	91.85	92.95	94.80	94.47	94.02	95.50	92.67	92.01	91.24	93.28	1
3.35	3.18	2.84	2.28	2.66	2.46	2.79	1.97	3.45	3.58	3.61	2.55	2
2.23	2.67	2.87	2.62	2.31	2.77	2.86	2.25	3.71	4.18	4.90	3.95	3
1.08	1.13	1.28	0.98	0.58	0.52	0.60	0.44	2.05	2.21	3.00	2.30	4
0.38	0.41	0.40	0.32	0.27	0.25	0.33	0.23	0.52	0.47	0.56	0.40	5
0.67	0.70	0.85	0.60	0.29	0.25	0.26	0.20	1.50	1.70	2.35	1.81	6
0.06	0.08	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.13	0.22	0.15	0.05	0.04	0.10	0.06	7
0.15	0.19	0.20	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.35	0.61	0.64	0.48	8
0.24	0.19	0.17	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.17	0.15	0.22	0.18	9
0.44	0.47	0.56	0.40	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.13	1.13	1.07	1.48	1.19	10
0.11	0.14	0.14	0.12	0.07	0.11	0.10	0.06	0.14	0.17	0.18	0.12	11
0.98	1.34	1.41	1.49	1.64	2.13	2.15	1.74	1.49	1.78	1.72	1.51	12
Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				
1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941	1911	1921	1931	1941	
per cent												
50.52	60.44	85.44	73.34	43.25	53.55	58.21	67.55	43.14	50.34	53.98	62.74	13
16.28	13.09	10.82	8.10	18.23	18.57	14.80	10.86	28.16	29.31	28.20	21.38	14
33.02	26.31	23.60	18.46	38.13	29.56	26.92	21.58	26.78	19.02	18.70	14.97	15
18.50	14.30	15.23	12.04	15.70	11.85	15.53	12.90	10.22	8.04	8.47	7.55	18
5.95	4.33	4.26	3.08	6.36	4.53	5.05	3.82	4.41	2.91	3.97	3.20	17
12.45	9.94	10.88	8.92	9.21	7.26	10.31	9.14	5.43	3.07	4.40	4.25	18
3.28	2.57	2.42	1.75	3.67	2.88	3.00	2.17	3.01	2.01	2.80	2.15	19
0.08	1.05	1.22	0.76	0.52	0.98	1.48	0.93	2.24	1.07	1.09	0.85	20
2.07	1.28	1.45	1.00	2.20	1.38	1.88	1.16	1.08	0.54	0.83	0.74	21
11.05	8.09	8.82	7.48	8.01	5.81	8.06	7.45	2.38	1.58	2.45	2.72	22
0.31	0.40	0.41	0.28	0.59	0.68	0.58	0.39	8.88	6.22	5.15	2.98	23
14.14	11.57	7.92	8.10	21.74	18.97	10.79	8.25	9.57	6.66	5.00	4.39	24

TABLE 9. Percentage Distribution by Provinces, of the British and Foreign-born Immigrant Population, classified according to Year of Arrival, 1941

Province	Year of arrival						
	Total	1936-41 ¹	1931-35	1921-30	1911-20	Before 1911	Year not stated
British Immigrant Population							
	per cent						
CANADA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Prince Edward Island.....	0.09	0.47	0.33	0.12	0.05	0.06	0.16
Nova Scotia	2.55	9.82	6.37	2.80	2.11	2.19	3.81
New Brunswick	1.02	1.74	2.69	1.43	0.78	0.80	1.41
Quebec	9.15	16.47	14.21	10.41	8.55	8.02	10.48
Ontario	44.74	42.04	46.35	50.26	44.67	41.00	44.56
Manitoba	8.27	4.08	3.82	5.80	8.94	9.98	6.35
Saskatchewan	7.32	2.70	3.10	5.73	7.58	8.68	8.99
Alberta	8.62	4.06	8.25	9.11	9.03	8.30	9.25
British Columbia	18.16	18.56	18.76	14.50	18.26	20.90	12.32
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.08	0.07	0.11	0.04	0.03	0.07	2.65
Foreign Immigrant Population							
	per cent						
CANADA	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Prince Edward Island.....	0.15	0.29	0.65	0.14	0.11	0.09	0.13
Nova Scotia	1.49	3.18	4.52	1.18	1.29	1.23	2.13
New Brunswick	1.02	2.07	2.72	0.80	0.87	0.92	1.42
Quebec	12.99	17.36	18.82	13.00	11.92	12.19	12.15
Ontario	27.98	42.33	39.79	36.18	24.36	17.71	37.23
Manitoba	10.90	7.11	5.40	9.58	10.64	14.00	5.14
Saskatchewan	16.31	6.08	6.00	11.87	19.48	22.02	8.21
Alberta	16.94	10.51	12.17	15.90	18.65	18.65	9.23
British Columbia	12.07	10.97	9.80	11.24	12.61	13.07	13.08
Yukon and Northwest Territories	0.14	0.10	0.14	0.09	0.06	0.11	11.28

¹ 5 months only of 1941.

TABLE 10. Foreign-born Population from Ten Main Countries of Birth, for Canada and the Provinces, 1941

Birthplace	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
United States	312,473	1,335	8,633	7,952	50,229	71,847	15,740	54,617	65,682	35,903
Poland ¹	155,400	3	1,054	218	13,692	49,433	33,156	24,026	28,487	5,300
Russia (U.S.S.R.) ²	117,598	4	676	288	17,371	23,585	21,380	27,209	17,745	9,299
Austria	50,713	4	167	39	3,501	10,821	13,439	12,607	7,283	2,813
Italy	40,432	3	606	101	9,195	21,914	855	316	1,959	5,459
Hungary	31,813	—	302	55	3,330	14,626	1,448	5,510	5,005	1,528
China	29,095	27	286	118	2,027	5,497	1,071	2,249	2,667	15,150
Germany	28,479	10	347	110	2,130	7,688	2,285	6,310	5,867	3,682
Roumania	28,454	—	108	69	5,704	7,782	2,248	8,308	5,245	1,009
Sweden	27,160	3	95	93	836	4,110	3,093	5,420	5,831	7,727

¹ Includes Galicia.

² Includes Ukraine.

TABLE 11. Percentage of the Population Urban, by Birthplace, for Canada and the Provinces, 1941

Birthplace	Percentage urban in									
	Canada ¹	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Totals	54.34	25.61	46.29	31.36	63.32	61.74	44.11	32.94	38.51	54.21
Canada	53.03	25.35	44.66	30.76	61.37	59.31	40.96	32.45	38.46	53.36
British Isles	68.38	44.98	65.42	43.05	93.63	73.61	61.49	49.22	57.82	61.10
British Possessions	76.17	53.00	62.90	68.72	93.54	75.55	66.83	56.80	61.67	59.35
Foreign-born	52.33	28.90	57.43	41.53	88.21	69.05	46.27	27.62	28.89	47.64
Europe	51.50	36.36	73.33	46.89	94.68	67.84	45.58	24.75	25.13	42.33
Austria	44.77	75.00	79.64	76.92	94.17	67.27	38.53	28.22	28.53	40.63
Belgium	41.87	100.00	69.16	13.72	85.99	28.37	36.15	21.91	30.25	51.94
Bulgaria	72.50	—	96.30	75.00	87.30	75.27	54.54	33.90	48.39	55.32
Czechoslovakia	49.56	—	52.57	12.50	94.70	58.02	30.77	19.03	23.49	28.79
Denmark	40.97	22.03	29.03	22.39	89.80	53.54	38.07	27.57	31.03	46.04
Finland	44.51	—	46.67	34.09	88.14	45.96	36.01	10.38	15.76	35.50
France	57.04	50.00	66.17	26.42	85.62	69.52	30.47	24.31	37.80	50.54
Germany	42.30	60.00	45.24	32.73	88.54	60.17	41.97	23.79	24.41	38.86
Greece	91.42	100.00	98.15	87.88	98.74	91.96	89.05	85.15	84.74	77.10
Hungary	51.88	—	84.10	18.18	95.52	62.71	50.41	24.70	24.44	37.24
Iceland	48.77	—	87.50	—	85.71	73.50	49.90	36.03	46.47	54.52
Italy	79.43	100.00	85.48	35.64	96.57	79.87	85.26	38.61	46.20	62.54
Netherlands	40.92	—	50.53	51.02	87.62	42.48	31.83	35.55	30.48	45.15
Norway	33.20	25.00	57.58	33.60	91.09	54.14	41.71	18.84	21.99	45.48
Poland ²	52.88	33.33	86.05	63.76	96.21	79.84	45.80	20.98	20.80	44.06
Roumania	57.08	—	83.02	81.16	97.05	73.00	59.04	31.05	21.94	45.59
Russia (U.S.S.R.) ³	52.39	75.00	89.05	85.76	98.05	75.47	50.86	26.12	27.81	32.33
Sweden	33.99	66.67	55.79	41.94	87.74	46.42	42.68	19.63	22.71	38.07
Switzerland	49.46	42.86	77.14	37.50	84.09	61.07	48.79	23.75	31.53	31.26
Yugoslavia	56.31	—	80.60	42.86	91.52	57.38	49.69	56.34	21.62	49.65
Other	68.59	75.00	82.23	91.86	96.70	70.76	55.00	27.51	32.71	44.42
Asia	70.85	93.33	91.14	84.38	96.38	86.28	82.21	86.42	79.65	57.34
China	76.08	100.00	97.55	93.22	98.47	87.46	84.41	89.86	84.51	64.27
Japan	46.61	—	76.93	100.00	98.53	77.54	84.38	83.64	25.74	45.25
Syria	85.74	89.36	87.20	76.92	94.33	87.19	63.86	48.57	65.71	77.53
Turkey	85.36	—	100.00	88.89	91.85	82.50	88.89	62.50	92.54	73.77
Other	77.63	100.00	73.91	76.47	95.61	81.40	69.77	78.85	64.06	48.48
United States	51.29	24.27	44.14	38.44	77.59	70.39	47.72	30.49	32.30	50.15

¹ Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.² Includes Galicia.³ Includes Ukraine.

TABLE 11 A. Percentage of the Population Living in Places of 1,000 and Over, by Birthplace,
for Canada and the Provinces, 1941

Birthplace	Percentage living in places of 1,000 or over in									
	Canada ¹	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Totals	50.87	22.06	45.40	30.91	59.62	59.91	41.02	21.29	31.48	52.73
Canada	49.52	21.83	43.76	30.33	57.56	57.24	37.69	20.91	31.14	51.81
British Isles	65.80	40.97	64.55	42.12	91.48	72.75	58.50	36.63	51.85	59.82
British Possessions	74.91	50.00	82.70	68.17	91.78	74.83	63.12	44.52	56.27	58.45
Foreign-born	48.33	23.57	56.52	41.02	86.13	68.28	43.95	15.93	22.21	46.11
Europe	48.29	29.75	73.03	46.49	93.78	67.34	43.44	14.42	20.04	41.03
Austria	40.30	75.00	79.64	76.92	93.72	66.63	35.84	16.58	23.98	39.96
Belgium	39.14	100.00	69.16	13.72	83.66	27.85	33.79	11.40	26.08	50.61
Bulgaria	69.80	—	96.30	75.00	84.13	73.23	54.54	25.42	41.94	51.06
Czechoslovakia	47.57	—	50.74	12.50	94.06	57.48	30.12	10.36	18.90	27.50
Denmark	37.08	18.64	28.15	22.39	87.10	52.65	36.50	17.35	25.13	44.84
Finland	43.20	—	46.67	34.09	83.26	45.22	34.97	5.36	10.56	34.84
France	52.64	50.00	65.68	25.47	83.52	68.80	28.70	10.72	28.60	48.38
Germany	37.87	60.00	44.96	32.73	87.04	58.90	39.04	13.03	18.60	37.82
Greece	90.97	100.00	98.15	87.88	98.74	91.90	88.32	79.21	81.58	76.12
Hungary	49.42	—	84.10	18.18	95.10	62.29	49.65	15.59	21.02	35.73
Iceland	40.41	—	87.50	—	85.71	70.08	41.94	19.41	44.70	53.70
Italy	78.60	—	85.48	34.65	95.92	79.54	84.56	27.85	43.54	60.58
Netherlands	38.14	—	50.53	44.90	85.33	41.60	30.48	23.66	26.10	44.00
Norway	27.95	25.00	57.07	32.00	88.28	53.49	40.18	9.09	15.08	43.86
Poland ²	50.25	—	85.96	63.76	95.63	79.56	44.63	12.50	15.94	42.85
Roumania	53.76	—	83.02	81.16	96.70	72.54	58.15	22.15	16.20	45.00
Russia (U.S.S.R.) ³	48.09	50.00	88.76	85.76	97.67	75.04	47.81	14.05	22.82	31.62
Sweden	29.80	66.67	53.68	40.86	84.12	45.74	40.45	9.63	17.08	36.25
Switzerland	46.52	42.86	77.14	37.50	81.28	59.69	46.84	16.18	26.35	30.07
Yugoslavia	55.12	—	80.60	42.86	90.76	56.82	46.68	51.69	18.98	47.77
Other	66.54	50.00	82.23	91.86	95.99	70.22	54.88	13.27	26.34	43.91
Asia	66.44	90.67	90.84	83.72	94.54	85.38	76.18	49.78	62.04	56.35
China	69.95	100.00	97.55	93.22	96.99	86.45	77.40	50.33	64.57	62.94
Japan	46.07	—	76.92	100.00	97.06	75.36	84.38	81.82	23.27	44.86
Syria	83.28	85.11	86.90	75.38	92.42	86.51	61.34	28.00	60.00	75.28
Turkey	83.62	—	87.50	88.89	88.09	82.14	86.67	50.00	92.54	73.77
Other	75.74	100.00	73.91	76.47	93.66	81.24	69.77	65.38	51.56	46.67
United States	45.69	18.95	42.77	37.90	73.67	68.86	44.67	17.32	23.67	47.84

¹ Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

² Includes Galicia.

³ Includes Ukraine.

TABLE 12. Percentage of the Continental European-born Population Urban, by Geographical Grouping of Countries of Birth, for Canada and the Provinces, 1941

Country of birth	Percentage urban in									
	Canada ¹	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
North Western Europe	40.66	29.00	54.14	27.56	66.73	49.83	40.58	22.43	26.19	42.35
Belgium	41.67	100.00	69.16	13.28	65.99	28.37	36.15	21.91	30.25	51.94
Denmark	40.97	22.03	29.03	22.38	69.80	53.54	36.07	27.57	31.03	46.04
France	57.04	50.00	66.17	46.42	65.62	69.52	30.47	24.31	37.80	50.54
Germany	42.30	60.00	45.24	32.73	66.54	60.17	41.97	23.79	24.41	38.66
Iceland	46.77	—	67.50	—	65.71	73.50	49.90	35.03	46.47	54.52
Netherlands	40.92	—	50.53	51.02	67.62	42.46	31.63	35.55	30.46	45.15
Norway	33.20	25.00	57.58	33.60	91.09	54.14	41.71	16.64	21.99	45.46
Sweden	33.69	66.67	55.79	41.94	67.74	46.42	42.66	19.63	22.71	38.07
Switzerland	49.46	42.66	77.14	37.50	64.09	61.07	46.79	23.75	31.53	31.26
South, Eastern and Central										
Europe	54.31	70.59	63.10	65.17	96.34	70.76	46.62	25.52	24.59	42.28
Austria	44.77	75.00	79.64	76.92	94.17	67.27	36.53	26.22	26.53	40.63
Bulgaria	72.50	—	96.30	75.00	67.30	75.27	54.54	33.90	46.39	55.32
Czechoslovakia	49.56	—	52.57	12.50	94.70	56.02	30.77	19.03	23.49	26.79
Finland	44.51	—	46.67	34.09	66.14	45.96	36.01	10.36	15.76	35.50
Greece	91.42	100.00	98.15	67.88	96.74	91.96	89.05	85.15	64.74	77.10
Hungary	51.68	—	84.10	18.16	95.52	62.71	50.41	24.70	24.44	37.24
Italy	79.43	100.00	65.46	35.64	96.57	79.67	85.26	38.61	46.20	62.54
Poland ²	52.68	33.33	68.05	63.76	98.21	79.64	45.60	20.96	20.60	44.06
Romania	57.06	—	83.02	81.16	97.05	73.00	59.04	31.05	21.94	45.59
Russia (U.S.S.R.) ³	52.59	75.00	89.05	85.76	96.05	75.47	50.86	26.12	27.61	32.33
Yugoslavia	56.31	—	60.60	42.66	91.52	57.36	49.69	56.34	21.82	49.65

¹ Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.² Includes Galicia.³ Includes Ukraine.

TABLE 13. Percentage of the Continental European-born Population Urban, by Linguistic Grouping of Countries of Birth, for Canada and the Provinces, 1941

Country of birth	Percentage urban in									
	Canada ¹	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Scandinavian	35.95	24.24	42.52	27.16	89.51	50.75	44.34	20.91	24.74	42.49
Denmark	40.97	22.03	29.03	22.39	69.80	53.54	36.07	27.57	31.03	46.04
Iceland	46.77	—	67.50	—	65.71	73.50	49.90	35.03	46.47	54.52
Norway	33.20	25.00	57.58	33.60	91.09	54.14	41.71	16.64	21.99	45.46
Sweden	33.69	66.67	55.79	41.94	67.74	46.42	42.66	19.63	22.71	38.07
Germanic	41.92	34.76	56.40	28.74	67.17	46.44	37.55	24.54	26.59	42.35
Belgium (Flemish)	41.67	100.00	69.16	13.72	65.99	28.37	36.15	21.91	30.25	51.94
Germany	42.30	60.00	45.24	32.73	66.54	60.17	41.97	23.79	24.41	38.66
Netherlands	40.92	—	50.53	51.02	67.62	42.46	31.63	35.55	30.46	45.15
Latin and Greek	69.56	77.76	60.00	46.22	94.29	79.06	54.03	30.66	31.23	59.49
France	57.04	50.00	66.17	26.42	65.82	69.52	30.47	24.31	37.80	50.54
Greece	91.42	100.00	98.15	67.88	96.74	91.96	89.05	85.15	64.74	77.10
Italy	79.43	100.00	65.46	35.64	96.57	79.67	85.26	38.61	46.20	62.54
Romania	57.06	—	83.02	81.16	97.05	73.00	59.04	31.05	21.94	45.59
Slavic	51.60	56.33	62.36	73.77	96.51	73.00	45.65	24.96	24.10	37.90
Austria	44.77	75.00	79.64	76.92	94.17	67.27	36.53	26.22	26.53	40.63
Bulgaria	72.50	—	96.30	75.00	67.30	75.27	54.54	33.90	46.39	55.32
Czechoslovakia	49.56	—	52.57	12.50	94.70	56.02	30.77	19.03	23.49	26.79
Poland ²	52.66	33.33	68.05	63.76	96.21	79.64	45.60	20.96	20.60	44.06
Russia (U.S.S.R.) ³	52.59	75.00	89.05	85.76	96.05	75.47	50.86	26.12	27.61	32.33
Yugoslavia	56.31	—	60.60	42.66	91.52	57.36	49.69	56.34	21.82	49.65

¹ Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.² Includes Galicia.³ Includes Ukraine.

TABLE 14. Percentage of the Immigrant Population Urban, by Birthplace and Sex, for Canada, 1941

Birthplace	P.c. urban		
	Males	Females	Difference
Totals	52.18	56.61	4.43
Total immigrants	58.11	83.30	5.19
British-born	66.70	70.95	4.25
Europe	49.72	54.07	4.35
Austria	43.21	48.90	3.69
Belgium	39.53	44.83	5.30
Belgium	71.88	74.54	2.66
Czechoslovakia	50.10	48.72	- 1.38
Denmark	39.49	44.51	5.02
Finland	38.97	52.16	13.19
France	52.05	62.42	10.37
Germany	39.98	45.78	5.80
Greece	91.15	92.10	0.95
Hungary	50.83	53.44	2.61
Iceland	42.26	55.03	12.77
Italy	78.05	81.72	3.67
Netherlands	39.85	42.72	2.87
Norway	31.42	36.72	5.30
Poland ¹	51.59	54.56	2.97
Romania	55.58	59.27	3.71
Russia (U.S.S.R.) ²	50.79	54.37	3.58
Sweden	31.98	38.35	6.39
Switzerland	48.05	52.17	4.12
Yugoslavia	54.85	59.61	4.76
Other	65.04	73.93	8.89
Asia	71.48	67.80	- 3.68
China	76.00	77.70	1.70
Japan	43.87	50.99	7.12
Syria	82.98	89.47	6.49
Turkey	83.98	87.33	3.35
Other	76.88	78.78	1.88
United States	46.64	55.75	9.11
North Western Europe	37.89	45.30	7.31
South Eastern and Central Europe	53.12	55.96	2.84
Scandinavian countries	33.76	40.35	6.59
Germanic countries	39.84	44.97	5.13
Latin and Greek countries ³	71.07	73.16	2.09
Slavic countries	50.32	53.30	2.98

¹ Includes Galicia.

² Includes Ukraine.

³ France not included.

TABLE 15. Percentage of the Population 20 years of Age and Over, Urban, by Ethnic Origin and Sex, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	P.c. urban		Ethnic origin	P.c. urban	
	Males	Females		Males	Females
All origins	54.55	60.89	European - Con.	34.67	40.23
British	57.46	63.58	Netherlands	29.25	38.58
English	59.36	64.37	Norwegian	30.40	38.84
Irish	54.30	62.49	Polish	50.10	54.63
Scottish	56.25	62.78	Romanian	51.98	37.32
Other	58.80	64.84	Russian	35.68	42.95
European	51.86	58.72	Swedish	33.09	39.98
French	55.80	62.41	Ukrainian ¹	52.88	58.38
Austrian	43.90	53.30	Yugoslavic	52.97	60.50
Belgian	39.54	45.02	Other	64.84	69.79
Bulgarian	78.43	81.12	Asiatic	78.47	86.74
Czech and Slovak	49.00	49.68	Chinese	42.35	51.04
Danish	39.59	47.03	Japanese	84.79	88.13
Finnish	38.14	49.94	Syrian	84.88	77.38
German	36.92	44.56	Other	64.84	69.79
Greek	88.93	89.30	Negro	15.29	18.88
Hungarian	48.22	51.31	Other	53.38	57.45
Icelandic	40.87	53.41	Unspecified	4.17	5.04
Italian	79.71	83.50	Indian	0.23	0.51
Jewish	95.61	98.41	Eskimo		
Lithuanian	84.37	78.29			

¹ Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 16. Percentage of Specified Ethnic Origins in Cities of 30,000 and Over, by Geographical Grouping of Origins, for Canada, 1941, as Compared with Percentages for the Same Cities in 1921 and 1931

Ethnic origin	P.c. in cities of 30,000 and over		
	1921	1931	1941
North Western European:			
Belgian	18.29	18.85	17.82
Danish	19.32	23.22	22.83
French	25.37	29.12	29.12
German	13.95	17.79	17.22
Icelandic	16.62	23.02	24.94
Netherlands	13.10	14.27	15.27
Norwegian	7.44	10.99	13.36
Swedish	11.52	16.14	17.42
South, Eastern and Central European:			
Austrian	14.04	18.80	25.62
Czech and Slovak	19.33	33.02	29.27
Finnish	10.31	23.69	20.44
Greek	68.90	69.34	70.50
Hungarian	11.31	31.36	28.77
Italian	51.67	54.91	54.27
Polish	31.06	29.86	32.90
Romanian	27.22	26.56	33.35
Russian	13.61	14.31	20.25
Ukrainian ¹	12.18	18.75	20.51
Yugoslavic	24.58	30.96	32.78
Asiatic:			
Chinese	48.10	57.22	52.58
Japanese	31.82	38.43	38.91
Syrian	47.55	47.63	51.52

¹ Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 17. Percentage of Specified Ethnic Origins in Cities of 30,000 and Over, by Linguistic Grouping of Origins, for Canada, 1941, as Compared with Percentages for the Same Cities in 1921 and 1931

Ethnic origin	P.c. in cities of 30,000 and over		
	1921	1931	1941
Scandinavian:¹			
Danish	19.32	23.22	22.83
Icelandic	16.62	23.02	24.94
Norwegian	7.44	10.99	13.36
Swedish	11.52	16.14	17.42
Germanic:			
Belgian	18.29	18.85	17.82
German	13.95	17.79	17.22
Netherlands	13.10	14.27	15.27
Latin and Greek:			
Greek	68.90	69.34	70.50
Italian	51.67	54.91	54.27
Romanian	27.22	26.56	33.35
Slavic:			
Austrian	14.04	18.80	25.62
Czech and Slovak	19.33	33.02	29.27
Polish	31.06	29.86	32.90
Russian	13.61	14.31	20.25
Ukrainian ¹	12.18	18.75	20.51
Yugoslavic	24.58	30.96	32.78

¹ Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

TABLE 18. Population by Ethnic Origin and Broad Nativity Groups, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Total population (1)	Canadian-born (2)	United States-born (3)	Elsewhere-born (4)
All origins	11,506,655	9,487,808	312,473	1,706,374
British	5,715,904	4,562,150	157,841	995,913
English	2,988,402	2,255,982	78,463	633,957
Irish	1,267,702	1,125,066	41,562	101,094
Scottish	1,408,974	1,130,107	35,877	229,890
Other	75,826	51,015	3,839	20,972
French	3,483,038	3,406,659	56,640	19,739
Austrian, n.o.s.	37,715	22,805	970	13,940
Belgian	29,711	15,672	613	13,426
Bulgarian	3,260	1,468	13	1,779
Chinese	34,627	6,865	17	27,745
Czech and Slovak	42,912	16,558	1,446	24,908
Danish	37,439	19,784	3,482	14,173
Eskimo	7,205	7,190	13	2
Finnish	41,683	16,716	1,389	23,578
German	464,682	352,205	32,276	80,201
Greek	11,692	5,919	174	5,599
Hebrew	170,241	86,892	4,367	78,982
Hungarian	54,598	22,929	749	30,920
Icelandic	21,050	15,733	927	4,390
Indian	116,316	117,854	450	12
Italian	112,625	69,239	1,903	41,483
Japanese	23,149	14,119	33	8,997
Lithuanian	7,789	2,952	119	4,718
Negro	22,174	18,789	1,673	1,712
Netherlands	212,863	178,871	11,665	22,327
Norwegian	100,718	54,843	18,929	26,946
Polish	167,485	97,013	2,308	68,164
Romanian	24,689	15,224	238	9,227
Russian	83,708	51,771	2,197	29,740
Swedish	85,396	47,356	9,274	28,766
Syrian	11,857	7,853	231	3,773
Ukrainian ¹	305,929	199,379	926	105,624
Yugoslavic	21,214	6,968	323	13,923
Unspecified	5,275	4,385	376	514
Various ²	47,711	41,647	911	5,153

¹ Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.² Includes "Other European", "Other Asiatic" and "Various".

N.o.s. - Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 19. Population of the Principal European Ethnic Origins (French and British excepted), by Geographical Grouping of Origins and Broad Nativity Groups, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Total population (1)	Canadian-born (2)	United States-born (3)	Elsewhere-born (4)
North Western European	951,859	684,464	77,166	190,229
Belgian	29,711	15,672	613	13,426
Danish	37,439	19,784	3,482	14,173
German	464,682	352,205	32,276	80,201
Icelandic	21,050	15,733	927	4,390
Netherlands	212,863	178,871	11,665	22,327
Norwegian	100,718	54,843	18,929	26,946
Swedish	85,396	47,356	9,274	28,766
Percentage of total	100.00	71.91	8.11	19.98
South, Eastern and Central European	915,299	528,941	12,755	373,603
Austrian, n.o.s.	37,715	22,805	970	13,940
Bulgarian	3,260	1,468	13	1,779
Czech and Slovak	42,912	16,558	1,446	24,908
Finnish	41,683	16,716	1,389	23,578
Greek	11,692	5,919	174	5,599
Hungarian	54,598	22,929	749	30,920
Italian	112,625	69,239	1,903	41,483
Lithuanian	7,789	2,952	119	4,718
Polish	167,485	97,013	2,308	68,164
Romanian	24,689	15,224	238	9,227
Russian	83,708	51,771	2,197	29,740
Ukrainian ¹	305,929	199,379	926	105,624
Yugoslavic	21,214	6,968	323	13,923
Percentage of total	100.00	57.79	1.39	40.82

¹ Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

N.o.s. - Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 20. Population of the Principal European Ethnic Origins (French and British excepted)
by Linguistic Grouping of Origins and Broad Nativity Groups, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Total population (1)	Canadian-born (2)	United States-born (3)	Elsewhere-born (4)
Scandinavian	244,603	137,716	32,612	74,275
Danish	37,439	19,764	3,482	14,173
Icelandic	21,050	15,733	927	4,390
Norwegian	100,718	54,843	18,929	26,946
Swedish	85,396	47,356	9,274	28,766
Percentage of total	100.00	56.30	13.33	30.36
Germanic	707,256	546,748	44,554	115,954
Belgian	29,711	15,672	513	13,426
German	464,682	352,205	32,276	80,201
Netherlands	212,863	178,871	11,665	22,327
Percentage of total	100.00	77.30	6.30	16.39
Latin and Greek	149,006	90,382	2,315	56,309
Greek	11,692	5,919	174	5,599
Italian	112,625	69,239	1,903	41,483
Roumanian	24,589	15,224	238	9,227
Percentage of total	100.00	60.66	1.55	37.79
Slavic	670,012	398,914	8,302	262,796
Austrian, n.o.s.	37,715	22,805	970	13,940
Bulgarian	3,260	1,468	13	1,779
Czech and Slovak	42,912	16,558	1,446	24,908
Lithuanian	7,789	2,952	119	4,718
Polish	167,485	97,013	2,308	68,164
Russian	83,708	51,771	2,197	29,740
Ukrainian	305,929	198,379	925	105,624
Yugoslavian	21,214	6,966	323	13,923
Percentage of total	100.00	59.54	1.24	39.22

¹ Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

n.o.s. - Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 21. Percentage Distribution by Broad Nativity Groups, for the Population classified according to Ethnic Origin,
for Canada, 1931 and 1941

Ethnic origin	1931				1941			
	Total	Canadian-born	United States-born	Elsewhere-born	Total	Canadian-born	United States-born	Elsewhere-born
All origins	100.00	77.76	3.32	18.92	100.00	82.45	2.72	14.83
British	100.00	74.95	3.24	21.81	100.00	79.82	2.76	17.42
English	100.00	70.05	3.13	26.82	100.00	76.00	2.64	21.36
Irish	100.00	85.59	3.83	10.58	100.00	88.75	3.28	7.97
Scottish	100.00	75.96	2.80	21.23	100.00	80.49	2.42	17.09
Other	100.00	58.22	5.88	35.90	100.00	67.28	5.06	27.66
French	100.00	97.36	1.90	0.74	100.00	97.81	1.63	0.57
Armenian	100.00	97.36	1.90	0.74	100.00	97.81	1.63	0.57
Austrian, n.o.s.	100.00	53.70	2.32	43.98	100.00	80.47	2.57	36.96
Belgian	100.00	40.58	2.45	56.97	100.00	52.75	2.06	45.19
Bulgarian	100.00	33.48	0.54	65.98	100.00	45.03	0.40	54.57
Chinese	100.00	11.60	0.05	88.35	100.00	19.62	0.05	80.12
Czech and Slovak	100.00	27.75	4.05	68.20	100.00	38.58	3.37	58.04
Danish	100.00	37.45	11.37	51.18	100.00	52.84	3.30	37.86
Eskimo	100.00	98.66	1.14	0.20	100.00	99.79	0.18	0.03
Finnish	100.00	26.17	3.40	69.43	100.00	40.10	3.33	56.56
German	100.00	69.46	9.50	21.03	100.00	75.79	6.94	17.26
Greek	100.00	42.98	1.86	55.16	100.00	50.62	1.49	47.89
Hebrew	100.00	43.84	2.77	53.39	100.00	51.04	2.56	46.39
Hungarian	100.00	27.84	1.58	70.58	100.00	42.00	1.37	56.83
Icelandic	100.00	65.44	5.22	29.34	100.00	74.74	1.40	20.86
Indian	100.00	99.30	0.69	0.01	100.00	99.61	0.38	0.01
Italian	100.00	53.11	2.12	44.77	100.00	61.48	1.69	36.83
Japanese	100.00	48.46	0.12	51.42	100.00	60.99	0.14	38.86
Letish	100.00	97.36	1.90	0.74	100.00	97.81	1.63	0.57
Lithuanian	100.00	28.39	1.55	70.06	100.00	37.90	1.53	60.57
Negro	100.00	79.60	11.36	9.04	100.00	84.73	7.54	7.72
Netherlands	100.00	79.59	6.53	13.58	100.00	84.03	5.48	10.49
Norwegian	100.00	42.08	23.00	34.91	100.00	54.45	28.79	16.75
Polish	100.00	47.05	1.25	51.70	100.00	57.92	1.38	40.70
Portuguese	100.00	50.73	1.04	48.23	100.00	76.64	4.59	18.78
Roumanian	100.00	54.02	3.48	42.50	100.00	61.85	2.62	35.53
Russian	100.00	42.50	13.22	44.18	100.00	67.33	8.43	24.24
Spanish	100.00	59.36	2.01	38.63	100.00	66.23	10.86	33.68
Syrian	100.00	42.50	13.22	44.18	100.00	67.33	8.43	24.24
Turkish	100.00	56.96	0.32	42.70	100.00	65.17	0.30	34.52
Ukrainian	100.00	20.41	1.48	78.31	100.00	32.65	1.52	65.83
Yugoslavian	100.00	88.08	8.99	2.93	100.00	83.13	7.13	9.74
Various ¹	100.00	42.95	4.49	52.56	100.00	92.27	1.38	6.34

¹ Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

² Includes "Other European", "Other Asiatic" and "Various".

³ Separate data not available for specified ethnic origins in 1931.

n.o.s. - Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 22. Percentage and Rank of Population (1) Canadian-born, (2) Elsewhere-born (Other than in the U.S.A.), by Ethnic Origin, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Canadian-born		Ethnic origin	Elsewhere-born other than Canada or the U.S.A.	
	P.c.	Rank		P.c.	Rank
Eskimo.....	99.79	1	Chinese.....	80.12	1
Indian.....	99.61	2	Yugoslavic.....	65.63	2
French.....	97.81	3	Lithuanian.....	60.57	3
Various.....	92.27	4	Czech and Slovak.....	58.04	4
Irish.....	88.75	5	Hungarian.....	56.63	5
Negro.....	84.73	6	Finnish.....	56.56	6
Netherlands.....	84.03	7	Bulgarian.....	54.57	7
Not stated.....	83.13	8	Turkish.....	54.12	8
Scottish.....	80.49	9	Lettish.....	51.90	9
Portuguese.....	78.64	10	Armenian.....	49.66	10
English.....	76.00	11	Greek.....	47.89	11
German.....	75.79	12	Hebrew.....	46.39	12
Icelandic.....	74.74	13	Belgian.....	45.19	13
Spanish.....	67.33	14	Polish.....	40.70	14
Other British.....	67.28	15	Japanese.....	38.86	15
Syrian.....	66.23	16	Danish.....	37.86	16
Ukrainian ¹	65.17	17	Romanian.....	37.37	17
Russian.....	61.85	18	Austrian, n.o.s.....	36.96	18
Romanian.....	61.66	19	Italian.....	36.83	19
Italian.....	61.48	20	Russian.....	35.53	20
Japanese.....	60.99	21	Ukrainian.....	34.52	21
Austrian, n.o.s.....	60.47	22	Swedish.....	33.68	22
Polish.....	57.92	23	Syrian.....	31.82	23
Swedish.....	55.45	24	Other British.....	27.66	24
Norwegian.....	54.45	25	Norwegian.....	26.75	25
Danish.....	52.84	26	Spanish.....	24.24	26
Belgian.....	52.75	27	English.....	21.36	27
Hebrew.....	51.04	28	Icelandic.....	20.86	28
Greek.....	50.62	29	German.....	17.26	29
Armenian.....	48.98	30	Scottish.....	17.09	30
Bulgarian.....	45.03	31	Portuguese.....	16.78	31
Lettish.....	44.92	32	Netherlands.....	10.49	32
Turkish.....	44.33	33	Not stated.....	9.74	33
Hungarian.....	42.00	34	Irish.....	7.97	34
Finnish.....	40.10	35	Negro.....	7.72	35
Czech and Slovak.....	38.58	36	Various.....	6.34	36
Lithuanian.....	37.90	37	French.....	0.57	37
Yugoslavic.....	32.85	38	Eskimo.....	0.03	38
Chinese.....	19.82	39	Indian.....	0.01	39

¹ Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

N.o.s. - Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 23. Percentage Distribution by Broad Nativity Groups for the Population of the Principal European Origins (French and British excepted) by Geographical Grouping of Origins, for Canada, 1931 and 1941

Ethnic origin	Canadian-born		United States-born		Elsewhere-born	
	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941
North Western European.....	63.60	71.91	10.53	8.11	25.87	19.98
Belgian.....	40.58	52.75	2.45	2.06	56.97	45.19
Danish.....	37.45	52.84	11.37	9.30	51.18	37.86
German.....	69.46	75.79	9.50	6.94	21.03	17.26
Icelandic.....	65.44	74.74	5.22	4.40	29.34	20.86
Netherlands.....	79.89	84.03	6.53	5.48	13.58	10.49
Norwegian.....	42.06	54.45	23.00	18.79	34.81	26.75
Swedish.....	42.59	55.45	13.22	10.86	44.18	33.68
South, Eastern and Central European.....	48.39	57.79	1.66	1.39	49.95	40.82
Austrian, n.o.s.....	53.70	60.47	2.32	2.57	43.98	36.96
Bulgarian.....	33.48	45.03	0.54	0.40	65.98	54.57
Czech and Slovak.....	27.75	38.58	4.05	3.37	68.20	58.04
Finnish.....	28.17	40.10	3.40	3.33	68.43	56.56
Greek.....	42.98	50.62	1.86	1.49	55.16	47.89
Hungarian.....	27.84	42.00	1.58	1.37	70.58	56.63
Italian.....	33.11	61.48	2.12	1.69	44.77	36.83
Lithuanian.....	28.39	37.90	1.55	1.53	70.06	60.57
Polish.....	47.05	57.92	1.25	1.38	51.70	40.70
Romanian.....	50.73	61.66	1.04	0.96	46.23	37.37
Russian.....	54.02	61.85	3.48	2.62	42.50	35.53
Ukrainian ¹	56.98	65.17	0.32	0.30	42.70	34.52
Yugoslavic.....	20.01	32.85	1.48	1.52	78.51	65.63

¹ Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

N.o.s. - Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 24. Percentage Distribution by Broad Nativity Groups for the Population of the Principal European Origins (British and French excepted), by Linguistic Grouping of Origins, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Total	Canadian-born	United States-born	Elsewhere-born
Scandinavian	100.00	56.30	13.33	30.36
Danish	100.00	52.84	9.30	37.86
Icelandic	100.00	74.74	4.40	20.86
Norwegian	100.00	54.45	18.79	26.75
Swedish	100.00	55.45	10.86	33.68
Germanic	100.00	77.30	6.30	16.39
Belgian	100.00	52.75	2.06	45.19
German	100.00	75.79	6.94	17.26
Netherlands	100.00	84.03	5.48	10.49
Latin and Greek	100.00	60.66	1.55	37.79
Greek	100.00	50.62	1.49	47.89
Italian	100.00	61.48	1.69	36.83
Romanian	100.00	61.66	0.96	37.37
Slavic	100.00	59.54	1.24	39.22
Austrian, n.o.s.	100.00	80.47	2.37	36.96
Bulgarian	100.00	45.03	0.40	54.57
Czech and Slovak	100.00	38.58	3.37	58.04
Lithuanian	100.00	37.90	1.53	60.57
Polish	100.00	57.92	1.38	40.70
Russian	100.00	61.85	2.62	35.53
Ukrainian ¹	100.00	65.17	0.30	34.52
Yugoslavia	100.00	32.85	1.52	65.63

¹ Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

N.o.s. — Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 25. Continental European-born Population, by Geographical Grouping of Countries of Birth and the Percentage Change per Decade, for Canada, 1901-41

Birthplace	Number					P.c. change			
	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41
Total population	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,787,949	10,376,786	11,506,655	34.17	21.94	18.08	10.89
North Western Europe	56,297	130,219	128,411	173,730	139,443	131.31	- 1.39	35.29	- 19.74
Belgium	2,280	7,975	13,276	17,033	14,773	249.78	66.47	28.30	- 13.27
Denmark	2,075	4,937	7,192	17,217	13,974	137.93	45.68	139.39	- 18.84
France	7,944	17,619	19,247	16,756	13,795	121.79	9.24	- 12.94	- 17.67
Germany	27,300	39,577	25,266	39,163	28,479	44.97	- 36.16	55.00	- 27.28
Iceland	6,057	7,109	6,776	5,731	4,425	17.37	- 4.68	- 15.42	- 22.79
Netherlands	385	3,808	5,827	10,736	9,923	889.09	53.02	84.25	- 7.57
Norway	1	20,968	23,127	32,679	26,914	379.66	10.30	41.30	- 17.64
Sweden	10,256	28,226	27,700	34,415	27,160	379.66	- 1.86	24.24	- 21.08
South, Eastern and Central Europe	67,771	269,437	322,306	508,383	481,414	232.57	15.41	57.73	- 5.30
Austria	28,407	67,502	57,535	37,391	50,713	—	- 14.77	- 35.01	35.63
Bulgaria	—	1,666	1,005	1,467	1,182	—	- 39.68	45.97	- 19.43
Czechoslovakia	—	1,689	4,322	22,835	25,564	—	155.89	428.34	11.95
Finland	—	10,987	12,156	30,354	24,387	—	10.64	149.70	- 19.66
Greece	213	2,640	3,769	5,579	5,871	1,139.44	42.77	48.02	5.23
Hungary	3	10,586	7,493	28,523	31,813	—	- 29.22	280.66	11.53
Italy	6,854	34,739	35,531	42,578	40,432	406.84	2.28	19.83	- 5.04
Poland	4	31,373	65,304	171,169	155,400	—	108.15	162.11	- 9.21
Romania	1,066	18,271	22,779	40,322	28,454	—	24.67	77.01	- 29.43
Russia (U.S.S.R.) ²	31,231	89,984	112,412	128,165	117,598	—	—	14.01	- 8.24
Yugoslavia	—	—	1,946	17,110	17,416	—	—	779.24	1.79
Total including Yugoslavia	—	—	324,252	525,493	498,830	—	—	62.06	- 5.07

¹ Included with Sweden.

² Included with Rumania.

³ Included with Austria.

⁴ Included with Russia.

⁵ Includes Ukraine.

TABLE 26. Continental European-born Population, by Linguistic Grouping of Countries of Birth and Showing the Percentage Change per Decade, for Canada, 1901-41

Birthplace	Number				P.c. change			
	1911	1921	1931	1941	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41
Total population	7,286,643	8,787,949	10,376,786	11,506,655	34.17	21.94	18.08	10.89
Scandinavian	61,240	64,795	90,042	72,473	233.04	5.80	38.96	- 19.51
Denmark	4,937	7,192	17,217	13,974	137.93	45.68	139.39	- 18.84
Iceland	7,109	6,776	5,731	4,425	17.37	- 4.68	- 15.42	- 22.79
Norway	20,968	23,127	32,679	26,914	1	10.30	41.30	- 17.64
Sweden	28,226	27,700	34,415	27,160	379.66	- 1.86	24.24	- 21.08
Germanic	51,360	44,369	66,932	53,175	71.40	- 13.61	50.85	- 20.55
Belgium	7,975	13,276	17,033	14,773	249.78	66.47	28.30	- 13.27
Germany	39,577	25,266	39,163	28,479	44.97	- 36.16	55.00	- 27.28
Netherlands	3,808	5,827	10,736	9,923	889.09	53.02	84.24	- 7.57
Latin and Greek ¹	54,998	58,547	64,913	60,098	266.38	6.45	10.87	- 7.42
France	17,619	19,247	16,756	13,795	121.79	9.24	- 12.94	- 17.67
Greece	2,640	3,769	5,579	5,871	1,139.44	42.76	48.02	5.23
Italy	34,739	35,531	42,578	40,432	406.84	2.28	19.83	- 5.04

¹ Roumania omitted because complete figures not available.

TABLE 27. Average Length of Residence in Canada for the Continental European-born Population, by Geographical and Linguistic Grouping of Countries of Birth, for Canada, 1941

Country of birth	Length of residence (median)	Country of birth	Length of residence (median)
North Western Europe:		Scandinavian:	
Belgium	23.48	Denmark	17.49
Denmark	17.49	Iceland	1
France	27.79	Norway	21.96
Germany	19.25	Sweden	26.42
Netherlands	19.32		
Iceland	1	Germanic:	
Norway	21.96	Belgium	23.48
Sweden	26.42	Germany	19.25
Switzerland	1	Netherlands	19.32
		Latin and Greek:	
South, Eastern and Central Europe:		France	27.79
Austria	26.38	Greece	1
Bulgaria	1	Italy	23.97
Czechoslovakia	13.97	Roumania	23.52
Finland	17.06	Spain	1
Greece	1		
Hungary	15.29	Slavic:	
Lithuania	1	Austria	26.38
Poland ²	18.33	Bulgaria	1
Roumania	23.52	Czechoslovakia	13.97
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	24.76	Lithuania	1
Spain	1	Poland	18.33
Ukraine	1	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	24.76
Yugoslavia	14.84	Ukraine	1
		Yugoslavia	14.84

¹ Separate data for specified countries of birth not available for 1941.

² Includes Galicia.

³ Included with Russia.

TABLE 28. Total Population by Ethnic Origin and Sex and Showing the Percentage of Males to Females, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Population		Males as p.c. of females
	Males	Females	
All origins	5,900,536	5,606,119	105
British Isles origins	2,908,443	2,607,461	104
English	1,502,299	1,466,103	102
Irish	846,623	820,679	104
Scottish	116,096	685,878	105
Other	41,223	34,603	119
French ¹	1,750,641	1,732,197	101
Austrian, n.o.s.	20,454	17,261	118
Belgian	15,835	13,878	114
Bulgarian	1,999	1,261	156
Chinese	30,713	3,914	783
Czech and Slovak	24,261	16,651	130
Danish	21,693	15,546	141
Finnish	22,752	16,531	120
German	240,461	224,201	107
Greek	7,210	4,482	161
Hebrew	85,862	84,379	102
Hungarian	30,576	24,022	127
Icelandic	10,701	10,349	103
Indian	60,162	58,134	104
Italian	61,669	50,556	121
Japanese	13,066	10,063	130
Negro	11,517	10,657	106
Netherlands	109,503	102,860	107
Norwegian	55,924	44,794	125
Polish	89,698	77,587	116
Romanian	13,641	11,048	123
Russian	45,303	38,403	116
Swedish	48,630	36,786	132
Syrian	6,288	5,569	113
Ukrainian	162,600	143,329	113
Yugoslavia	13,221	7,993	165
Other ²	33,332	26,973	116
Not stated	2,921	2,354	124

¹ The figures for the French in Canada exclusive of Quebec in 1941 are as follows: M. 402,832, F. 385,174, Males to females 104 p.c. or 4 p.c. surplus of males.

² Includes "Other European", "Other Asiatic" and "Other".

N.o.s. = Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 29. Immigrant Population by Ethnic Origin and Sex and Showing the Percentage of Males to Females, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Immigrant population		Males as p.c. of females
	Males	Females	
All origins	1,106,097	912,750	121
British Isles origins	599,314	554,440	108
English	368,320	343,800	107
Irish	167,067	67,536	111
Scottish	141,084	132,803	106
Other	14,633	10,176	144
French	36,949	39,430	94
Austrian, n.o.s.	8,880	6,030	147
Belgian	7,666	6,171	127
Bulgarian	1,287	505	255
Chinese	27,012	750	3,602
Czech and Slovak	15,924	10,430	153
Danish	11,727	5,926	196
Finnish	14,323	10,644	134
German	62,069	50,366	123
Greek	4,114	1,659	246
Hebrew	41,828	41,423	101
Hungarian	16,695	12,774	148
Icelandic	2,629	2,666	96
Indian	221	241	92
Italian	26,702	16,696	160
Japanese	5,817	3,413	164
Negro	1,945	1,440	135
Netherlands	16,460	15,132	119
Norwegian	27,979	17,898	156
Polish	40,719	29,753	137
Romanian	5,930	3,535	168
Russian	19,188	12,749	150
Swedish	24,395	13,645	179
Syrian	2,278	1,726	132
Ukrainian	62,565	43,965	142
Yugoslavia	9,705	4,541	214
Unspecified	512	378	135
Various ¹	6,944	3,972	175

¹ Includes "Other European", "Other Asiatic" and "Various".

N.o.s. = Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 30. Adult Population (20 years and over) by Ethnic Origin and Sex and Showing the Percentage of Males to Females, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Adult population		Males as p.c. of females	Ethnic origin	Adult population		Males as p.c. of females
	Males	Females			Males	Females	
All origins.....	3,716,025	3,472,044	107	Hebrew	59,928	59,421	101
British	1,968,414	1,899,707	104	Hungarian.....	19,262	13,173	146
English	1,016,305	996,478	102	Icelandic.....	6,888	6,738	102
Irish	432,157	413,565	104	Indian	30,838	27,937	110
Scottish	491,364	467,641	105	Italian	37,799	27,567	137
Other	28,588	22,023	130	Japanese	7,955	5,069	157
French	964,185	954,278	101	Negro	6,898	5,925	115
Austrian.....	13,081	10,172	128	Netherlands	66,121	60,451	109
Belgian	10,107	8,156	124	Norwegian.....	37,460	27,127	138
Bulgarian.....	1,326	551	241	Polish.....	56,028	44,854	125
Chinese	28,317	1,712	1,654	Romanian.....	8,262	5,804	142
Czech and Slovak.....	15,717	10,084	156	Russian	27,945	21,175	132
Danish	14,666	8,663	169	Swedish	33,621	22,397	150
Finnish	17,306	13,537	128	Syrian	3,892	3,238	120
German	147,307	133,088	111	Ukrainian.....	98,124	79,105	124
Greek	4,861	2,253	216	Yugoslavic.....	9,297	4,150	224
				Unspecified	2,237	1,791	125
				Various ¹	18,243	14,123	129

¹ Includes Lithuanian, "Other European", "Other Asiatic", Eskimo and "Other races".

TABLE 31. Immigrant Population by Birthplace and Sex and Showing the Percentage Surplus of Males, for Canada, 1941

Birthplace	Immigrants		P.C. surplus of males
	Males	Females	
Total immigrant population.....	1,106,097	912,750	21
British-born	527,423	476,346	11
British Isles	505,396	454,729	11
England	324,393	291,388	11
Ireland	46,900	39,326	19
Scotland	120,681	114,143	6
Wales	11,210	8,230	36
Lesser Isles	2,312	1,642	41
British Possessions	22,027	21,617	2
Australia	1,517	1,296	17
India	2,696	1,680	60
Newfoundland	12,096	13,741	- 12
New Zealand	1,109	1,000	11
South Africa	2,219	1,915	16
West Indies	2,957	1,720	20
Other	333	265	26
At sea			
Foreign-born	577,906	436,227	32
Europe	386,205	267,500	44
Austria	29,221	21,492	36
Belgium	8,253	6,318	27
Bulgaria	907	275	230
Czechoslovakia	15,530	10,034	55
Denmark	9,865	4,109	140
Finland	14,140	2,447	38
France	7,168	6,629	7
Germany	17,096	11,383	50
Greece	4,225	1,848	157
Hungary	19,070	12,743	50
Iceland	2,170	2,255	- 4
Italy	25,201	15,231	65
Netherlands.....	6,208	3,715	67
Norway	17,845	9,089	97
Poland	87,735	67,665	30
Romania	16,813	11,641	44
Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	65,063	52,555	24
Sweden	18,510	8,650	114
Switzerland	3,619	1,886	92
Ukraine			
Yugoslavia	11,602	5,814	100
Other	5,964	3,963	50
Asia	36,922	7,321	391
China	27,669	1,426	1,840
Japan	5,622	3,640	80
Syria	2,057	1,520	35
Turkey	643	450	43
Other	731	485	51
United States	152,985	159,488	- 4
Other countries	1,794	1,718	4
Not stated	768	177	334

¹ Included with "Other British Possessions".

² Includes Galicia.

³ Included with Russia.

TABLE 32. Adult Immigrant Population (20 years and over) by Birthplace and Sex and Showing the Percentage Surplus of Males, for Canada, 1941

Birthplace	Adult immigrants		P.c. surplus of males
	Males	Females	
Total adult immigrant population	1,046,363	854,509	22
<i>British-born</i>	<i>512,435</i>	<i>461,292</i>	<i>11</i>
British Isles	491,659	440,996	11
England	316,279	283,313	12
Ireland	45,292	37,816	20
Scotland	117,055	110,523	6
Wales	10,751	7,737	39
Lesser Isles	2,282	1,607	42
Country not stated			
British Possessions	20,776	20,296	2
Australia	1,452	1,230	18
India	2,511	1,520	65
Newfoundland	11,460	12,976	- 12
New Zealand			
South Africa	1,038	950	9
West Indies	2,136	1,828	17
Other	1,879	1,545	22
At sea	300	247	21
<i>Foreign-born</i>	<i>533,178</i>	<i>393,054</i>	<i>36</i>
Europe	362,016	244,410	48
Austria	28,711	21,008	37
Belgium	7,820	6,010	30
Bulgaria	886	237	274
Czechoslovakia	12,859	7,393	74
Denmark	9,485	3,753	153
Finland	13,680	9,789	40
France	6,891	6,379	8
Germany	16,087	10,496	53
Greece	4,059	1,319	167
Hungary	17,824	10,587	59
Iceland	2,160	2,349	- 4
Italy	24,156	14,295	69
Netherlands	5,734	3,318	73
Norway	17,406	8,527	102
Poland ¹	79,783	60,010	33
Roumania	15,930	10,774	48
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	62,132	49,712	25
Sweden	18,260	8,420	117
Switzerland	3,464	1,748	98
Ukraine			
Yugoslavia	10,127	4,496	125
Other	5,580	3,590	55
Asia	36,366	6,989	420
China	27,417	1,181	2,222
Japan	5,634	3,471	62
Sri Lanka	2,011	1,470	37
Turkey	625	434	44
Other	679	433	57
United States	133,421	140,338	- 5
Other countries	1,375	1,319	4
Not stated	750	163	360

¹ Included with "Other British Possessions".² Includes Galicia.³ Included with Russia.

TABLE 33. Percentage Distribution by Five-year Age Groups for the Population classified according to Broad Nativity Groups and Sex, for Canada, 1941

Nativity	Percentage in age group													
	All ages	Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65 and over	
	Males													
All classes¹	100.00	27.44	9.58	8.78	8.28	7.31	6.72	5.91	5.64	5.35	4.66	3.70	6.62	
Canadian-born	100.00	33.25	11.06	10.09	9.24	7.07	5.51	4.53	4.19	3.73	3.20	2.69	5.44	
British-born	100.00	1.04	1.50	2.28	4.32	8.42	10.42	10.17	10.66	12.94	12.64	9.81	14.49	
Foreign-born	100.00	3.38	4.36	2.68	3.92	8.36	13.40	13.42	13.03	11.90	9.55	6.53	9.28	
	Females													
All classes¹	100.00	28.17	9.90	9.18	8.54	7.35	6.48	5.85	5.40	4.92	4.13	3.36	6.72	
Canadian-born	100.00	33.12	11.10	10.24	9.24	6.95	5.45	4.62	4.15	3.69	3.10	2.62	5.71	
British-born	100.00	1.18	1.98	3.46	4.19	8.19	10.33	11.75	11.84	12.40	11.12	8.94	14.62	
Foreign-born	100.00	4.26	5.54	3.94	5.75	10.76	13.29	12.65	11.78	10.00	7.66	5.27	9.01	

¹ Includes birthplace "Not stated".

TABLE 34. Percentage Distribution by Broad Age Groups for the Population classified according to Ethnic Origin, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Age group		
	Under 10	10-19	20 and over
	per cent		
All origins	18.23	19.30	62.47
English	15.24	16.95	67.81
Irish	15.81	17.68	68.71
Scottish	14.72	16.98	68.31
Other British	15.48	17.78	66.75
French	22.63	22.29	55.08
Austrian, n.o.s.	18.05	20.30	61.65
Belgian	18.92	19.60	61.47
Bulgarian	17.12	25.31	57.58
Chinese	6.19	7.09	86.72
Czech and Slovak	20.22	19.86	60.12
Danish	20.49	17.20	62.31
Finnish	12.54	13.47	73.99
German	19.84	20.02	60.34
Greek	15.88	23.48	60.84
Hebrew	13.24	18.88	70.10
Hungarian	19.09	21.50	59.41
Icelandic	17.22	18.05	64.73
Italian	17.91	24.05	58.04
Japanese	19.87	23.87	56.26
Lithuanian	15.16	14.49	70.34
Negro	21.99	20.45	57.56
Netherlands	20.40	20.14	59.46
Norwegian	17.51	18.36	64.13
Polish	19.04	20.85	60.11
Rumanian	18.88	24.14	58.97
Russian	19.09	22.23	58.68
Swedish	17.08	17.32	65.60
Syrian	17.02	22.86	60.12
Ukrainian	19.56	22.50	57.93
Yugoslavic	17.97	18.84	63.39
Unspecified	10.44	13.19	76.36
Various	28.07	22.97	48.96
Indian	28.50	21.82	49.88

N.o.s., - Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 35. Percentage Distribution by Broad Age Groups for the Population classified according to Specified Grouping of Ethnic Origins, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Age group		
	Under 10	10-19	20 and over
	per cent		
All origins	18.23	19.30	62.47
British	15.20	17.13	67.67
English	15.24	16.95	67.81
Irish	15.61	17.88	68.71
Scottish	14.72	16.98	68.31
Other	15.48	17.78	66.75
French	22.63	22.29	55.08
Scandinavian	17.79	17.79	64.41
Danish	20.49	17.20	62.31
Icelandic	17.22	18.05	64.73
Norwegian	17.51	18.36	64.13
Swedish	17.08	17.32	65.60
Germanic	19.84	20.04	60.12
Belgian	18.92	19.60	61.47
German	19.84	20.02	60.34
Netherlands	20.40	20.14	59.46
Latin and Greek	17.90	24.02	58.08
Greek	15.88	23.48	60.84
Italian	17.91	24.05	58.04
Rumanian	18.88	24.14	58.97
Slavic	19.22	21.55	59.24
Austrian	18.05	20.30	61.85
Bulgarian	17.12	25.31	57.58
Czech and Slovak	20.22	19.66	60.12
Lithuanian	15.16	14.49	70.34
Polish	19.04	20.85	60.11
Russian	19.09	22.23	58.68
Ukrainian	19.56	22.50	57.93
Yugoslavic	17.97	18.84	63.39
Asiatic	12.58	15.35	72.06
Chinese	6.19	7.09	86.72
Japanese	19.87	23.87	56.26
Syrian	17.02	22.86	60.12

1 Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

TABLE 36. Percentage Distribution by Five-year Age Groups for the Population classified according to Ethnic Origin and Sex, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin and sex		Total	Age group																		
			0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+
All origins	T.	100.00	9.14	9.09	9.37	9.73	8.97	8.40	7.33	6.60	5.88	5.52	5.14	4.40	3.54	2.67	1.89	1.18	0.62	0.24	0.07
	M.	100.00	9.05	8.97	9.43	9.58	8.78	8.28	7.31	6.72	5.91	5.64	5.35	4.66	3.70	2.73	1.88	1.14	0.58	0.21	0.06
	F.	100.00	9.24	9.22	9.71	9.90	9.18	8.54	7.35	6.48	5.85	5.40	4.92	4.13	3.36	2.39	1.90	1.22	0.67	0.27	0.08
British Isles origins	T.	100.00	7.63	7.57	8.26	8.86	8.80	8.49	7.41	6.51	6.15	6.06	5.98	5.34	4.44	3.35	2.42	1.52	0.80	0.30	0.09
	M.	100.00	7.65	7.57	8.25	8.85	8.82	8.52	7.50	6.53	5.96	5.93	6.05	5.53	4.55	3.38	2.39	1.45	0.73	0.26	0.07
	F.	100.00	7.61	7.56	8.28	8.87	8.78	8.46	7.33	6.49	6.34	6.19	5.92	5.15	4.32	3.31	2.46	1.59	0.87	0.35	0.11
English	T.	100.00	7.73	7.51	8.15	8.80	8.97	8.79	7.58	6.51	6.12	6.00	5.96	5.36	4.43	3.26	2.31	1.42	0.73	0.27	0.08
	M.	100.00	7.79	7.56	8.16	8.84	9.07	8.86	7.68	6.52	5.84	5.80	6.00	5.54	4.51	3.26	2.28	1.34	0.66	0.23	0.06
	F.	100.00	7.67	7.47	8.14	8.75	8.86	8.72	7.47	6.50	6.41	6.21	5.92	5.18	4.35	3.26	2.35	1.50	0.80	0.32	0.10
Irish	T.	100.00	7.73	7.88	8.60	9.07	8.56	7.99	7.13	6.44	6.16	6.05	5.76	5.07	4.36	3.47	2.64	1.71	0.91	0.34	0.10
	M.	100.00	7.74	7.83	8.60	9.01	8.48	7.98	7.14	6.44	6.11	6.06	5.86	5.23	4.49	3.54	2.60	1.65	0.85	0.31	0.08
	F.	100.00	7.72	7.92	8.60	9.14	8.66	8.00	7.12	6.45	6.21	6.04	5.67	4.91	4.24	3.40	2.68	1.78	0.97	0.37	0.11
Scottish	T.	100.00	7.33	7.39	8.19	8.78	8.66	8.31	7.39	6.57	6.19	6.15	6.22	5.53	4.52	3.44	2.49	1.58	0.86	0.34	0.10
	M.	100.00	7.32	7.38	8.13	8.75	8.64	8.31	7.44	6.61	6.06	6.04	6.26	5.75	4.67	3.52	2.45	1.50	0.77	0.30	0.08
	F.	100.00	7.34	7.40	8.25	8.82	8.69	8.30	7.22	6.52	6.33	6.26	6.17	5.30	4.36	3.36	2.53	1.66	0.96	0.39	0.13
Other	T.	100.00	7.72	7.76	8.56	9.21	8.62	8.38	7.30	6.50	6.30	6.40	6.47	5.59	4.23	2.91	1.96	1.19	0.60	0.21	0.06
	M.	100.00	6.95	7.22	7.81	8.67	8.29	8.00	7.60	6.83	6.43	6.52	7.12	6.35	4.75	3.13	2.15	1.29	0.62	0.19	0.06
	F.	100.00	8.62	8.41	9.46	9.86	9.01	8.64	6.95	6.09	6.15	6.25	5.70	4.70	3.62	2.64	1.72	1.06	0.58	0.24	0.08
Other European origins	T.	100.00	10.56	10.54	10.86	10.64	9.21	8.39	7.32	6.75	5.62	4.96	4.25	3.43	2.61	1.99	1.35	0.84	0.44	0.18	0.05
	M.	100.00	10.41	10.34	10.63	10.38	8.82	8.13	7.20	6.97	5.85	5.28	4.54	3.71	2.79	2.10	1.38	0.84	0.43	0.16	0.04
	F.	100.00	10.73	10.76	11.10	10.92	9.62	8.67	7.44	6.52	5.38	4.63	3.94	3.13	2.41	1.87	1.32	0.85	0.46	0.19	0.06
French	T.	100.00	11.47	11.15	11.35	10.94	9.30	8.39	7.15	6.14	5.08	4.49	3.84	3.16	2.52	2.02	1.40	0.88	0.48	0.19	0.05
	M.	100.00	11.54	11.16	11.35	10.87	9.04	8.28	7.11	6.16	5.02	4.58	3.91	3.27	2.62	2.10	1.41	0.87	0.46	0.18	0.04
	F.	100.00	11.41	11.14	11.35	11.01	9.56	8.50	7.18	6.12	5.13	4.39	3.76	3.04	2.43	1.94	1.38	0.89	0.50	0.20	0.06
Austrian	T.	100.00	8.82	8.23	9.96	10.34	9.11	8.22	7.80	7.79	5.60	6.66	4.48	4.04	2.60	1.61	1.00	0.53	0.19	0.08	0.02
	M.	100.00	8.43	8.52	9.24	9.86	8.49	7.80	7.19	7.90	6.82	7.46	6.38	4.84	3.13	1.87	1.16	0.60	0.22	0.08	0.02
	F.	100.00	9.27	10.07	10.82	10.90	9.85	8.73	8.52	7.59	7.66	6.12	5.72	4.42	3.10	1.96	1.32	0.81	0.45	0.17	0.08
Belgian	T.	100.00	9.37	9.56	9.57	10.03	7.83	7.52	6.45	7.40	7.35	6.34	5.76	4.76	3.57	2.17	1.27	0.65	0.26	0.10	0.02
	M.	100.00	8.89	8.82	8.84	9.62	7.54	7.53	6.48	7.38	7.54	6.64	6.16	5.44	4.17	2.47	1.45	0.62	0.28	0.11	0.01
	F.	100.00	9.92	10.40	10.41	10.50	8.16	7.52	6.42	7.44	7.13	6.00	5.30	3.98	2.86	1.84	1.07	0.68	0.23	0.09	0.04
Bulgarian	T.	100.00	7.85	9.26	12.02	13.28	4.91	4.75	5.34	7.70	8.07	11.47	6.78	4.88	1.96	0.95	0.34	0.24	0.18	—	—
	M.	100.00	6.05	7.95	9.45	10.20	3.90	3.65	5.35	7.70	9.95	15.91	9.10	6.30	2.45	1.20	0.35	0.30	0.15	—	—
	F.	100.00	10.70	11.34	16.10	18.16	6.50	6.50	5.31	7.69	5.08	4.44	3.09	2.62	1.19	0.56	0.32	0.16	0.24	—	—
Czech and Slovak	T.	100.00	9.73	10.49	9.92	9.74	5.64	5.31	7.34	15.28	11.78	5.80	3.38	2.30	1.33	0.94	0.53	0.30	0.13	0.04	0.01
	M.	100.00	8.40	9.47	8.61	8.75	4.99	4.54	5.31	17.64	14.98	7.12	4.07	2.59	1.44	1.06	0.58	0.30	0.13	0.02	0.02
	F.	100.00	11.48	11.82	11.62	11.03	6.50	6.30	9.99	12.22	7.62	4.09	2.49	1.92	1.18	0.78	0.47	0.31	0.13	0.05	—
Danish	T.	100.00	10.25	10.23	9.20	8.00	7.50	6.45	8.26	10.29	7.71	6.00	5.20	4.08	2.81	1.72	1.22	0.63	0.29	0.11	0.03
	M.	100.00	8.97	9.10	7.97	6.97	6.56	5.51	8.98	12.39	8.68	6.54	5.78	4.77	3.13	1.97	1.51	0.68	0.29	0.13	0.04
	F.	100.00	12.07	11.82	10.93	9.46	8.11	7.77	7.26	7.33	6.35	5.24	4.39	3.09	2.35	1.36	0.82	0.55	0.28	0.09	0.02
Finnish	T.	100.00	6.10	6.44	6.80	6.67	6.94	8.09	10.20	13.07	10.70	7.10	6.55	5.02	3.14	1.70	0.85	0.37	0.16	0.06	0.02
	M.	100.00	5.48	6.22	6.10	6.13	6.62	7.21	8.91	14.18	11.60	7.73	7.28	5.61	3.47	1.83	0.96	0.39	0.18	0.06	0.02
	F.	100.00	6.84	6.70	7.63	7.32	7.33	9.15	11.75	11.74	9.62	6.35	6.67	4.30	2.76	1.55	0.73	0.35	0.14	0.04	0.01
German	T.	100.00	8.73	9.91	10.15	9.88	9.00	8.20	7.57	6.86	5.81	5.16	4.60	3.93	3.13	2.37	1.72	1.10	0.61	0.22	0.05
	M.	100.00	9.56	9.66	9.90	9.62	8.69	7.96	7.73	7.20	5.94	5.29	4.82	4.19	3.27	2.49	1.74	1.08	0.59	0.20	0.05
	F.	100.00	9.91	10.18	10.42	10.13	9.33	8.45	7.40	6.51	5.67	5.02	4.36	3.64	2.97	2.24	1.70	1.13	0.63	0.24	0.06
Greek	T.	100.00	7.32	8.36	11.77	11.71	8.32	6.70	5.70	7.20	7.11	9.01	7.06	4.76	2.33	1.50	0.57	0.31	0.16	0.05	0.04
	M.	100.00	5.91	6.95	9.89	9.83	7.18	6.02	5.10	7.18	8.00	11.87	9.53	6.23	3.90	1.97	0.68	0.37	0.12	0.04	0.01
	F.	100.00	9.59	10.62	14.79	14.72	10.15	7.81	6.67	7.23	5.67	4.42	3.08	2.39	1.12	0.76	0.40	0.20	0.22	0.07	0.09
Hungarian	T.	100.00	8.65	10.44	10.66	10.85	6.87	5.67	7.14	11.48	11.40	7.01	3.98	2.53	1.40	0.88	0.49	0.30	0.16	0.06	0.02
	M.	100.00	7.86	9.36	9.76	10.01	6.27	5.00	5.98	12.12	13.59	8.70	4.72	2.98	1.59	0.95	0.54	0.31	0.17	0.08	0.01
	F.	100.00	9.64	11.81	11.79	11.91	7.63	6.53	8.60	10.66	8.62	4.86	3.04	1.97	1.17	0.79	0.44	0.29	0.15	0.04	0.02
Icelandic	T.	100.00	8.71	8.50	8.99	9.06	8.82	7.98	7.24	6.88	6.51	6.68	5.31	4.00	3.03	2.54	2.05	1.95	1.03	0.55	0.16
	M.	100.00	8.90	8.54	9.20	9.00	9.04	8.07	7.21	6.67	5.58	6.67	5.22	4.12	2.98	2.45	1.97	1.86	0.94	0.41	0.15
	F.	100.00	8.52	8.46	8.77	8.13	8.59	7.88	7.26	7.10	6.44	6.70	5.40	3.87	3.08	2.63	2.14	2.05	1.12	0.69	0.16
Italian	T.	100.00	8.40	9.50	11.58	12.50	10.01	9.15	6.34	5.74	5.91	6.04	5.50	4.12	2.48	1.38	0.70	0.40	0.18	0.07	0.02
	M.	100.00	7.80	8.74	10.56	11.58	9.15	8.72	6.23	5.82	6.27	7.10	6.77	4.99	2.99	1.70	0.82	0.45	0.19	0.06	0.01
	F.	100.00	9.14	10.43	12.72	13.61	11.05	9.67	6.46	5.64	5.47	4.76	3.96	3.08	1.86	0.99	0.56	0.34	0.16	0.08	0.03
Jewish	T.	1000																			

TABLE 36. Percentage Distribution by Five-year Age Groups for the Population classified according to Ethnic Origin and Sex, for Canada, 1941 - Concluded

Ethnic origin and sex	Total	Age group																			
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	
Other European origins - Con.																					
Lithuanian	T.	100.00	7.55	7.61	7.41	7.09	6.10	7.60	9.55	15.03	11.59	6.78	4.76	3.99	2.39	1.45	0.69	0.26	0.10	0.04	-
	M.	100.00	6.53	6.33	6.58	6.11	5.09	5.87	7.75	17.65	14.70	8.17	5.12	4.41	2.77	1.68	0.86	0.24	0.09	0.04	-
	F.	100.00	8.95	9.38	8.55	8.43	7.48	9.99	12.04	11.43	7.30	4.86	4.28	3.42	1.86	1.13	0.46	0.27	0.12	0.03	-
Netherlands	T.	100.00	10.22	10.18	10.36	9.77	8.70	7.80	6.94	6.32	5.50	5.18	4.70	4.01	3.32	2.63	1.95	1.33	0.71	0.28	0.08
	M.	100.00	10.03	10.08	10.12	9.61	8.47	7.78	7.01	6.59	5.52	5.23	4.85	4.22	3.48	2.69	1.96	1.32	0.70	0.27	0.06
	F.	100.00	10.43	10.29	10.63	9.94	8.93	7.82	6.86	6.03	5.48	5.13	4.53	3.79	3.15	2.57	1.93	1.35	0.72	0.29	0.10
Norwegian	T.	100.00	8.94	8.58	9.04	9.32	9.42	8.18	7.65	7.37	5.96	5.71	6.10	5.17	3.50	2.28	1.36	0.81	0.42	0.15	0.03
	M.	100.00	8.25	7.91	8.27	8.59	8.57	7.50	7.79	8.18	6.19	6.02	6.84	6.07	4.12	2.64	1.55	0.89	0.42	0.17	0.03
	F.	100.00	9.79	9.41	10.00	10.24	10.50	9.03	7.46	6.35	5.67	5.32	5.18	4.04	2.72	1.84	1.13	0.70	0.44	0.13	0.03
Polish	T.	100.00	8.82	10.22	10.20	10.56	9.22	8.53	7.81	9.23	7.23	5.88	4.47	3.06	1.92	1.34	0.74	0.41	0.18	0.08	0.02
	M.	100.00	8.46	9.63	9.69	9.90	8.55	7.92	7.74	9.65	8.62	6.74	5.23	3.64	2.28	1.49	0.77	0.44	0.18	0.08	0.02
	F.	100.00	9.23	10.90	10.98	11.33	10.00	9.23	9.06	8.74	5.62	4.89	3.59	2.38	1.50	1.17	0.69	0.38	0.18	0.08	0.02
Roumanian	T.	100.00	8.98	9.90	11.80	12.34	10.53	8.23	6.63	6.24	5.83	6.82	5.02	3.70	1.85	0.96	0.58	0.33	0.14	0.07	0.03
	M.	100.00	8.30	8.80	10.78	11.55	9.68	7.30	6.44	6.63	6.31	8.44	6.30	4.60	2.32	1.28	0.60	0.36	0.18	0.10	0.03
	F.	100.00	9.83	11.26	13.05	13.32	11.58	9.38	6.88	5.76	5.24	4.82	3.44	2.59	1.28	0.56	0.34	0.30	0.11	0.04	0.03
Russian	T.	100.00	8.97	10.12	11.52	10.71	9.61	8.67	7.50	6.55	5.08	6.11	5.20	4.05	2.40	1.63	0.93	0.57	0.24	0.10	0.05
	M.	100.00	8.35	9.33	10.62	10.01	8.91	8.00	7.30	6.63	5.51	7.63	6.21	4.89	2.75	1.90	1.00	0.56	0.23	0.09	0.05
	F.	100.00	9.70	11.05	12.58	11.54	10.42	9.46	7.74	6.46	4.56	4.32	4.00	3.06	1.99	1.30	0.85	0.58	0.24	0.10	0.04
Swedish	T.	100.00	8.69	8.39	8.64	8.68	8.43	7.74	7.85	7.70	6.43	5.89	6.21	5.18	3.88	2.73	1.74	1.14	0.49	0.16	0.04
	M.	100.00	7.96	7.62	7.58	7.71	7.48	6.90	7.85	8.54	7.06	6.41	7.07	6.06	4.48	3.24	2.01	1.29	0.54	0.17	0.03
	F.	100.00	9.66	9.41	10.05	9.96	9.68	8.84	7.86	6.59	5.58	5.20	5.08	4.02	3.08	2.05	1.38	0.94	0.42	0.14	0.05
Ukrainian	T.	100.00	9.30	10.27	10.99	11.52	10.46	9.28	7.06	7.25	5.48	5.49	4.38	3.22	2.06	1.53	0.87	0.50	0.24	0.09	0.02
	M.	100.00	8.84	9.69	10.43	10.70	9.64	8.85	6.69	7.46	6.14	6.37	5.21	3.97	2.48	1.71	0.91	0.53	0.25	0.09	0.03
	F.	100.00	9.82	10.92	11.62	12.44	11.39	9.76	7.47	7.01	4.72	4.48	3.43	2.36	1.58	1.33	0.83	0.48	0.23	0.16	0.02
Yugoslavian	T.	100.00	8.84	9.14	9.38	9.26	5.13	4.35	6.50	16.70	14.72	7.06	4.20	2.52	1.09	0.58	0.36	0.14	0.04	0.01	-
	M.	100.00	7.31	7.06	7.80	7.50	4.05	3.16	4.98	19.42	18.67	8.87	5.44	3.21	1.31	0.64	0.42	0.10	0.04	0.01	-
	F.	100.00	11.36	12.56	11.97	12.18	6.93	6.30	9.00	12.20	11.67	9.07	2.14	1.39	0.74	0.48	0.25	0.20	0.02	0.01	-
Other	T.	100.00	7.60	8.00	8.75	9.45	8.44	8.24	7.68	7.37	7.22	6.86	6.19	4.64	3.65	2.88	1.70	0.86	0.31	0.15	0.02
	M.	100.00	7.27	7.10	8.11	8.70	8.39	7.13	7.33	7.52	7.64	7.64	7.08	5.43	4.25	3.24	2.01	0.78	0.25	0.11	-
	F.	100.00	7.99	9.08	9.52	10.36	8.50	9.59	8.10	7.18	6.71	5.93	5.12	3.69	2.91	2.44	1.32	0.95	0.37	0.20	0.03
Asiatic origins																					
Chinese	T.	100.00	6.12	6.79	7.74	7.99	6.44	5.74	5.78	5.97	7.27	9.06	10.93	8.38	6.38	3.27	1.42	0.50	0.15	0.04	0.02
	M.	100.00	4.33	4.81	5.61	5.84	4.87	4.66	5.57	6.12	7.83	10.65	13.76	10.76	8.36	4.21	1.79	0.59	0.17	0.04	0.01
	F.	100.00	10.58	11.72	13.03	13.33	10.36	8.42	6.29	5.61	5.87	5.12	3.88	2.46	1.46	0.92	0.50	0.26	0.10	0.02	0.04
Japanese	T.	100.00	3.00	3.19	3.22	3.87	2.77	2.88	5.29	6.21	9.04	13.02	16.45	12.79	10.22	5.13	2.04	0.64	0.17	0.04	0.02
	M.	100.00	1.72	1.81	1.94	2.33	1.77	2.25	5.29	6.46	9.58	14.25	18.12	14.19	11.36	5.70	2.27	0.70	0.18	0.04	0.02
	F.	100.00	13.00	14.03	13.26	15.97	10.63	7.84	5.26	4.24	4.75	3.42	3.30	1.81	1.33	0.64	0.26	0.18	0.02	-	0.05
Other	T.	100.00	9.45	10.42	12.16	11.72	10.33	7.34	5.51	5.48	6.41	5.75	6.09	4.29	2.92	1.37	0.54	0.17	0.04	0.01	-
	M.	100.00	8.35	9.31	10.89	10.66	10.22	7.29	5.26	5.59	6.08	5.33	7.86	5.90	4.26	1.89	0.80	0.23	0.06	0.02	-
	F.	100.00	10.88	11.86	13.83	13.09	10.46	7.41	5.82	5.34	6.85	6.30	3.79	2.21	1.18	0.70	0.21	0.10	0.01	-	-
Other	T.	100.00	8.03	9.30	11.07	11.46	8.73	9.55	7.21	6.17	4.72	5.35	6.07	4.81	3.13	2.01	1.34	0.66	0.27	0.07	0.04
	M.	100.00	7.36	8.48	10.45	10.82	7.65	9.07	6.97	5.73	4.39	6.11	7.48	6.14	4.11	2.52	1.58	0.76	0.28	0.08	0.01
	F.	100.00	8.86	10.31	11.83	12.25	10.07	10.14	7.50	6.72	5.15	4.40	4.32	3.16	1.91	1.39	1.04	0.54	0.26	0.07	0.08
Half-breed																					
Negro	T.	100.00	16.42	15.38	13.46	11.00	8.13	7.05	5.53	4.31	3.94	3.36	2.78	2.33	1.95	1.75	1.18	0.74	0.43	0.16	0.09
	M.	100.00	15.84	14.76	13.35	10.83	8.12	7.11	5.74	4.53	4.03	3.61	2.94	2.48	2.23	1.83	1.24	0.77	0.40	0.16	0.06
	F.	100.00	17.07	16.05	13.58	11.19	8.14	6.98	5.30	4.08	3.85	3.09	2.59	2.20	1.64	1.67	1.12	0.72	0.45	0.16	0.12
Indian	T.	100.00	14.77	13.73	11.77	10.05	8.14	6.98	6.02	5.29	4.82	3.90	3.30	2.83	2.55	2.08	1.74	1.04	0.58	0.26	0.15
	M.	100.00	14.06	13.32	11.57	9.80	8.16	7.12	6.30	5.45	5.02	4.19	3.49	3.03	2.66	2.16	1.71	1.04	0.56	0.24	0.10
	F.	100.00	15.51	14.15	11.97	10.31	8.12	6.83	5.73	5.12	4.60	3.59	3.11	2.62	2.43	2.00	1.78	1.04	0.59	0.28	0.20
Eskimo	T.	100.00	14.45	15.40	12.03	9.92	9.19	8.13	6.33	5.76	4.91	3.68	3.12	2.54	2.53	1.03	0.61	0.19	0.10	0.04	0.04
	M.	100.00	14.93	15.50	12.43	10.00	8.87	7.81	6.08	5.97	4.79	3.64	3.10	2.22	2.60	1.01	0.74	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.08
	F.	100.00	13.96	15.33	11.62	9.85	9.51	8.47	6.56	5.54	5.04	3.71	3.15	2.87	2.45	1.04	0.48	0.28	0.11	0.06	-
Negro	T.	100.00	11.30	10.69	10.38	10.07	8.28	7.06	6.02	5.51	5.78	6.03	5.14	4.17	3.03	2.52	1.86	1.16	0.55	0.30	0.15
	M.	100.00	10.79	10.17	10.19	9.47	7.51	6.72	5.74	5.49	5.83	6.64	5.88	4.69	3.70	2.80	2.13	1.21	0.58	0.33	0.13
	F.	100.00	11.85	11.25	10.58	10.72	9.10	7.42	6.33	5.54	5.72	5.37	4.34	3.61	2.31	2.21	1.57	1.12	0.52	0.26	0.17
Other and not stated																					
Other	T.	100.00	5.19	5.87	6.37	7.49	11.36	10.01	8.50	7.41	7.20	5.94	6.50	5.66	4.17	3.58	2.10	1.50	0.82	0.24	0.09
	M.	100.00	4.49	5.79	6.47	7.37	13.68	11.45	9.19	6.88	7.15	6.23	5.95	5.36	3.86	2.85	1.41	1.06	0.65	0.11	0.05
	F.	100.00	6.07	5.96	6.24	7.67	8.49	8.21	7.63	8.08	7.26	5.59	7.19	6.03	4.57	4.50	2.96	2.04	1.02	0.41	0.14

TABLE 37. Percentage Distribution by Five-Year Age Groups for the Population classified according to Birthplace and Sex, for Canada, 1941

Birthplace and sex	All ages	Age group																				
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+		
Total population.....	T. 100.00	9.14	9.09	9.57	9.73	8.97	8.40	7.33	6.60	5.88	5.52	5.14	4.40	3.54	2.67	1.89	1.18	0.68	0.24	0.07		
	M. 100.00	9.05	8.97	9.43	9.58	8.78	8.28	7.31	6.72	5.91	5.64	5.35	4.66	3.70	2.75	1.85	1.14	0.57	0.21	0.06		
	F. 100.00	9.24	9.22	9.71	9.90	9.18	8.54	7.35	6.48	5.85	5.40	4.92	4.13	3.36	2.59	1.89	1.22	0.67	0.27	0.08		
British-born.....	T. 100.00	10.00	9.90	10.22	10.20	9.52	8.76	7.13	5.95	5.18	4.84	4.57	3.99	3.30	2.53	1.82	1.16	0.62	0.24	0.07		
	M. 100.00	10.01	9.87	10.18	10.15	9.42	8.75	7.20	5.99	5.09	4.83	4.64	4.13	3.40	2.58	1.81	1.11	0.57	0.21	0.06		
	F. 100.00	9.99	9.93	10.26	10.26	9.62	8.77	7.07	5.90	5.28	4.86	4.49	3.83	3.20	2.48	1.83	1.20	0.65	0.26	0.09		
Canada.....	T. 100.00	11.04	10.92	11.22	11.08	10.17	9.24	7.01	5.48	4.58	4.17	3.71	3.15	2.66	2.14	1.57	1.02	0.56	0.22	0.06		
	M. 100.00	11.10	10.93	11.22	11.06	10.09	9.24	7.07	5.51	4.53	4.19	3.73	3.20	2.69	2.16	1.54	0.98	0.32	0.19	0.05		
	F. 100.00	10.99	10.91	11.22	11.10	10.24	9.24	6.95	5.45	4.62	4.15	3.69	3.10	2.62	2.12	1.60	1.07	0.60	0.24	0.08		
Prince Edward Island.....	T. 100.00	8.51	8.51	8.59	8.39	7.70	7.00	5.81	5.82	6.01	5.73	5.31	4.50	3.60	2.80	2.00	1.11	0.47	0.18	0.06		
	M. 100.00	8.68	8.64	8.27	8.28	8.31	7.77	6.78	6.00	5.93	6.14	5.73	5.21	4.53	3.47	2.79	1.92	1.02	0.38	0.14		
	F. 100.00	9.06	9.32	8.77	8.93	8.47	7.63	6.76	5.60	5.70	5.87	5.39	4.89	4.20	3.52	2.81	2.08	1.21	0.56	0.22		
Nova Scotia.....	T. 100.00	9.30	9.30	9.44	9.56	8.61	7.70	6.05	5.11	4.97	4.51	4.38	3.81	3.27	2.70	2.04	1.33	0.85	0.39	0.15		
	M. 100.00	9.26	9.24	9.18	9.53	8.47	8.47	6.99	5.73	5.07	4.68	4.39	4.04	3.62	3.03	2.28	1.54	0.85	0.39	0.15		
	F. 100.00	9.36	9.36	9.44	9.59	8.75	8.75	7.13	5.95	5.18	4.84	4.57	3.99	3.30	2.53	1.82	1.16	0.62	0.24	0.07		
New Brunswick.....	T. 100.00	10.10	10.10	10.10	10.10	9.45	8.45	6.79	5.70	5.01	4.75	4.28	3.82	3.22	2.70	2.04	1.33	0.70	0.30	0.09		
	M. 100.00	10.15	10.15	10.10	10.42	9.45	8.45	6.92	5.74	5.01	4.75	4.28	3.82	3.22	2.70	2.04	1.33	0.70	0.30	0.09		
	F. 100.00	10.05	10.05	10.10	10.32	9.45	8.45	6.66	5.65	5.02	4.66	4.22	3.69	3.10	2.58	2.06	1.38	0.75	0.34	0.11		
Quebec.....	T. 100.00	11.16	10.97	11.27	10.80	9.33	8.59	7.21	6.10	5.07	4.46	3.86	3.19	2.63	2.11	1.49	0.95	0.52	0.22	0.06		
	M. 100.00	11.24	10.98	11.27	10.76	9.09	8.50	7.18	6.14	5.03	4.46	3.86	3.19	2.63	2.11	1.49	0.95	0.52	0.22	0.06		
	F. 100.00	11.09	10.97	11.27	10.85	9.57	8.68	7.24	6.06	5.11	4.37	3.78	3.08	2.55	2.05	1.49	0.98	0.55	0.23	0.07		
Ontario.....	T. 100.00	9.41	9.36	9.76	9.75	8.92	8.30	6.76	5.74	5.32	5.17	4.94	4.38	3.90	3.17	2.35	1.54	0.84	0.30	0.08		
	M. 100.00	9.51	9.42	9.84	9.83	8.98	8.34	6.82	5.74	5.24	5.12	4.89	4.40	3.89	3.14	2.38	1.46	0.78	0.27	0.06		
	F. 100.00	9.31	9.29	9.68	9.66	8.87	8.26	6.70	5.74	5.40	5.22	4.99	4.37	3.92	3.19	2.43	1.63	0.91	0.34	0.10		
Manitoba.....	T. 100.00	10.93	10.104	11.75	12.02	11.83	12.28	8.85	6.24	4.36	3.48	2.49	1.68	0.70	0.31	0.18	0.11	0.06	0.02	0.01		
	M. 100.00	10.98	11.01	11.75	12.65	12.75	12.31	8.91	6.24	4.36	3.48	2.49	1.70	0.72	0.33	0.18	0.11	0.06	0.02	0.01		
	F. 100.00	10.88	11.01	11.75	12.89	12.71	12.24	8.79	6.22	4.42	3.55	2.50	1.67	0.68	0.29	0.18	0.11	0.06	0.02	0.01		
Saskatchewan.....	T. 100.00	13.09	13.49	15.57	15.57	15.35	12.76	9.95	2.99	1.29	0.87	0.54	0.29	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01		
	M. 100.00	13.18	14.25	16.61	15.53	15.22	12.78	9.03	2.92	1.27	0.85	0.54	0.30	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.01	—		
	F. 100.00	13.00	14.42	15.53	15.61	15.50	12.75	9.06	2.98	1.24	0.74	0.36	0.21	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.01	—		
Alberta.....	T. 100.00	15.78	16.12	15.62	14.35	14.18	11.80	6.08	2.87	1.24	0.74	0.36	0.21	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.01	—		
	M. 100.00	15.77	16.14	15.55	14.39	14.18	11.83	6.17	2.92	1.27	0.74	0.36	0.22	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.01	—		
	F. 100.00	15.79	16.09	15.66	14.72	14.19	11.76	5.93	2.87	1.24	0.74	0.36	0.22	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.01	—		
British Columbia.....	T. 100.00	16.98	15.35	14.22	13.70	11.88	11.41	6.26	3.62	2.69	2.01	1.16	0.67	0.50	0.39	0.29	0.17	0.07	0.03	0.02		
	M. 100.00	16.93	15.34	14.13	13.75	11.81	11.45	6.33	3.57	2.70	2.03	1.19	0.66	0.49	0.36	0.28	0.16	0.07	0.02	0.01		
	F. 100.00	17.00	15.37	14.31	13.64	11.94	11.37	6.19	3.66	2.69	2.00	1.12	0.68	0.51	0.41	0.29	0.18	0.08	0.03	0.02		
Yukon.....	T. 100.00	16.48	12.93	12.03	8.48	9.59	9.94	9.05	7.65	3.51	2.68	1.70	1.32	1.66	1.40	0.94	0.56	0.45	0.11	0.11		
	M. 100.00	16.48	12.93	12.03	8.48	9.59	9.94	9.05	7.65	3.51	2.68	1.70	1.32	1.66	1.40	0.94	0.56	0.45	0.11	0.11		
	F. 100.00	16.48	12.93	12.03	8.48	9.59	9.94	9.05	7.65	3.51	2.68	1.70	1.32	1.66	1.40	0.94	0.56	0.45	0.11	0.11		
Northwest Territories.....	T. 100.00	17.02	13.54	11.12	8.47	9.91	9.08	9.38	6.88	3.93	2.50	1.89	0.98	1.74	1.44	0.98	0.56	0.40	0.15	0.15		
	M. 100.00	17.02	13.54	11.12	8.47	9.91	9.08	9.38	6.88	3.93	2.50	1.89	0.98	1.74	1.44	0.98	0.56	0.40	0.15	0.15		
	F. 100.00	17.02	13.54	11.12	8.47	9.91	9.08	9.38	6.88	3.93	2.50	1.89	0.98	1.74	1.44	0.98	0.56	0.40	0.15	0.15		
Not stated.....	T. 100.00	8.39	11.02	9.06	8.76	8.93	9.69	6.63	6.90	7.16	6.76	4.00	3.76	3.43	1.96	1.16	0.80	0.47	0.37	0.03		
	M. 100.00	8.39	11.02	9.06	8.76	8.93	9.69	6.63	6.90	7.16	6.76	4.00	3.76	3.43	1.96	1.16	0.80	0.47	0.37	0.03		
	F. 100.00	8.39	11.02	9.06	8.76	8.93	9.69	6.63	6.90	7.16	6.76	4.00	3.76	3.43	1.96	1.16	0.80	0.47	0.37	0.03		
British Isles.....	T. 100.00	0.12	0.25	0.67	1.82	3.26	4.11	8.26	10.38	10.93	11.22	12.76	12.94	9.51	6.28	4.21	2.42	1.17	0.45	0.14		
	M. 100.00	0.11	0.22	0.63	1.76	3.22	4.23	8.39	10.43	10.16	10.52	12.97	12.74	9.92	6.45	4.23	2.35	1.06	0.38	0.12		
	F. 100.00	0.13	0.25	0.72	1.91	3.30	3.97	8.12	10.33	11.80	11.88	12.52	11.26	9.06	6.09	4.19	2.42	1.29	0.52	0.17		
England.....	T. 100.00	0.18	0.32	0.68	1.47	3.04	3.72	7.80	10.01	10.80	11.24	12.88	12.47	10.02	6.65	4.50	2.50	1.17	0.43	0.13		
	M. 100.00	0.15	0.31	0.64	1.40	2.98	3.62	7.86	10.10	9.88	10.57	13.16	13.17	10.62	6.78	4.53	2.44	1.06	0.36	0.11		
	F. 100.00	0.18	0.33	0.72	1.55	3.10	3.48	7.51	9.91	11.84	11.98	12.57	11.68	9.81	6.41	4.47	2.57	1.30	0.51	0.16		
Ireland.....	T. 100.00	0.04	0.08	0.70	2.69	3.18	4.57	8.72	10.53	11.03	11.35	12.21	10.93	8.56	6.06	4.55	2.87	1.49	0.82	0.32		
	M. 100.00	0.04	0.08	0.70	2.69	3.18	4.57	8.72	10.53	11.03	11.35	12.21	10.93	8.56	6.06	4.55	2.87	1.49	0.82	0.32		
	F. 100.00	0.06	0.10	0.80	2.88	3.31	4.78	8.92	10.07	11.11	11.31	12.14	11.01	8.80	6.21	4.41	2.68	1.33	0.77	0.26		
Scotland.....	T. 100.00	0.05	0.13	0.63	2.28	3.74	4.79	9.22	11.31	11.24	11.10	12.71	11.57	8.70	5.46	3.39	2.06	1.06	0.43	0.14		
	M. 100.00	0.04	0.13	0.58	2.25	3.78	4.77	9.08	11.09	10.57	10.47	12.81	11.89	9.32	5.77	3.41	2.04	0.97	0.39	0.12		
	F. 100.00	0.06	0.13	0.68	2.35	3.78</																

TABLE 37. Percentage Distribution by Five-year Age Groups for the Population classified according to Birthplace and Sex, for Canada, 1941 - Concluded

Birthplace and sex	All ages	Age group																			
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+	
Europe	T.	100.00	0.09	0.35	1.88	4.96	2.82	3.94	9.18	14.65	13.98	12.70	11.09	8.84	6.08	4.22	2.63	1.54	0.73	0.28	0.08
	M.	100.00	0.07	0.31	1.62	4.26	2.42	3.22	8.13	14.99	14.67	13.40	11.75	9.44	6.30	4.20	2.58	1.46	0.67	0.24	0.07
	F.	100.00	0.12	0.42	2.26	5.83	3.38	4.98	10.71	14.15	12.98	11.68	10.14	7.99	5.65	4.10	2.70	1.67	0.82	0.33	0.09
Austria	T.	100.00	0.04	0.14	0.53	1.26	0.79	1.76	6.68	11.80	13.64	17.17	17.44	11.60	7.64	5.32	3.38	1.82	0.86	0.34	0.08
	M.	100.00	0.03	0.13	0.49	1.11	0.72	1.40	5.11	11.10	13.97	17.21	15.91	12.23	8.29	5.61	3.63	1.84	0.84	0.30	0.09
	F.	100.00	0.06	0.16	0.58	1.46	0.89	2.25	8.01	12.76	13.99	17.11	13.73	10.18	6.75	5.39	3.47	1.88	0.89	0.39	0.06
Belgium	T.	100.00	0.18	0.53	1.14	4.54	2.97	4.62	8.07	12.73	13.96	11.92	11.82	10.12	7.72	4.67	2.78	1.39	0.55	0.27	0.04
	M.	100.00	0.11	0.50	0.93	3.73	2.88	4.60	8.02	12.17	13.29	12.02	11.98	11.08	8.55	4.98	2.98	1.54	0.54	0.30	0.02
	F.	100.00	0.28	0.57	1.40	5.55	3.08	4.65	8.13	13.44	14.82	11.80	11.61	8.90	6.67	4.28	2.48	1.50	0.55	0.23	0.06
Czechoslovakia	T.	100.00	0.59	2.08	6.53	11.57	4.07	9.40	8.48	23.44	18.84	8.70	4.82	3.06	1.72	1.27	0.75	0.43	0.17	0.05	0.01
	M.	100.00	0.39	1.83	5.26	9.72	3.53	2.43	4.90	25.77	22.67	10.17	5.52	3.31	1.78	1.33	0.77	0.39	0.17	0.03	0.01
	F.	100.00	0.92	2.47	8.50	14.43	4.91	4.91	14.01	19.84	12.92	6.44	3.75	2.67	1.63	1.17	0.71	0.50	0.17	0.08	-
Denmark	T.	100.00	0.02	0.08	0.11	4.06	3.51	3.39	12.29	19.88	14.17	10.04	9.51	7.92	5.61	3.40	2.68	1.40	0.65	0.21	0.07
	M.	100.00	0.02	0.09	0.80	2.94	2.53	2.93	13.04	21.97	14.52	10.14	9.42	8.01	5.32	3.34	2.82	1.29	0.55	0.19	0.06
	F.	100.00	0.02	0.08	1.11	4.06	3.51	3.39	12.29	19.88	14.17	10.04	9.51	7.92	5.61	3.40	2.68	1.40	0.65	0.21	0.07
Finland	T.	100.00	0.02	0.08	0.74	3.00	2.30	3.36	11.78	18.88	17.43	11.40	10.89	8.40	5.40	2.84	1.44	0.66	0.25	0.11	0.02
	M.	100.00	0.01	0.08	0.58	2.72	2.05	2.57	9.68	21.08	18.12	11.85	11.35	8.80	5.68	2.86	1.51	0.62	0.28	0.11	0.04
	F.	100.00	0.04	0.07	0.97	3.40	2.63	4.45	14.68	18.23	16.48	10.76	10.26	7.62	5.02	2.81	1.33	0.79	0.22	0.10	0.04
France	T.	100.00	0.27	0.48	0.96	2.06	1.91	2.71	5.96	8.78	10.86	11.39	12.68	13.15	10.94	7.75	5.14	2.97	1.51	0.50	0.14
	M.	100.00	0.25	0.50	0.92	2.16	1.51	2.65	5.65	8.05	9.29	10.20	12.69	14.69	12.36	8.80	5.20	3.03	1.37	0.33	0.11
	F.	100.00	0.27	0.47	1.06	1.96	2.36	2.78	6.30	9.56	12.13	12.67	14.65	11.48	9.41	8.51	5.07	2.91	1.86	0.68	0.18
Germany	T.	100.00	0.07	0.19	1.74	4.66	3.09	3.67	10.99	14.74	11.25	8.09	7.98	8.09	7.94	8.23	4.73	3.42	0.78	0.31	0.01
	M.	100.00	0.04	0.17	1.54	4.15	2.73	2.14	12.15	16.40	11.29	7.73	7.92	8.19	7.83	6.14	4.62	1.38	1.93	0.57	0.28
	F.	100.00	0.10	0.21	2.05	5.43	3.64	4.48	9.25	12.26	11.18	8.48	8.06	7.95	6.10	6.37	4.88	3.77	2.32	0.96	0.35
Greece	T.	100.00	0.12	0.46	2.20	2.21	1.62	2.86	9.08	13.54	13.71	18.40	13.80	9.64	4.48	2.79	1.04	0.54	0.37	0.05	0.08
	M.	100.00	0.07	0.33	1.80	1.73	0.95	4.78	7.36	11.88	13.51	20.85	15.88	10.72	5.06	3.12	1.04	0.57	0.26	0.02	0.05
	F.	100.00	0.24	0.79	3.22	3.48	3.34	8.63	13.49	17.80	14.22	12.09	8.44	6.88	2.98	1.94	1.03	0.49	0.67	0.12	0.18
Hungary	T.	100.00	0.02	0.18	1.32	10.32	4.73	2.65	8.61	18.35	19.73	12.46	7.13	4.79	2.87	1.79	0.90	0.32	0.12	0.03	0.02
	M.	100.00	0.02	0.15	0.77	8.85	2.11	2.93	6.69	18.32	22.11	14.27	7.83	5.19	2.95	1.81	0.97	0.57	0.30	0.14	0.03
	F.	100.00	0.04	0.21	4.16	12.51	5.70	4.72	11.47	18.35	16.18	9.76	6.08	4.20	2.75	1.76	0.97	0.64	0.34	0.11	0.05
Iceland	T.	100.00	0.02	0.04	0.29	0.68	0.93	3.23	3.73	8.11	9.33	10.11	12.13	11.84	8.86	5.76	3.33	1.62	0.54	0.20	0.72
	M.	100.00	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.37	0.78	0.78	2.44	3.92	9.08	8.99	10.05	13.36	11.84	11.84	7.97	9.26	4.70	2.03	0.69
	F.	100.00	0.02	0.08	0.44	0.22	0.38	1.06	2.22	3.53	7.76	9.67	9.98	12.85	11.84	11.88	9.76	9.40	5.19	3.15	0.75
Italy	T.	100.00	0.03	0.38	0.80	3.58	2.08	5.08	8.00	11.26	11.07	10.20	10.20	10.88	8.65	6.45	3.77	1.88	0.58	0.18	0.05
	M.	100.00	0.02	0.29	0.75	3.06	2.67	4.59	7.46	10.46	13.15	15.79	15.64	11.64	7.00	4.02	1.88	1.03	0.46	0.14	0.03
	F.	100.00	0.01	0.55	1.16	4.42	3.76	5.88	9.06	12.99	14.94	13.72	11.92	9.61	5.67	3.10	1.73	1.04	0.47	0.26	0.10
Lithuania	T.	100.00	0.12	0.24	2.31	5.29	1.78	2.48	11.77	20.43	16.27	11.14	8.66	7.48	5.01	3.14	1.54	0.73	0.29	0.13	-
	M.	100.00	0.10	0.27	1.99	4.43	1.22	2.26	9.39	22.84	18.70	12.21	8.51	7.37	4.86	3.16	1.60	0.86	0.23	0.14	-
	F.	100.00	0.15	0.18	2.78	6.61	2.64	3.22	13.89	16.75	12.55	9.51	8.87	7.85	5.24	3.12	1.45	0.82	0.33	0.11	-
Netherlands	T.	100.00	0.32	0.88	1.57	6.01	3.65	5.97	9.91	16.20	12.94	10.42	10.20	8.27	5.63	3.83	1.86	0.84	0.34	0.14	0.11
	M.	100.00	0.37	0.69	1.51	5.06	4.99	4.36	10.37	18.62	13.11	11.47	10.47	10.32	8.34	5.33	3.33	1.92	0.74	0.26	0.11
	F.	100.00	0.24	1.18	1.67	7.59	6.76	6.24	9.12	17.12	12.65	10.34	9.99	8.16	6.14	4.12	1.78	1.00	0.48	0.19	0.12
Norway	T.	100.00	0.04	0.06	0.55	2.62	2.41	2.43	7.95	12.89	11.18	10.59	13.00	12.24	9.24	6.09	4.06	2.59	1.38	0.33	0.12
	M.	100.00	0.03	0.03	0.41	1.97	2.04	2.16	8.47	14.18	11.07	10.20	10.20	12.60	12.94	9.40	5.75	1.88	0.73	0.17	0.11
	F.	100.00	0.07	0.10	0.82	3.89	3.14	2.97	6.94	13.35	11.41	11.37	12.40	11.54	8.93	6.34	4.30	2.89	1.82	0.97	0.14
Poland	T.	100.00	0.12	0.47	3.09	6.37	2.63	4.47	10.77	16.45	14.26	12.41	11.91	9.55	7.01	4.45	2.04	1.20	0.54	0.20	0.05
	M.	100.00	0.10	0.40	2.79	5.76	2.28	3.46	8.43	16.50	15.77	13.47	10.40	7.42	5.16	3.50	1.96	1.13	0.50	0.20	0.04
	F.	100.00	0.14	0.55	3.48	7.15	3.08	5.78	13.35	18.38	12.31	11.02	9.86	6.08	4.22	2.39	1.15	0.28	0.21	0.06	0.02
Roumania	T.	100.00	0.04	0.13	1.74	4.25	2.36	3.20	9.12	14.31	14.14	18.36	12.54	9.44	5.78	3.37	2.47	1.35	0.59	0.26	0.08
	M.	100.00	0.03	0.10	1.41	3.72	2.05	2.52	8.69	13.49	13.90	17.69	13.34	10.12	6.02	3.72	2.03	1.30	0.54	0.24	0.06
	F.	100.00	0.05	0.17	2.21	3.02	2.80	4.20	9.83	12.62	14.49	14.43	11.38	8.45	5.43	3.36	2.07	1.42	0.67	0.29	0.10
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	T.	100.00	0.01	0.08	0.80	4.00	3.39	5.28	9.19	13.11	11.92	13.68	12.53	10.38	6.84	4.98	3.13	1.63	0.71	0.25	0.07
	M.	100.00	0.01	0.08	0.73	3.69	3.03	4.65	8.57	10.63	11.75	14.68	13.23	11.07	7.21	5.14	3.13	1.50	0.65	0.20	0.06
	F.	100.00	0.01	0.08	0.88	4.40	3.84	5.06	9.96	11.74	12.12	12.43	11.68	9.54	6.27	4.31	3.13	1.80	0.78	0.32	0.08
Sweden	T.	100.00	0.01	0.01	0.29	1.45	1.57	1.97	7.30	11.81	10.77	10.46	12.51	10.71	7.47	4.91	3.30	1.43	0.46	0.12	0.03
	M.	100.00	0.01	0.01	0.20	1.13	1.15	1.56													

TABLE 38. Percentage Distribution by Conjugal Condition, for the Population 15 Years of Age and Over, classified according to Ethnic Origin and Sex, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Males					Females				
	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated ¹	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated ¹
All origins	39.79	55.21	3.99	0.15	0.84	32.99	56.93	8.80	0.18	1.09
British Isles origins	37.38	57.31	4.23	0.20	0.87	30.44	57.81	10.31	0.25	1.18
English	35.84	58.90	4.12	0.21	0.92	28.24	80.23	10.02	0.27	1.24
Irish	39.94	54.45	4.53	0.17	0.89	33.65	54.10	10.86	0.22	1.17
Scottish	38.45	56.41	4.20	0.19	0.75	32.24	55.92	10.52	0.24	1.06
Other	35.09	59.62	4.18	0.21	0.91	30.93	58.74	8.70	0.26	1.38
French	44.36	50.90	4.08	0.04	0.62	40.05	52.00	7.04	0.05	0.86
Other European origins	40.78	54.95	3.07	0.20	0.99	29.50	62.38	6.78	0.21	1.12
Austrian, n.o.s.	43.17	51.88	3.04	0.22	1.55	29.48	62.82	5.86	0.24	1.59
Belgian	36.10	59.16	3.58	0.16	1.00	26.96	65.15	6.37	0.27	1.25
Czech and Slovak	33.52	62.38	2.12	0.14	1.82	24.33	70.19	4.00	0.12	0.85
Finnish	43.75	51.16	3.46	0.27	1.32	20.59	69.29	7.44	0.48	2.18
German	40.33	55.51	3.33	0.16	0.65	30.53	60.59	7.83	0.15	0.89
Hungarian	37.04	58.51	2.54	0.30	1.59	24.48	70.13	4.13	0.15	1.10
Italian	41.78	53.74	3.18	0.17	1.12	36.55	57.30	5.18	0.10	1.69
Jewish	35.34	61.38	2.40	0.25	0.62	29.70	60.83	8.05	0.38	1.04
Netherlands	37.04	56.10	3.88	0.17	0.80	29.79	59.84	9.09	0.19	1.10
Polish	42.17	54.05	2.42	0.16	1.17	26.13	65.07	5.18	0.19	1.42
Roumanian	42.81	52.74	2.66	0.32	1.45	31.66	61.92	4.44	0.28	1.69
Russian	41.72	53.66	3.20	0.20	1.18	30.51	62.75	5.28	0.22	1.24
Scandinavian	46.38	48.97	3.54	0.30	0.80	28.93	62.22	7.38	0.30	1.16
Ukrainian	42.43	53.52	2.63	0.17	1.24	28.85	64.70	5.11	0.13	1.20
Other	38.56	56.61	2.94	0.27	1.60	29.04	64.18	5.29	0.31	1.18
Asiatic origins	25.42	70.04	2.38	0.08	2.04	38.32	54.00	6.97	0.12	0.58
Chinese and Japanese	21.87	73.77	2.09	0.06	2.15	36.46	57.41	5.77	0.09	0.25
Other	45.93	48.46	4.03	0.14	1.38	41.56	48.06	9.05	0.16	1.16
Indian and Eskimo	35.07	56.19	7.50	0.02	1.22	23.41	62.63	12.40	0.07	1.48
Other and not stated	46.28	45.77	5.33	0.13	2.21	32.62	54.66	9.51	0.21	2.96

¹ Married persons who are permanently separated for domestic reasons.

N.o.s. - Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 39. Percentage of Single to Total, for the Female Population 15 Years of Age and Over, classified according to Ethnic Origin and Age, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Age group (15 years and over)						
	Total	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over
	per cent single						
All origins	32.99	94.25	60.95	27.45	14.55	10.46	11.25
British Isles origins	30.44	93.98	60.23	26.98	15.01	11.11	12.55
English	28.24	93.13	56.88	24.39	13.24	9.13	10.05
Irish	35.85	94.64	62.40	30.50	16.20	14.36	15.42
Scottish	32.24	95.14	64.57	29.73	16.10	12.53	14.89
Other	30.93	94.72	61.88	25.41	12.32	8.14	10.25
French	40.05	95.32	65.76	33.37	19.08	12.90	11.21
Other European origins	29.50	93.88	55.92	19.62	6.78	4.21	4.55
Austrian	29.46	95.32	58.76	19.61	5.04	2.97	2.44
Belgian	29.96	93.82	56.13	18.91	5.29	3.97	6.03
Czech and Slovak	24.83	94.31	52.39	9.77	2.68	1.39	2.14
Finnish	20.59	91.34	47.37	16.78	7.54	4.68	2.42
German	30.53	94.74	56.94	21.64	10.31	7.44	7.17
Hungarian	24.48	91.47	44.87	9.38	1.94	1.85	1.20
Italian	36.55	95.62	64.39	23.52	4.74	1.91	2.00
Jewish	29.70	97.92	67.98	29.04	9.12	2.07	1.30
Netherlands	29.79	93.42	55.62	22.00	11.01	7.19	1.81
Polish	28.13	93.13	52.96	14.93	3.48	2.04	1.93
Roumanian	31.66	90.83	50.98	15.31	1.98	0.97	1.72
Russian	30.51	92.87	53.21	19.30	4.70	1.60	0.92
Scandinavian	28.93	94.52	57.63	20.98	8.60	4.06	3.28
Ukrainian	28.85	91.59	49.24	12.74	1.86	0.72	0.28
Other	29.04	93.33	56.40	15.87	3.07	3.18	3.30
Asiatic origins	38.32	97.81	69.29	24.91	5.49	1.60	3.05
Chinese and Japanese	36.46	97.78	65.69	14.42	5.09	0.69	3.40
Other	41.56	97.86	76.50	40.02	11.73	3.19	2.84
Indian and Eskimo	23.41	80.64	33.68	12.60	5.09	3.19	2.54
Unspecified and others	32.62	87.82	49.52	23.38	13.54	8.91	8.83

TABLE 40. Data Used in Computing Indices of Segregation for the Non-Canadian-born Population
classified according to Country of Birth, 1901-41

Birthplace	1901					1911					1921				
	L	AL	AS	S	O	L	AL	AS	S	O	L	AL	AS	S	O
Totals	11	61	126	10	0	14	62	120	23	0	14	47	94	65	0
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	31	8	12	118	50	32	14	11	117	46
Belgium	22	11	10	61	104	31	12	15	89	72	23	24	19	118	36
Bulgaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	33
China	8	2	7	151	40	15	14	10	157	23	22	12	18	136	32
Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	—	23	9	12	33	142	30	20	16	43	111
Denmark	23	12	15	62	96	29	19	10	92	69	37	28	11	85	59
England	31	36	37	100	4	34	29	34	122	0	21	32	36	131	0
Finland	—	—	—	—	—	19	7	7	61	125	20	11	14	76	99
France	26	25	26	114	17	26	27	22	136	8	22	31	25	140	2
Germany	27	24	22	110	25	32	26	23	121	17	33	23	28	103	33
Greece	—	—	—	—	—	23	19	20	44	113	22	21	21	63	93
Hungary	—	—	—	—	—	26	3	10	55	125	20	13	11	70	106
Iceland	11	1	1	20	175	14	5	9	38	153	13	7	15	52	133
Ireland	22	62	39	85	0	27	45	49	94	4	18	30	38	133	1
Italy	22	7	11	102	66	30	14	17	133	25	22	9	21	137	31
Japan	6	0	0	26	176	9	2	2	60	146	12	3	2	60	143
Netherlands	—	—	—	—	—	27	15	22	92	63	28	23	21	72	76
Norway	—	—	—	—	—	26	8	3	124	56	38	15	9	103	55
Poland	—	—	—	—	—	21	9	4	54	131	24	14	15	114	53
Roumania	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	6	13	127	52
Russia	—	—	—	—	—	26	14	13	145	21	24	17	13	143	23
Scotland	31	42	44	85	6	35	26	39	111	8	22	26	36	127	7
Sweden	—	—	—	—	—	28	7	4	139	41	42	17	7	116	38
Switzerland	25	20	30	53	80	—	—	—	—	—	32	23	29	72	64
United States	23	34	46	104	1	28	20	25	148	0	33	24	25	138	0
Wales	23	21	35	68	61	33	13	30	97	46	26	27	27	90	50
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	11	14	41	125

	1931					1941				
	L	AL	AS	S	O	L	AL	AS	S	O
Totals	14	36	87	84	0	14	37	92	86	0
Austria	30	18	20	111	42	32	21	13	99	64
Belgium	22	16	22	122	39	22	19	20	124	44
Bulgaria	22	15	13	46	125	23	14	11	48	133
China	16	12	22	147	24	17	15	26	127	44
Czechoslovakia	24	26	21	87	63	26	28	25	79	71
Denmark	26	28	23	112	27	27	27	27	105	43
England	17	26	39	139	0	19	26	22	152	0
Finland	16	13	8	127	57	18	8	10	121	72
France	22	20	32	140	7	23	21	36	138	11
Germany	35	20	19	126	21	31	28	19	115	36
Greece	16	18	17	81	89	16	15	12	92	94
Hungary	26	12	18	95	70	31	14	17	101	66
Iceland	14	7	11	55	134	14	10	11	58	136
Ireland	23	20	45	138	5	14	20	40	146	9
Italy	21	7	15	154	24	21	13	13	156	31
Japan	7	1	5	62	146	7	1	5	100	116
Netherlands	25	20	29	95	52	25	19	33	96	56
Norway	37	16	8	116	34	34	20	12	108	35
Poland	27	18	18	128	32	29	17	22	124	37
Roumania	27	12	14	127	41	25	16	14	131	43
Russia	24	21	15	138	23	31	16	17	138	27
Scotland	16	17	46	137	5	17	12	48	144	8
Sweden	36	21	8	122	34	39	15	12	121	42
Switzerland	27	24	27	90	53	27	25	29	101	47
United States	32	19	31	139	0	30	31	40	128	0
Wales	21	26	30	102	42	22	21	33	108	45
Yugoslavia	26	13	13	77	92	20	21	13	85	90

Notes: L = Large (Twice Canadian average and over).

AL = Average large (Canadian average but less than twice average).

AS = Average small (Half Canadian average but less than average).

S = Less than half Canada average but over zero.

O = Zero.

Number of counties considered: 1901, 208; 1911, 219; 1921, 220; 1931, 221; 1941, 229.

¹ Austria and Hungary available only in combination in 1901.

² Norway and Sweden available only in combination in 1901.

³ Russia and Poland available only in combination in 1901.

⁴ Roumania and Bulgaria available in combination in 1911.

TABLE 41. Percentage of the European-born Population Naturalized, by Geographical Grouping of Countries of Birth, for Canada, 1941

Birthplace	P.c. naturalized ¹	Birthplace	P.c. naturalized ¹
North Western Europe	72.5	South, Eastern and Central Europe	73.4
Sweden	77.3	Italy	81.1
Norway	76.1	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	80.1
Germany	71.4	Austria	79.0
Belgium	71.2	Roumania	77.8
France	70.9	Poland ¹	72.5
Denmark	66.2	Hungary	66.3
Netherlands	65.3	Yugoslavia	66.2
Iceland	3	Czechoslovakia	54.8
Switzerland	3	Finland	50.9
		Bulgaria	3
		Greece	3
		Ukraine	4

¹ Foreign-born with parents British subjects not excluded from the totals for each country of birth before computing the percentages.² Separate data not available.³ Includes Galicia.⁴ Included with Russia.

TABLE 42. Percentage of the European-born Population Naturalized, by Linguistic Grouping of Countries of Birth, for Canada, 1941

Country of birth	P.c. naturalized ¹	Country of birth	P.c. naturalized ¹
Scandinavian	74.6	Latin and Greek	79.7
Sweden	77.3	Italy	81.1
Norway	76.1	Roumania	77.8
Denmark	66.2	Greece	3
Iceland	3	Slavic	74.3
Germanic	70.2	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	80.1
Germany	71.4	Austria	79.0
Belgium	71.2	Poland ²	72.5
Netherlands	65.3	Yugoslavia	66.2
		Czechoslovakia	54.8
		Bulgaria	3
		Ukraine	4

See footnotes 1, 2, 3 and 4, Table 41.

TABLE 43. Percentage of the Foreign-born Population Naturalized, for the Total Foreign-born Population and for the Foreign-born Population Living in Cities of 30,000 and Over, by Country of Birth, for Canada, 1941

Birthplace	P.c. naturalized in cities of 30,000 and over ¹	P.c. of total foreign-born population naturalized (urban and rural) ²	Excess of Col. 2 over Col. 1	Birthplace	P.c. naturalized in cities of 30,000 and over ¹	P.c. of total foreign-born population naturalized (urban and rural) ²	Excess of Col. 2 over Col. 1
(1)	(2)	(3)		(1)	(2)	(3)	
All foreign countries	61.9	64.2	2.3	Europe - Con.			
Europe	74.0	73.1	- 0.9	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	83.3	80.1	- 3.2
Austria	76.4	79.0	2.6	Sweden	69.2	77.3	8.1
Belgium	67.2	71.2	4.0	Switzerland	3	4	
Bulgaria	3	3		Ukraine	73.1	66.2	- 6.9
Czechoslovakia	60.2	54.8	- 5.4	Other	70.0	71.0	1.0
Denmark	61.9	66.2	4.3	Asia	21.8	23.1	1.3
Finland	44.3	50.9	6.4	China	6.8	7.8	1.0
France	60.8	70.9	10.1	Japan	28.3	33.6	5.3
Germany	66.0	71.4	5.4	Syria	3	3	
Greece	3	3		Turkey	3	3	
Hungary	3	3		Other	80.8	81.6	0.8
Iceland	3	66.3	0.1	United States	39.5	51.7	12.2
Italy	80.7	81.1	0.4	Other countries	45.6	44.6	- 1.0
Netherlands	68.7	65.3	- 3.4				
Norway	68.0	76.1	8.1				
Poland ³	74.8	72.5	- 2.3				
Roumania	76.1	77.8	1.7				

See footnotes 1, 2, 3 and 4, Table 41.

TABLE 44. Percentage of the Foreign-born Population Naturalized, by Birthplace and Sex, for Canada, 1941

Birthplaces	P.c. of foreign-born males naturalized ¹ (1)	P.c. of foreign-born females naturalized ¹ (2)	Excess of Col. 2 over Col. 1 (3)
All foreign countries	61.4	88.0	8.8
Europe	71.5	75.4	3.9
Austria	76.7	82.3	5.6
Belgium	70.0	72.7	2.7
Bulgaria	53.8	58.5	2.9
Czechoslovakia	85.1	89.0	3.9
Denmark	46.5	57.0	10.5
Finland	71.0	70.8	- 0.2
France	70.4	73.0	2.8
Germany	83.9	89.8	5.9
Hungary	81.4	80.7	- 0.7
Iceland	84.8	85.9	1.1
Italy	73.5	81.4	7.9
Netherlands	71.4	73.9	2.5
Norway	78.4	79.9	3.5
Poland	78.7	81.9	3.2
Romania	74.0	84.2	10.2
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	84.8	88.9	4.1
Sweden	69.3	73.8	4.5
Switzerland	17.9	48.3	30.4
Ukraine	7.1	21.5	14.4
Yugoslavia	31.4	37.2	5.8
Other	82.8	80.2	- 2.4
United States	48.8	58.7	10.1
Other countries	41.5	47.8	8.3
Asia	17.9	48.3	30.4
China	7.1	21.5	14.4
Japan	31.4	37.2	5.8
Syria	82.8	80.2	- 2.4
Turkey	48.8	58.7	10.1
Other	41.5	47.8	8.3

See footnotes 1, 2, 3 and 4, Table 41.

TABLE 45. Percentage of the Foreign-born Population Naturalized, by Birthplace, for Canada and the Provinces, 1941¹

Birthplace	Percentages naturalized in									
	Canada	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brun- swick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
All foreign countries	64.2	29.0	41.5	38.7	49.3	81.7	78.2	78.4	70.2	53.4
Europe	73.1	88.8	89.4	83.8	64.2	71.1	80.7	80.8	72.4	88.1
Austria	79.0	-	77.2	59.0	84.0	70.4	88.4	84.9	77.8	73.3
Belgium	71.2	3	74.8	71.8	56.8	83.8	85.1	85.0	78.2	79.3
Bulgaria	54.8	-	70.2	-	48.0	57.4	40.1	59.0	57.4	53.3
Czechoslovakia	86.2	71.2	60.4	59.8	47.4	82.7	87.8	75.0	87.0	70.8
Denmark	50.9	-	48.9	38.4	22.8	49.3	84.5	78.0	78.4	56.5
Finland	70.9	-	81.2	45.1	54.0	80.2	89.5	81.2	73.9	73.9
France	71.4	3	80.5	50.0	49.9	73.7	70.4	77.2	73.2	89.0
Germany	86.3	3	73.8	38.2	45.5	71.8	71.9	81.9	48.3	82.0
Hungary	81.1	3	78.2	78.2	73.3	84.3	88.9	78.5	78.4	81.7
Iceland	85.3	-	28.4	44.9	54.1	82.9	68.3	78.3	70.7	83.3
Netherlands	78.1	-	24.2	57.3	48.2	65.7	70.8	83.2	79.9	74.3
Norway	72.5	-	73.1	80.8	82.4	73.8	78.4	74.0	88.0	88.1
Poland	77.8	-	81.1	88.1	71.8	73.7	78.5	85.5	82.4	71.2
Romania	80.1	-	78.3	85.0	80.0	79.1	85.5	83.2	80.3	81.5
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	77.3	3	70.5	71.0	55.5	72.2	81.3	86.8	81.9	70.7
Sweden	88.2	4	88.8	-	46.8	88.9	80.7	84.9	58.1	83.2
Switzerland	23.1	69.3	48.8	59.1	45.4	38.0	20.2	15.8	19.8	15.1
Ukraine	7.8	33.3	11.2	22.0	13.2	15.1	7.8	6.5	11.3	3.8
Yugoslavia	33.6	-	-	-	33.8	21.4	31.2	54.5	55.9	33.3
Asia	51.7	22.9	22.8	31.8	26.8	38.4	55.1	78.9	89.4	53.9
China	7.8	33.3	11.2	22.0	13.2	15.1	7.8	6.5	11.3	3.8
Japan	33.6	-	-	-	33.8	21.4	31.2	54.5	55.9	33.3
Syria	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Turkey	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
United States	51.7	22.9	22.8	31.8	26.8	38.4	55.1	78.9	89.4	53.9

¹ See footnote (1) Table 41. This factor is of importance only in the case of the United States-born population and in the overall figures for the Maritime Provinces and, to a lesser extent, Quebec. The percentages shown for the United States-born populations in Ontario and British Columbia are also slightly smaller than they would be if the foreign-born persons of British parentage were first excluded from the totals before computing the percentages.

See footnotes 2, 3 and 4, Table 41.

TABLE 46. The Percentage Naturalized in the Different Provinces Expressed as Deviations from the Canada Average, for the Foreign-born Population classified according to Birthplace, 1941¹

Birthplace	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
All foreign countries	- 35.2	- 22.7	- 25.5	- 14.9	- 2.5	+ 12.0	+ 14.2	+ 6.0	- 10.8
Europe	- 4.5	- 3.7	- 9.5	- 8.9	- 2.0	+ 7.6	+ 7.5	- 0.7	- 5.0
Austria	-	- 1.6	- 20.0	- 15.0	- 8.8	+ 7.4	+ 5.9	- 1.2	- 5.7
Belgium	-	+ 3.4	+ 0.4	- 14.8	- 7.4	+ 13.9	+ 13.8	+ 5.0	+ 8.1
Bulgaria	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Czechoslovakia	-	+ 15.4	-	- 6.6	+ 2.6	- 14.7	+ 4.2	+ 2.6	- 1.5
Denmark	+ 5.0	- 5.6	- 8.8	- 16.6	- 3.5	+ 1.4	+ 6.6	+ 0.6	+ 4.6
Finland	-	- 2.0	- 14.5	- 26.3	- 1.6	+ 13.6	+ 25.1	+ 27.5	+ 5.8
France	-	- 9.7	- 22.8	- 18.9	- 0.9	+ 19.3	+ 16.8	+ 10.3	+ 2.0
Germany	-	- 10.9	- 21.4	- 21.5	+ 2.3	- 1.0	+ 5.6	+ 1.6	- 2.4
Greece	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hungary	-	+ 7.5	- 26.1	- 20.6	+ 5.5	+ 5.6	+ 15.6	- 20.0	- 4.3
Iceland	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Italy	-	- 1.9	- 4.9	- 7.6	+ 3.2	+ 5.6	- 2.6	- 2.7	+ 0.6
Netherlands	-	- 38.9	- 20.4	- 11.2	- 2.4	+ 1.0	+ 11.0	+ 5.4	- 2.0
Norway	-	- 51.9	- 16.5	- 29.9	- 10.4	- 5.3	+ 7.1	+ 3.6	- 1.6
Poland ²	-	+ 0.6	- 11.9	- 10.1	+ 1.1	+ 5.9	+ 1.5	- 4.5	- 4.4
Romania	-	+ 3.3	- 9.7	- 8.0	- 4.1	+ 0.7	+ 7.7	+ 4.6	- 6.6
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	-	- 0.6	+ 2.9	- 0.1	- 1.0	+ 5.4	+ 3.1	+ 0.2	- 18.8
Sweden	-	- 6.6	- 6.3	- 21.6	- 5.1	+ 4.0	+ 9.3	+ 4.6	- 6.8
Switzerland	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ukraine	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Yugoslavia	-	+ 2.4	-	- 19.4	+ 2.7	- 5.5	+ 16.7	- 6.1	- 3.0
Asia	+ 46.2	+ 25.5	+ 36.0	+ 22.3	+ 12.9	- 2.9	- 7.3	- 3.5	- 8.0
China	+ 25.5	+ 3.4	+ 14.2	+ 5.4	+ 7.3	- 0.2	- 1.2	+ 3.5	- 4.0
Japan	-	-	-	+ 0.2	- 12.2	- 2.4	+ 20.9	+ 22.3	- 0.3
Syria	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Turkey	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
United States	- 26.8	- 28.9	- 20.1	- 24.9	- 13.3	+ 3.4	+ 25.2	+ 17.7	+ 2.2

See footnotes 1, 2, 3 and 4, Table 41.

TABLE 47. Range in the Percentage Naturalized in the Various Provinces, for the Foreign-born Population classified according to Birthplace, for Canada, 1921, 1931 and 1941¹

Birthplace	Range in the percentage naturalized			Birthplace	Range in the percentage naturalized		
	1921	1931	1941		1921	1931	1941
Austria	60.5	33.5	27.4	Norway	41.3	39.0	59.0
Belgium	44.7	44.7	26.5	Poland	49.2	31.8	17.6
Bulgaria	52.8	40.0	2	Romania	54.4	36.9	17.4
Czechoslovakia	43.5	35.3	30.1	Russia (U.S.S.R.)	25.9	42.6	24.0
Denmark	20.8	40.8	27.6	Sweden	38.8	39.0	31.1
Finland	40.7	59.1	55.8	Switzerland	23.7	23.2	2
France	52.7	39.7	42.1	Ukraine	4	4	4
Germany	44.4	25.7	27.3	Yugoslavia	45.8	41.8	38.1
Greece	26.0	17.6	2	China	15.4	17.4	29.5
Hungary	51.8	43.9	43.7	Japan	26.7	21.3	34.5
Iceland	23.2	13.6	2	Syria	36.3	26.1	2
Italy	37.6	21.9	13.6	Turkey	36.0	19.2	2
Netherlands	51.4	40.7	47.9	United States	27.1	14.5	54.1

See footnotes 1, 2, 3 and 4, Table 41.

TABLE 48. Percentage of the Population Unable to Speak (1) English, (2) English or French, by Geographical and Linguistic Grouping of Non-British and Non-French Ethnic Origins, for Canada, 1931 and 1941

Ethnic origin	P.c. unable to speak			
	English		English or French	
	1931	1941	1931	1941
North Western European	5.8	1.6	5.3	1.2
Belgian	12.6	6.8	3.4	0.5
German	5.8	1.2	5.6	1.0
Netherlands	8.2	2.9	8.1	2.9
Scandinavian	3.3	0.4	3.1	0.3
Danish	3.3	1	3.2	1
Icelandic	5.5	1	5.4	1
Norwegian	3.1	1	2.9	1
Swedish	2.9	1	2.8	1
South, Eastern and Central European	18.9	5.7	17.9	4.8
Austrian, n.o.s.	12.8	1.9	12.5	1.7
Czech and Slovak	18.3	5.0	18.0	4.9
Finnish	20.4	5.2	20.3	5.0
Greek	9.2	1	7.6	1
Hungarian	21.6	3.0	21.5	2.9
Italian	14.8	7.6	8.8	1.9
Polish	18.8	3.9	18.5	3.7
Romanian	14.8	2.8	14.4	2.4
Russian	19.4	6.5	19.2	6.4
Ukrainian	22.1	7.0	22.0	7.0
Scandinavian	3.3	0.4	3.1	0.3
Danish	3.3	1	3.2	1
Icelandic	5.5	1	5.4	1
Norwegian	3.1	1	2.9	1
Swedish	2.9	1	2.8	1
Germanic	6.7	2.0	6.1	1.5
Belgian	12.6	6.8	3.4	0.5
German	5.8	1.2	5.6	1.0
Netherlands	8.2	2.9	8.1	2.9
Latin and Greek	14.4	1	9.9	2.0
Greek	9.2	6.7	7.6	1
Italian	14.8	7.6	8.8	1.9
Romanian	14.8	2.8	14.4	2.4
Slavic	19.6	5.7	19.4	5.6
Austrian, n.o.s.	12.8	1.9	12.5	1.7
Bulgarian	14.1	1	12.4	1
Czech and Slovak	18.3	5.0	18.0	4.9
Polish	18.9	3.9	18.5	3.7
Russian	19.4	6.5	19.2	6.4
Ukrainian	22.1	7.0	22.0	7.0
Yugoslavic	17.4	1	17.3	1

¹ Figures not available.

TABLE 49. Percentage of the Population Speaking (1) English, (2) English or French as Mother Tongue, for the principal European Ethnic Origins classified according to Geographical Grouping of Origins, for Canada, 1931 and 1941

Ethnic origin	P.c. speaking as mother tongue			
	English		English or French	
	1931	1941	1931	1941
North Western European	42.4	47.3	43.6	48.6
Belgian	13.4	23.2	38.7	51.5
German	42.7	45.3	43.2	45.9
Netherlands	65.0	61.4	65.1	61.6
Scandinavian	19.3	41.8	35.4	42.2
Danish	35.8	1	36.1	1
Icelandic	18.6	1	18.6	1
Norwegian	31.6	1	31.9	1
Swedish	30.3	1	30.4	1
South, Eastern and Central European	6.7	13.0	7.2	13.9
Austrian, n.o.s.	12.2	26.3	12.6	26.7
Bulgarian	13.3	15.4	1	1
Czech and Slovak	7.3	13.9	7.4	14.1
Finnish	4.8	8.6	4.9	9.0
Greek	19.3	1	21.6	1
Hungarian	3.9	11.4	4.0	11.6
Italian	10.5	23.7	13.4	28.8
Polish	6.9	14.6	7.1	15.0
Romanian	8.5	21.2	8.0	22.1
Russian	10.1	18.7	10.4	19.1
Ukrainian	2.4	5.1	2.5	5.2
Yugoslavic	4.2	1	4.3	1

¹ Figures not available from 1941 Census.

N.o.s. - Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 30. Percentage of the Population Speaking (1) English, (2) English or French as Mother Tongue, for the Principal European Ethnic Origins classified according to Linguistic Grouping of Origins, for Canada, 1931 and 1941

Ethnic origin	P.c. speaking as mother tongue			
	English		English or French	
	1931	1941	1931	1941
Scandinavian	30.6	41.8	30.9	42.2
Danish	35.8	"	36.1	"
Icelandic	18.6	"	18.6	"
Norwegian	31.6	"	31.9	"
Swedish	30.3	"	30.4	"
Germanic	46.5	49.2	48.1	50.9
Belgian	13.4	23.2	38.7	51.5
German	42.7	45.3	43.2	45.9
Netherlands	65.0	61.4	65.1	61.6
Latin and Greek	10.7	23.3	13.0	27.6
Greek	19.3	"	21.6	"
Italian	10.5	23.7	13.4	28.8
Rumanian	6.5	21.2	9.0	22.1
Slavic	6.0	11.2	6.2	11.5
Austrian	12.2	26.3	12.6	26.7
Bulgarian	13.3	"	15.4	"
Czech and Slovak	7.3	13.9	7.4	14.1
Russian	10.1	18.7	10.4	19.1
Polish	6.9	14.6	7.1	15.0
Ukrainian	2.4	5.1	2.5	5.2
Yugoslavian	4.2	"	4.3	"

¹ Percentage of foreign-born population with parents British subjects not deducted before percentages computed.

² Figures not available.

³ Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

N.O.S. - Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 31. Number and Percentage of the Population of the Principal Non-British and Non-French Ethnic Origins Who Did Not Know English as Mother Tongue but Had Acquired It, for Canada, 1941¹

Ethnic origin	Number					P.c. who had acquired English
	Total	Unable to speak English	Speaking English as mother tongue	Not speaking English as mother tongue Col. 1-Col. 3	Who had acquired English Col. 4-Col. 2	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
European:						
Austrian, n.o.s.	37,715	707	9,911	27,804	27,097	97.3
Belgian	29,711	2,008	6,890	22,821	20,813	91.2
Czech and Slovak	42,912	2,141	5,969	36,943	34,802	94.2
Finnish	41,683	2,135	3,594	38,089	35,934	94.3
German	464,682	5,763	210,719	253,963	248,260	97.8
Hungarian	54,598	1,638	15,240	46,358	46,728	96.5
Italian	112,625	6,560	26,699	85,926	77,366	90.1
Jewish	170,241	2,507	32,760	137,481	134,974	98.1
Netherlands	212,863	6,268	130,780	82,083	75,815	92.4
Polish	187,485	6,543	24,435	143,050	136,507	95.4
Rumanian	24,689	689	5,247	19,442	18,753	96.4
Russian	83,708	5,460	15,693	68,015	62,555	92.1
Scandinavian	244,803	1,110	102,280	142,523	141,213	99.2
Ukrainian	305,929	21,562	15,711	280,218	288,658	92.7
Other	50,482	1,706	10,072	40,410	38,704	95.8
Asiatic:						
Chinese	34,627	8,336	1,071	23,556	25,220	75.3
Japanese	23,149	2,873	766	22,383	19,510	87.2
Other	16,288	1,197	4,375	11,913	10,716	90.0
Indian and Eskimo	125,521	42,019	10,175	115,346	73,327	63.5
Other not stated	64,202	5,714	38,953	25,249	19,535	77.4

¹ Percentage of foreign-born population with parents British subjects not deducted before percentages computed.

² Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

N.O.S. - Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 52. Number and Percentage of the Population of the Principal Non-British and Non-French Ethnic Origins Who Did Not Know French as Mother Tongue but Had Acquired It, for Canada, 1941¹

Ethnic origin	Number					P.c. who had acquired French
	Total	Unable to speak French	Speaking French as mother tongue	Not speaking French as mother tongue Col. 1-Col. 3 (4)	Who had acquired French Col. 4-Col. 2 (5)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)		(5)	(6)
European:						
Austrian, n.o.s.	37,715	36,677	158	37,557	880	2.3
Belgian	29,711	16,980	8,408	21,303	4,323	20.3
Czech and Slovak	42,912	41,724	67	42,845	1,121	2.6
Finnish	41,683	41,186	147	41,536	350	0.8
German	464,682	455,713	2,759	461,923	6,210	1.3
Hungarian	54,598	53,614	74	54,524	910	1.7
Italian	112,625	85,021	5,720	106,905	21,884	20.5
Jewish	170,241	147,497	355	169,886	22,389	13.2
Netherlands	212,863	210,130	412	212,451	2,321	1.1
Polish	167,485	162,340	684	166,801	4,461	2.7
Roumanian	24,689	23,357	218	24,471	1,114	4.6
Russian	83,708	81,623	307	83,401	1,778	2.1
Scandinavian	244,603	241,297	827	243,776	2,479	1.0
Ukrainian ²	305,929	301,583	363	305,566	3,983	1.3
Other	50,482	45,610	1,160	49,322	3,712	7.5
Asiatic:						
Chinese	34,627	34,170	76	34,551	381	1.1
Japanese	23,149	23,054	3	23,146	92	0.4
Other	16,288	11,445	734	15,554	4,109	26.4
Indian and Eskimo	125,521	120,599	1,112	124,409	3,810	3.0
Other not stated	64,202	52,975	7,975	56,227	3,252	5.8

¹ Only United States-born seriously affected and over-all figures for the Maritimes and to a lesser extent, Quebec. United States data for Ontario and British Columbia also smaller than otherwise.

² Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

N.o.s. - Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 53. Percentage of the Population of the Principal Non-British and Non-French Ethnic Origins Who Did Not Know English as Mother Tongue but Had Acquired It, by Geographical and Linguistic Grouping of Origins, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	P.c. who had acquired English	Ethnic origin	P.c. who had acquired English
North Western European	97.1	Scandinavian	99.2
Belgian	91.2	Germanic	96.2
German	97.8	Belgian	91.2
Netherlands	92.4	German	97.8
Scandinavian	99.2	Netherlands	92.4
South, Eastern and Central European	93.6	Latin	91.3
Austrian, n.o.s.	97.3	Italian	90.1
Czech and Slovak	94.2	Roumanian	96.4
Finnish	94.3	Slavic	93.4
Hungarian	96.5	Austrian	97.3
Italian	90.1	Czech and Slovak	94.2
Polish	95.4	Polish	95.4
Roumanian	96.4	Russian	92.1
Russian	92.1	Ukrainian ²	92.7
Ukrainian ²	92.7		

¹ Only United States-born seriously affected and over-all figures for the Maritimes and to a lesser extent, Quebec. United States data for Ontario and British Columbia also smaller than otherwise.

² Includes Bukovinian, Galician, Ruthenian and Ukrainian.

N.o.s. - Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 54. Numerical and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling for the Population, 10 Years of Age and Over, classified according to Birthplace and Sex, for Canada, Rural and Urban, 1941

Birthplace and sex	Population 10 years and over	Numerical distribution by years of schooling					Percentage distribution by years of schooling				
		Under 5	5-8	9-12	13+	Not stated	Under 5	5-8	9-12	13+	Not stated
Total population	T. 9,408,981 M. 4,837,541 F. 4,571,440	1,147,508 632,147 495,761	4,631,866 2,462,841 2,169,025	3,026,755 1,390,473 1,636,282	539,446 286,721 252,725	63,006 45,359 17,647	12.20 13.48 10.84	49.23 50.91 47.45	32.17 38.74 35.79	5.73 5.93 5.33	0.67 0.94 0.39
British-born	M. 4,263,668 F. 4,139,696	498,483 382,853	2,180,278 1,974,693	1,284,649 1,534,966	259,808 231,650	40,470 15,534	11.69 9.25	51.14 47.70	30.13 37.08	8.09 8.50	0.95 0.98
Canada	M. 3,738,285 F. 3,665,343	477,651 368,376	1,952,597 1,779,534	1,054,376 1,304,191	218,356 199,386	35,305 13,856	12.78 10.08	52.23 48.55	28.20 35.58	5.84 5.44	0.94 0.38
Prince Edward Island	M. 46,894 F. 42,205	5,618 3,749	25,790 19,708	13,069 17,128	2,055 2,568	362 552	11.95 8.88	55.00 46.70	27.87 40.58	4.38 5.72	0.47 0.12
Nova Scotia	M. 225,218 F. 221,331	33,381 21,581	116,272 91,850	72,989 95,309	10,282 11,638	2,346 953	14.60 9.75	47.30 41.50	31.92 43.06	3.85 5.28	0.62 0.70
New Brunswick	M. 187,367 F. 177,738	40,100 27,541	106,436 82,758	42,504 60,104	7,009 6,821	1,318 514	21.40 15.50	51.47 46.56	22.68 31.23	4.74 3.85	0.70 0.29
Quebec	M. 1,234,862 F. 1,222,141	206,700 160,125	694,881 676,234	263,078 346,950	59,539 32,105	10,664 6,727	16.74 13.10	56.27 55.33	21.30 28.39	4.82 2.63	0.78 0.55
Ontario	M. 1,274,825 F. 1,262,653	103,715 74,943	653,685 594,365	406,924 495,333	99,838 103,902	10,663 3,510	8.14 5.90	51.28 47.07	31.92 38.52	7.63 8.22	0.84 0.28
Manitoba	M. 225,440 F. 219,589	25,863 22,608	110,073 94,888	75,048 90,599	11,678 11,255	2,778 439	11.47 10.30	48.82 43.12	33.29 41.26	5.18 5.12	1.23 0.20
Saskatchewan	M. 245,143 F. 239,156	27,830 26,350	130,157 112,546	73,842 58,213	10,290 8,013	5,024 1,745	11.35 10.97	53.69 47.26	30.12 35.26	4.20 5.46	1.23 1.06
Alberta	M. 165,111 F. 161,150	18,110 16,706	78,030 66,766	58,213 66,890	9,013 10,589	1,745 199	10.97 10.37	47.26 41.43	35.26 41.51	5.46 6.57	1.06 0.12
British Columbia	M. 161,150 F. 161,150	16,706 16,706	66,766 66,766	66,890 66,890	10,589 10,589	199 199	10.37 10.37	41.43 41.43	41.51 41.51	6.57 6.57	0.12 0.12
Yukon and Northwest Territories	M. 4,321 F. 4,321	3,479 3,479	521 521	236 236	82 82	81 81	79.09 79.09	11.84 11.84	5.36 5.36	1.86 1.86	1.84 1.54
Not stated	M. 1,478 F. 941	437 543	196 135	53 135	13 13	54 179	65.62 57.70	11.26 14.35	18.66 7.54	38.13 1.38	38.13 19.02
British Isles	M. 503,618 F. 452,964	17,425 11,900	219,347 186,941	223,057 222,162	38,928 30,378	4,861 1,583	3.46 2.63	43.55 41.27	44.29 49.05	7.73 6.71	0.96 0.35
England and Wales	M. 334,078 F. 298,132	12,346 8,446	145,201 122,636	146,970 145,318	26,246 20,674	3,315 1,058	3.70 2.83	43.46 41.13	43.99 48.74	7.88 9.93	0.99 0.55
Ireland	M. 46,764 F. 39,263	2,425 1,493	21,503 17,063	14,601 17,436	4,061 3,088	1,487 1,813	5.18 3.80	45.98 43.46	48.98 44.41	3.85 4.76	0.88 0.47
Scotland	M. 120,472 F. 113,935	2,537 1,908	51,593 46,541	56,804 58,566	8,469 6,405	1,069 333	2.10 1.67	42.62 40.85	47.15 51.48	7.03 5.70	0.89 0.29
Lesser Isles	M. 2,304 F. 1,634	117 53	1,050 701	755 752	152 119	10 9	5.08 3.24	45.97 42.90	42.32 46.02	6.60 7.26	0.43 0.55
British Possessions	M. 21,785 F. 21,069	3,407 2,577	8,334 8,218	7,218 8,613	2,524 1,886	304 155	15.84 12.05	38.26 40.42	33.12 27.57	11.58 8.02	1.40 0.44
Newfoundland	M. 12,382 F. 12,382	2,284 2,071	5,418 5,894	3,300 4,808	845 737	155 47	18.03 15.17	45.14 43.90	42.20 35.19	7.04 5.40	1.29 0.34
Other	M. 9,783 F. 7,735	1,123 508	2,916 2,224	3,918 3,918	1,679 1,149	149 48	11.48 6.54	29.81 28.75	49.03 48.23	17.16 14.85	1.52 0.82
Foreign-born	M. 573,089 F. 431,574	153,648 112,895	282,477 194,302	105,776 101,305	26,898 21,072	4,290 2,000	26.81 26.18	49.29 45.02	18.46 23.47	4.69 4.88	0.75 0.46
United States	M. 149,954 F. 156,585	14,833 9,490	74,077 66,952	46,756 63,898	13,456 15,913	832 332	9.89 6.08	49.40 42.76	31.18 40.81	8.97 10.16	0.55 0.21
Europe	M. 384,734 F. 266,056	123,077 100,843	192,634 123,701	54,083 35,352	12,047 4,550	2,893 1,610	31.99 37.90	50.07 46.49	14.06 13.29	3.13 1.71	0.75 0.60
Austria	M. 29,178 F. 21,446	14,236 12,644	12,161 7,188	2,673 1,307	481 173	227 134	48.79 58.96	41.68 35.52	7.10 6.09	1.65 0.81	0.78 0.62
Belgium	M. 8,205 F. 6,463	1,069 629	4,556 3,591	1,992 1,849	548 374	40 20	13.03 9.73	55.53 55.56	24.28 28.61	6.68 5.79	0.49 0.31
Czechoslovakia	M. 15,186 F. 9,694	2,101 1,341	10,357 6,703	2,288 1,512	381 128	59 12	13.84 12.83	68.20 69.14	15.07 15.60	2.51 1.30	0.39 0.12
Denmark	M. 8,954 F. 4,106	264 90	6,256 2,662	2,739 1,209	519 135	76 10	2.94 2.19	63.49 64.83	27.80 29.44	5.27 3.29	0.77 0.86
Finland	M. 14,127 F. 10,236	7,607 5,013	4,984 3,990	1,171 1,016	175 132	45 85	55.22 48.97	35.28 38.98	7.01 9.92	1.21 0.89	0.54 0.83
France	M. 7,112 F. 6,379	1,710 858	3,002 2,908	1,185 2,185	1,064 589	61 38	16.45 13.04	42.21 44.20	25.52 33.23	14.96 8.95	0.86 0.58
Germany	M. 17,060 F. 11,347	5,247 959	9,247 7,152	3,066 2,809	927 390	47 47	30.23 8.45	62.07 63.03	12.37 24.78	7.66 3.35	0.54 0.41
Hungary	M. 19,040 F. 12,711	2,656 2,093	12,957 8,631	2,958 1,797	397 157	74 31	13.95 16.47	68.05 67.80	15.52 14.15	2.08 1.24	0.39 0.24
Italy	M. 25,118 F. 15,145	11,801 8,063	10,339 5,563	2,340 1,289	1,903 1,289	468 152	49.48 53.24	47.38 36.73	9.32 8.50	3.78 1.00	0.78 0.53

¹ Percentage of foreign-born population with parents British subjects not deducted before percentages computed.

TABLE 54. Numerical and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling for the Population, 10 Years of Age and Over, classified according to Birthplace and Sex, for Canada, Rural and Urban, 1941 - Continued

Birthplace and sex	Population 10 years and over	Numerical distribution by years of schooling					Percentage distribution by years of schooling				
		Under 5	5-8	9-12	13+	Not stated	Under 5	5-8	9-12	13+	Not stated
Foreign-born - Con.											
Europe - Con.											
Netherlands	M. 6,142	238	3,541	1,746	595	22	3.87	57.65	26.43	9.89	0.36
	F. 3,862	131	2,286	1,039	197	9	3.38	62.42	28.37	3.36	0.24
Norway	M. 17,834	887	12,896	3,378	551	124	4.97	72.31	18.93	9.09	0.70
	F. 9,054	433	6,539	1,875	185	22	4.78	72.22	20.71	2.04	0.24
Poland	M. 87,288	39,210	38,154	7,875	1,522	527	44.92	43.71	9.02	1.74	0.60
	F. 87,203	36,324	34,521	5,540	486	332	54.05	36.49	8.24	0.72	0.49
Roumania	M. 18,792	6,445	8,060	1,818	336	133	38.38	48.00	10.83	2.00	0.79
	F. 11,615	5,284	4,971	1,175	112	73	45.49	42.80	10.12	0.96	0.83
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	M. 65,007	23,640	28,812	9,485	2,397	730	36.44	44.32	13.55	1.12	1.12
	F. 52,487	20,861	23,788	8,425	824	589	39.74	45.32	12.24	1.57	1.12
Sweden	M. 18,507	1,851	13,389	2,783	374	120	10.06	72.34	14.93	2.02	0.65
	F. 8,648	831	6,033	1,597	154	31	9.61	69.78	18.47	1.78	0.36
Yugoslavia	M. 11,489	3,227	7,008	1,056	130	70	28.09	61.00	9.17	1.13	0.61
	F. 5,715	1,618	3,375	634	62	26	28.31	59.06	11.09	1.08	0.45
Other	M. 18,795	5,235	6,915	3,612	860	173	31.17	41.17	21.51	5.12	1.03
	F. 9,947	3,671	3,800	2,093	312	71	36.90	38.20	21.04	3.14	0.71
Asia	M. 36,746	15,489	15,115	4,450	1,150	542	42.15	41.13	12.11	3.13	1.47
	F. 7,361	2,330	3,038	1,504	445	48	31.65	41.27	20.38	6.04	0.85
China	M. 27,583	13,414	10,569	2,570	556	470	48.63	38.32	9.33	2.02	1.70
	F. 1,345	527	259	112	21	8	39.18	19.28	25.35	15.76	0.45
Japan	M. 5,756	878	3,278	1,202	364	34	15.25	56.95	20.88	8.32	0.59
	F. 3,590	670	1,975	778	145	22	18.68	55.01	21.67	4.04	0.81
Other	M. 3,407	1,197	1,268	874	230	38	35.13	37.22	19.78	6.75	1.12
	F. 2,426	1,193	804	381	88	20	46.70	35.14	15.70	3.63	0.82
Other countries	M. 1,655	249	651	487	245	23	15.04	39.34	29.42	14.80	1.39
	F. 1,572	232	811	555	184	10	14.78	38.87	35.30	10.43	0.64
Not stated	M. 764	16	86	49	15	599	2.09	11.26	8.28	1.98	78.40
	F. 170	13	30	11	3	113	7.65	17.85	6.47	1.76	66.47
Rural	T. 4,140,461	669,705	2,323,755	993,635	127,424	25,922	16.17	56.12	24.00	3.08	0.63
	M. 2,256,285	396,769	1,310,560	646,259	64,601	18,056	17.38	58.08	20.67	2.86	0.80
	F. 1,884,176	272,936	1,013,195	347,376	62,823	7,866	14.48	53.77	27.99	3.33	0.42
British-born	M. 1,971,317	315,941	1,159,750	422,274	57,088	16,264	16.03	58.83	21.42	2.90	0.82
	F. 1,690,001	217,712	917,080	491,048	56,960	7,201	12.88	54.28	29.60	3.37	0.43
Canada	M. 1,796,253	306,982	1,075,778	352,336	46,452	14,725	17.09	59.89	19.62	2.59	0.82
	F. 1,552,128	213,286	856,548	426,797	48,339	6,958	13.74	55.18	27.50	3.13	0.45
Prince Edward Island	M. 32,330	4,371	19,734	7,635	824	186	13.44	80.66	23.47	1.82	0.51
	F. 26,815	3,727	13,842	6,722	451	23	10.17	51.82	36.44	1.88	0.08
Nova Scotia	M. 131,537	23,111	70,405	33,924	2,791	1,306	17.57	53.52	25.79	2.12	0.99
	F. 112,314	13,780	50,496	43,997	3,378	663	12.27	44.96	39.17	3.01	0.99
New Brunswick	M. 124,906	35,243	87,684	21,119	2,395	577	28.61	54.19	18.91	1.83	0.46
	F. 107,392	21,577	53,446	29,663	2,373	333	20.09	49.77	27.62	2.21	0.31
Quebec	M. 501,858	110,933	320,253	55,524	9,302	5,846	22.10	63.81	11.06	1.85	1.16
	F. 432,303	70,853	265,271	88,177	5,781	4,241	16.39	61.36	19.93	1.33	0.96
Ontario	M. 549,153	84,441	342,051	119,365	20,288	3,006	11.73	62.29	21.74	3.69	0.55
	F. 471,872	41,159	272,518	133,977	23,419	799	8.72	57.75	26.39	4.96	0.17
Manitoba	M. 129,687	20,419	75,210	30,081	2,929	1,048	15.74	57.99	23.20	2.28	0.81
	F. 111,935	18,903	57,790	34,079	3,998	85	15.10	51.63	30.44	2.77	0.06
Saskatchewan	M. 182,181	22,643	97,934	37,620	2,950	1,034	13.98	60.38	23.20	1.82	0.84
	F. 143,312	20,872	77,775	40,304	3,914	347	14.56	54.34	28.12	2.73	0.24
Alberta	M. 102,859	14,641	56,214	28,746	2,652	606	14.23	54.65	27.95	2.56	0.59
	F. 91,089	13,206	44,480	30,005	3,312	84	14.50	48.63	32.94	3.64	0.69
British Columbia	M. 56,466	9,239	25,772	15,147	2,395	741	16.36	45.63	32.13	3.68	1.31
	F. 50,586	8,397	20,419	18,681	2,799	290	16.00	40.36	38.93	5.53	0.37
Yukon and Northwest Territories	M. 3,971	3,374	397	95	30	75	84.91	10.00	2.39	0.78	1.69
	F. 3,801	3,277	320	28	12	64	86.21	8.42	2.95	0.74	1.68
Not stated	M. 1,085	547	123	80	15	320	50.41	11.34	7.37	1.38	29.49
	F. 711	535	91	30	6	49	75.25	12.80	4.22	0.84	8.89
British Isles	M. 169,435	7,947	81,843	68,148	10,053	1,444	4.69	48.30	40.22	5.93	0.85
	F. 133,246	3,840	58,789	62,379	8,005	233	2.88	48.12	46.81	6.01	0.17
England and Wales	M. 115,985	5,688	55,101	47,082	7,095	1,019	4.90	47.51	40.59	6.12	0.88
	F. 91,562	2,769	39,855	43,088	5,683	167	3.02	43.53	47.08	6.01	0.18
Ireland	M. 15,036	1,062	7,747	5,151	854	122	7.06	47.34	32.13	8.54	0.81
	F. 10,873	433	4,966	4,508	732	34	4.06	46.53	42.24	6.86	0.32
Scotland	M. 37,602	1,143	18,593	15,810	1,954	302	3.04	49.43	41.51	5.20	0.80
	F. 30,495	622	13,746	14,542	1,555	30	2.04	45.08	47.69	5.10	0.10

TABLE 54. Numerical and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling for the Population, 10 Years of Age and Over, classified according to Birthplace and Sex, for Canada, Rural and Urban, 1941 - Continued

Birthplace and sex	Population 10 years and over	Numerical distribution by years of schooling					Percentage distribution by years of schooling				
		Under 5	5-8	9-12	13+	Not stated	Under 5	5-8	9-12	13+	Not stated
Rural - Con.											
British-born - Con.											
British Isles - Con.											
Lesser Isles	M. 812	54	402	305	50	1	6.85	48.51	37.56	6.16	0.12
	F. 516	16	222	241	35	2	3.10	43.02	46.70	6.78	0.39
British Possessions	M. 5,629	1,032	2,129	1,790	583	95	18.33	37.82	31.80	10.36	1.69
	F. 4,627	586	1,743	1,872	416	10	12.66	37.67	40.46	8.99	0.22
Newfoundland	M. 2,379	561	1,144	662	174	38	21.75	44.36	25.87	7.75	1.47
	F. 2,561	405	1,123	897	134	2	15.81	43.85	35.02	5.23	0.08
Other	M. 3,050	471	965	1,128	409	57	15.44	32.30	36.98	13.41	1.87
	F. 2,066	181	820	975	282	8	8.76	30.91	47.19	13.85	0.39
Foreign-born	M. 284,589	80,821	150,781	44,003	7,508	1,476	28.40	52.98	15.46	2.84	0.52
	F. 194,141	55,219	98,107	38,307	5,863	845	28.44	49.50	18.70	3.02	0.33
United States	M. 80,343	10,090	45,436	20,864	3,675	278	12.56	55.85	25.97	4.57	0.35
	F. 89,400	5,396	35,265	24,148	4,522	71	7.78	50.81	34.79	8.52	0.10
Europe	M. 193,188	85,870	100,863	21,829	3,537	1,067	34.10	52.22	11.30	1.83	0.55
	F. 121,877	49,118	59,414	11,559	1,219	587	40.30	48.75	9.48	1.00	0.48
Austria	M. 16,570	8,918	8,636	793	129	94	53.82	40.05	4.78	0.78	0.57
	F. 11,392	7,481	3,436	393	36	46	65.87	30.16	3.45	0.32	0.40
Belgium	M. 4,969	738	3,037	963	216	14	11.38	81.13	19.38	4.35	0.38
	F. 3,584	359	2,224	826	150	5	10.07	62.40	23.18	4.21	0.14
Czechoslovakia	M. 7,478	992	5,309	1,018	141	18	13.26	70.99	13.81	1.88	0.24
	F. 4,873	640	3,562	624	44	3	13.13	73.10	12.80	0.90	0.06
Denmark	M. 5,961	187	4,213	1,355	183	23	3.14	70.68	22.73	3.07	0.38
	F. 2,277	54	1,628	538	57	—	2.37	71.50	23.83	2.50	—
Finland	M. 8,621	5,277	2,787	420	62	75	61.21	32.33	4.67	0.72	0.87
	F. 4,897	2,815	1,699	211	95	29	58.49	34.89	6.35	1.04	0.43
France	M. 3,423	785	1,582	675	357	24	22.93	46.22	19.72	10.43	0.70
	F. 2,478	488	1,227	620	134	11	19.81	49.52	25.02	5.41	0.44
Germany	M. 10,243	869	8,044	2,797	491	42	8.48	59.01	27.31	4.79	0.41
	F. 6,158	4,172	1,258	127	15	15	52.02	48.19	9.11	1.12	0.07
Hungary	M. 9,361	1,427	8,539	1,243	127	25	15.24	69.85	13.26	1.38	0.27
	F. 5,922	1,115	4,102	680	37	8	18.83	69.27	11.14	0.62	0.14
Italy	M. 5,501	2,383	2,488	501	72	59	43.32	45.19	9.11	1.31	1.07
	F. 2,178	1,178	261	82	31	43	46.26	48.77	8.47	1.12	0.35
Netherlands	M. 3,680	168	2,402	848	256	8	4.51	85.27	23.04	6.98	0.22
	F. 2,088	62	1,478	439	85	4	3.93	70.78	21.04	0.79	0.19
Norway	M. 12,234	851	9,327	1,982	231	75	5.32	76.24	18.20	1.89	0.35
	F. 5,732	319	4,395	943	73	2	5.56	76.87	18.45	1.27	0.03
Poland	M. 42,091	21,808	17,599	2,264	293	129	51.81	41.81	3.38	0.70	0.31
	F. 30,349	18,588	10,342	1,198	74	79	61.47	34.08	3.95	0.24	0.26
Roumania	M. 7,463	3,681	3,330	378	50	24	49.32	46.82	0.67	0.33	0.38
	F. 4,732	2,817	1,714	172	12	17	59.53	36.22	3.63	0.25	0.38
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	M. 31,978	12,935	14,597	3,493	563	390	40.45	45.85	10.92	1.78	1.22
	F. 23,951	9,928	11,765	1,759	180	319	41.48	48.16	7.35	0.67	1.33
Sweden	M. 12,504	1,433	9,455	1,518	146	42	11.38	75.08	12.95	1.18	0.33
	F. 6,330	718	3,934	718	60	6	11.46	73.81	13.47	1.12	0.11
Yugoslavia	M. 5,189	1,587	3,175	368	35	24	30.58	81.19	7.09	0.87	0.46
	F. 2,282	752	1,324	187	13	6	32.95	58.02	6.19	0.57	0.28
Other	M. 5,611	2,035	2,345	1,213	185	33	35.02	40.35	20.87	3.18	0.57
	F. 3,117	1,140	1,240	652	75	10	36.57	39.78	20.92	2.41	0.32
Asia	M. 10,466	4,732	4,184	1,179	243	128	45.21	39.98	11.26	2.32	1.22
	F. 2,381	611	1,188	466	91	5	25.88	50.32	19.74	3.85	0.21
China	M. 8,802	3,905	2,014	488	92	105	59.15	30.50	7.36	1.39	1.59
	F. 280	83	49	104	43	1	29.84	17.50	37.14	15.36	0.36
Japan	M. 3,248	570	1,963	378	50	17	17.56	60.47	18.14	5.44	0.26
	F. 1,770	385	1,044	304	35	2	21.75	58.98	17.18	1.98	0.11
Other	M. 818	257	104	38	14	14	31.58	33.50	16.83	5.82	2.26
	F. 311	143	95	58	13	2	45.98	30.55	18.85	4.18	0.84
Other countries	M. 614	129	298	131	53	3	21.01	48.33	21.34	8.83	0.49
	F. 70	84	240	136	31	2	18.89	47.71	27.04	5.18	0.40
Not stated	M. 379	7	29	22	5	316	1.85	7.65	5.80	1.32	83.38
	F. 34	5	8	—	—	20	14.70	23.53	2.94	58.82	58.82
Urban	T. 5,266,520	478,293	2,308,111	2,033,100	412,022	37,084	9.08	43.81	38.59	7.82	0.70
	M. 2,581,256	235,378	1,132,281	924,174	222,129	27,303	9.89	44.64	35.80	8.60	1.06
	F. 2,687,264	222,825	1,135,830	1,108,926	199,902	9,781	8.29	43.01	41.25	7.07	0.36
British-born	T. 2,292,371	182,542	1,020,528	882,375	202,720	24,206	7.96	44.52	37.62	8.84	1.08
	F. 2,449,695	165,141	1,057,813	1,043,918	174,690	8,333	8.74	43.17	42.61	7.13	0.34
Canada	T. 1,942,032	170,689	876,819	702,040	171,904	20,580	8.79	45.15	38.15	8.85	1.06
	F. 2,113,215	155,090	922,988	877,394	150,847	8,898	7.34	43.88	41.52	7.14	0.34
Prince Edward Island	T. 14,364	1,247	6,056	5,434	1,431	198	8.68	42.16	37.83	9.96	1.36
	F. 15,040	1,022	5,965	5,356	1,117	29	6.84	38.12	47.74	7.28	0.19
Nova Scotia	M. 103,880	10,270	45,887	39,065	7,438	1,040	9.90	44.24	37.68	7.17	1.00
	F. 109,017	7,801	41,354	51,312	8,260	290	7.16	37.93	47.07	7.58	0.27
New Brunswick	M. 82,459	6,857	28,752	21,385	4,724	741	10.98	46.03	34.24	7.58	1.19
	F. 70,349	5,964	29,312	30,441	4,482	181	8.48	46.47	43.27	6.34	0.33
Quebec	M. 733,004	95,787	374,628	207,554	50,237	4,616	13.06	51.11	28.32	6.85	0.86
	F. 789,838	89,272	410,983	260,773	28,344	2,486	11.30	52.03	33.02	3.64	0.31
Ontario	M. 725,874	39,274	311,634	287,559	79,550	7,657	5.41	42.94	39.83	10.98	1.06
	F. 790,781	33,384	321,847	352,356	60,383	2,611	4.22	40.70	44.56	10.16	0.36

TABLE 54. Numerical and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling for the Population, 10 Years of Age and Over, classified according to Birthplace and Sex, for Canada, Rural and Urban, 1941 - Concluded

Birthplace and sex	Population 10 years and over	Numerical distribution by years of schooling					Percentage distribution by years of schooling				
		Under 5	5-8	9-12	13+	Not stated	Under 5	5-8	9-12	13+	Not stated
Urban - Con. British-born - Con. Canada - Con.											
Manitoba	M. 95,753	5,444	34,863	44,967	8,749	1,730	5.68	36.41	46.96	9.14	1.81
	F. 107,654	5,705	36,898	56,520	8,157	374	5.30	34.27	52.50	7.58	0.35
Saskatchewan	M. 82,962	5,187	32,223	36,222	7,340	1,990	6.25	38.84	43.66	8.85	2.40
	F. 95,844	5,478	34,571	46,890	8,470	335	5.72	36.17	48.32	8.84	0.35
Alberta	M. 62,252	3,469	21,816	29,467	6,361	1,139	5.57	35.04	47.34	12.22	1.83
	F. 70,063	3,500	22,286	36,885	7,277	115	5.00	31.81	52.64	10.39	0.16
British Columbia	M. 61,063	3,059	20,783	30,169	6,003	1,049	5.01	34.04	49.41	9.83	1.72
	F. 68,622	2,856	19,643	34,650	6,327	146	4.49	30.87	54.46	9.94	0.23
Yukon and Northwest Territories	M. 428	105	124	141	52	6	24.53	28.97	32.94	12.15	1.40
	F. 430	100	102	170	57	1	23.26	23.72	39.53	13.26	0.23
Not stated	M. 393	10	73	77	19	214	2.54	18.58	19.59	4.83	54.45
	F. 230	8	44	61	7	130	3.48	19.13	17.63	2.04	58.52
British Isles	M. 334,183	9,478	137,904	154,909	28,875	3,417	2.84	41.15	46.35	8.64	1.02
	F. 319,718	9,078	128,152	159,785	22,373	1,350	2.82	40.76	45.71	7.70	0.42
England and Wales	M. 218,093	6,658	90,100	99,888	19,151	2,296	3.05	41.31	45.80	8.78	1.05
	F. 206,570	5,877	82,781	102,230	14,991	891	2.75	40.07	49.49	7.26	0.43
Ireland	M. 31,728	1,363	13,756	13,157	3,107	345	4.30	43.36	41.47	9.79	1.09
	F. 28,590	1,060	12,097	12,928	2,566	149	3.71	42.31	45.22	8.24	0.52
Scotland	M. 82,870	1,394	33,000	41,194	6,515	767	1.68	39.82	49.71	7.88	0.92
	F. 83,440	1,286	32,795	44,114	4,942	303	1.54	39.30	52.87	5.92	0.36
Lesser Isles	M. 1,492	63	648	670	102	9	4.22	43.43	44.01	6.84	0.60
	F. 1,118	37	470	511	64	7	3.31	42.84	45.71	7.51	0.53
British Possessions	M. 16,156	2,375	6,205	5,426	1,941	209	14.70	38.41	33.58	12.01	1.29
	F. 16,762	1,991	6,475	6,741	1,470	85	11.88	38.63	40.22	8.77	0.51
Newfoundland	M. 9,423	1,723	4,274	2,638	671	117	18.28	45.36	28.00	7.12	1.24
	F. 11,093	1,666	4,871	3,903	603	45	15.02	43.91	35.23	5.44	0.40
Other	M. 6,733	632	1,931	2,788	1,270	28	9.48	38.22	38.60	12.86	0.77
	F. 5,669	325	1,604	2,388	867	40	5.73	28.29	49.97	15.29	0.70
Foreign-born	M. 288,500	72,827	131,696	61,773	19,390	2,814	25.24	45.65	21.41	8.72	0.98
	F. 237,433	57,676	98,195	64,998	15,209	1,355	24.29	41.36	27.38	6.40	0.57
United States	M. 69,611	4,743	28,641	25,892	9,781	554	8.81	41.14	37.20	14.05	0.80
	F. 87,185	4,094	31,687	39,752	11,391	261	4.70	36.34	45.59	13.06	0.30
Europe	M. 191,568	57,207	91,771	32,254	8,510	1,826	29.86	47.90	16.84	4.44	0.95
	F. 144,179	51,725	64,287	23,793	3,331	1,043	35.88	44.59	16.50	2.31	0.72
Austria	M. 12,608	5,318	5,525	1,200	332	133	42.18	43.82	10.15	2.79	1.05
	F. 10,054	5,163	5,152	1,137	314	78	38.35	43.39	11.39	3.36	0.59
Belgium	M. 3,237	331	1,519	1,029	332	26	10.22	46.93	31.79	10.29	1.08
	F. 2,899	270	1,367	1,023	224	15	9.31	47.15	35.29	7.73	0.52
Czechoslovakia	M. 7,708	1,109	5,048	1,270	240	41	14.39	65.49	18.48	3.11	0.53
	F. 4,821	701	3,141	888	82	9	14.54	65.15	18.42	1.70	0.19
Denmark	M. 3,893	77	2,043	1,384	336	53	1.98	52.48	35.55	8.63	1.36
	F. 1,829	36	1,034	671	78	10	1.97	56.53	36.69	4.26	0.55
Finland	M. 5,506	2,530	2,197	570	109	100	45.95	39.90	10.35	1.98	1.82
	F. 2,536	2,198	705	81	64	41	41.17	42.91	13.20	1.52	1.20
France	M. 3,689	385	1,420	1,140	707	37	10.44	38.49	30.90	19.16	1.00
	F. 4,101	372	1,681	1,566	455	27	9.07	40.99	38.18	11.09	0.66
Germany	M. 6,817	361	3,368	2,303	510	50	5.30	30.40	35.13	11.96	0.73
	F. 5,189	373	2,980	1,551	253	32	7.19	57.43	29.69	4.88	0.62
Hungary	M. 9,679	1,229	6,418	1,713	270	49	12.70	66.31	17.70	2.79	0.51
	F. 6,789	978	4,529	1,139	120	23	14.40	66.71	16.78	1.77	0.34
Italy	M. 10,617	918	7,853	1,809	376	131	86.01	43.37	11.27	9.92	0.67
	F. 12,368	6,787	4,389	1,026	121	65	54.79	35.43	8.28	0.98	0.52
Netherlands	M. 2,462	72	1,139	888	339	14	2.92	46.26	36.47	13.77	0.57
	F. 1,576	49	810	600	112	5	3.11	51.40	38.07	7.11	0.32
Norway	M. 5,600	236	3,369	1,304	320	81	4.21	24.43	50.30	21.32	1.45
	F. 3,222	114	2,144	932	112	20	3.43	64.54	28.06	3.37	0.60
Poland	M. 45,197	17,404	20,355	5,611	1,229	398	38.51	45.48	12.41	2.72	0.88
	F. 36,854	17,668	14,719	4,412	253	442	47.94	38.47	11.78	1.12	0.69
Romania	M. 2,328	2,764	4,730	2840	109	29.83	50.00	45.44	3.06	0.67	1.17
	F. 6,883	2,467	3,257	1,003	100	56	35.84	47.32	14.57	1.45	0.81
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	M. 33,029	10,705	14,215	5,063	1,801	340	32.41	43.04	18.07	5.45	1.03
	F. 28,556	10,323	12,023	4,666	270	664	36.29	42.10	14.32	3.22	0.72
Sweden	M. 5,913	428	3,934	1,245	228	78	7.24	66.53	21.06	3.86	1.32
	F. 3,316	219	2,099	879	94	25	6.60	63.30	26.51	2.83	0.75
Yugoslavia	M. 6,300	1,640	3,533	686	95	46	26.03	60.84	10.89	1.51	0.73
	F. 3,430	866	2,051	467	49	20	25.22	59.74	13.02	1.43	0.58
Other	M. 10,984	3,200	4,279	3,399	675	140	29.13	41.60	21.84	6.14	1.27
	F. 6,830	2,531	2,560	1,441	237	61	37.06	37.48	21.10	3.47	0.89
Asia	M. 26,280	10,757	10,931	3,271	907	414	40.93	41.59	12.45	3.45	1.58
	F. 5,000	1,719	1,850	1,034	354	43	34.38	37.00	20.68	7.08	0.86
China	M. 20,981	9,509	8,555	2,088	464	365	45.32	40.77	9.95	2.21	1.87
	F. 1,065	441	1,604	237	5	19	42.69	39.72	15.87	1.43	0.74
Japan	M. 2,510	308	1,315	613	249	25	12.27	52.39	24.42	9.82	1.00
	F. 1,820	285	931	474	110	20	15.66	51.15	26.04	6.04	1.10
Other	M. 2,769	940	1,061	570	194	24	33.70	38.04	20.44	6.98	0.86
	F. 2,115	909	323	209	75	18	46.81	33.52	15.27	3.58	0.90
Other countries	M. 941	120	353	356	192	20	11.53	34.20	34.44	18.44	1.92
	F. 1,069	138	371	419	133	8	12.91	34.70	39.20	12.44	0.75
Not stated	M. 385	9	57	26	10	283	2.34	14.80	6.75	2.60	73.51
	F. 136	8	22	10	3	93	5.88	16.18	7.35	2.20	68.38

TABLE 55. Numerical and Percentage Distribution by Years of Schooling for the Population, 10 Years of Age and Over, classified according to Ethnic Origin and Sex, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Population 10 years of age and over	Numerical distribution by years of schooling					Percentage distribution by years of schooling				
		Under 5	5-8	9-12	13+	Not stated	Under 5	5-8	9-12	13+	Not stated
Total population	T. 9,408,981	1,147,908	4,631,866	3,026,755	539,446	63,006	12.20	49.23	32.17	5.73	0.67
M. 4,837,541	632,147	2,462,841	1,390,473	286,721	45,359	13.48	50.91	28.74	5.93	0.94	
F. 4,571,440	495,761	2,169,025	1,636,282	252,725	17,647	10.84	47.45	35.79	5.53	0.39	
British Isles origins	M. 2,465,578	166,149	1,159,581	920,414	192,011	27,604	6.74	47.03	37.33	7.79	1.12
F. 2,108,101	347,748	1,152,757	542,505	95,891	9,200	16.50	54.68	25.73	2.65	0.44	
English	M. 2,381,338	110,646	985,299	1,082,316	195,799	7,278	4.65	41.38	45.45	8.22	0.30
F. 1,271,726	81,318	586,081	487,464	97,766	19,117	6.39	46.08	38.33	7.69	1.50	
Irish	M. 1,244,123	56,560	518,611	566,889	97,420	4,643	4.55	41.68	43.56	7.83	0.37
F. 546,063	44,727	276,633	181,888	39,800	2,945	8.19	50.66	33.32	7.29	0.54	
Scottish	M. 522,744	27,575	226,943	224,833	43,191	1,202	5.26	43.33	42.93	8.25	0.23
F. 615,587	38,296	281,666	236,141	51,101	5,383	6.25	45.98	38.55	8.34	0.88	
Other	M. 384,764	25,381	229,188	276,505	52,510	1,360	4.34	39.19	47.28	8.94	0.24
F. 35,383	1,808	15,221	14,851	3,344	159	5.17	43.02	41.87	8.45	0.45	
Other European origins	M. 28,707	1,130	10,557	14,089	2,878	53	3.94	36.78	49.08	10.02	0.18
F. 2,252,303	431,806	1,256,872	455,562	92,545	15,518	19.17	55.80	20.23	4.11	0.69	
French	M. 1,353,358	249,788	768,533	266,925	58,211	9,901	18.46	56.79	19.72	4.30	0.73
F. 1,341,588	194,337	755,112	353,928	31,943	6,268	14.48	56.28	26.38	2.38	0.47	
Austrian, n.o.s.	M. 16,986	4,036	9,213	3,134	436	167	23.76	54.24	18.45	2.57	0.98
F. 13,922	3,326	7,152	3,070	310	64	23.89	51.37	22.05	2.23	0.46	
Belgian	M. 13,031	1,539	7,546	3,222	656	69	11.81	57.91	24.72	5.03	0.53
F. 11,057	1,101	6,147	3,310	481	18	9.96	55.59	29.94	4.35	0.16	
Czech and Slovak	M. 19,027	2,946	13,024	3,356	508	95	14.78	65.38	16.84	2.54	0.48
F. 14,209	2,108	9,094	2,821	265	31	14.73	63.55	19.71	1.78	0.22	
Finnish	M. 20,090	8,538	8,477	2,530	360	187	42.49	42.20	12.59	1.79	0.93
F. 18,367	5,788	7,909	2,794	380	96	35.36	44.66	17.07	2.32	0.59	
German	M. 25,194,243	25,152	115,358	44,287	815	15,855	52.16	46.88	17.80	0.42	0.42
F. 178,167	21,388	105,314	45,519	6,556	390	11.94	58.78	25.40	3.66	0.62	
Hungarian	M. 25,309	3,656	16,949	4,125	486	93	14.44	66.97	16.30	1.92	0.37
F. 18,867	2,901	12,596	3,080	248	42	15.38	66.76	16.32	1.31	0.22	
Italian	M. 51,489	14,317	24,130	11,711	1,061	290	27.82	46.88	17.10	3.03	0.56
F. 40,894	10,704	19,673	9,645	397	125	26.12	48.00	23.53	2.04	0.30	
Jewish	M. 74,337	10,008	29,273	25,707	8,704	645	13.46	39.38	34.58	11.71	0.87
F. 73,369	13,965	27,004	27,600	4,332	468	19.03	36.80	37.62	5.90	0.64	
Netherlands	M. 87,600	10,234	51,206	21,863	4,268	228	11.66	58.33	24.80	4.86	0.36
F. 81,633	9,168	45,648	23,897	3,834	88	10.00	55.92	29.27	4.70	0.11	
Polish	M. 73,637	23,136	37,403	11,094	1,382	622	31.42	50.79	15.06	1.88	0.84
F. 61,962	20,130	30,257	10,456	855	264	32.49	49.83	16.87	1.38	0.43	
Romanian	M. 11,309	2,978	5,252	1,798	201	80	26.33	55.29	15.90	1.76	0.71
F. 8,718	2,233	4,725	1,609	111	40	25.61	54.20	18.48	1.27	0.46	
Russian	M. 37,292	12,843	17,300	5,309	794	1,048	34.44	46.39	14.24	2.13	2.80
F. 30,438	9,414	14,801	4,927	455	859	30.93	48.63	16.19	1.49	2.76	
Scandinavian	M. 114,712	10,412	71,311	28,449	3,975	566	9.08	62.16	24.80	3.48	0.49
F. 88,373	6,694	46,221	29,707	3,580	171	7.75	53.51	34.39	4.14	0.20	
Ukrainian	M. 133,484	46,555	66,644	18,229	2,543	413	33.70	50.30	13.76	1.62	0.31
F. 113,668	41,208	54,400	16,697	1,268	245	26.28	47.72	14.67	1.12	0.22	
Other	M. 26,318	7,570	13,314	4,361	772	301	28.76	50.59	16.57	2.82	1.14
F. 15,761	4,283	7,506	3,475	446	51	27.17	47.22	22.05	2.83	0.32	
Asiatic origins	M. 47,995	17,012	20,493	8,363	1,511	616	35.44	42.70	17.42	3.15	1.28
F. 16,505	7,332	7,798	4,780	504	87	30.21	47.25	28.98	3.05	0.53	
Chinese	M. 29,628	13,752	11,618	3,257	533	468	46.42	39.21	10.99	1.80	1.58
F. 2,856	809	1,055	864	114	14	28.33	36.94	30.25	3.99	0.49	
Japanese	M. 10,775	1,360	5,770	3,077	524	64	12.44	53.55	28.56	4.86	0.59
F. 7,775	1,013	4,283	2,226	206	47	13.03	58.09	28.63	2.65	0.60	
Other	M. 7,592	1,920	3,105	2,029	454	84	25.29	40.90	26.72	5.98	1.11
F. 5,674	1,514	2,480	1,690	184	26	25.77	41.88	29.77	3.13	0.44	
Indian and Eskimo	M. 46,242	27,003	15,579	3,021	173	466	58.39	33.69	6.53	0.37	1.01
F. 43,406	25,824	13,834	3,120	126	502	59.49	31.87	7.19	0.29	1.16	
All other	M. 22,612	9,778	9,662	2,716	378	78	43.24	42.73	12.01	1.67	0.34
F. 19,996	7,849	8,720	3,045	324	58	39.25	43.61	15.23	1.62	0.29	
Not stated	M. 2,630	399	654	397	103	1,077	15.17	24.87	15.10	3.92	40.95
F. 2,094	358	617	516	81	522	17.10	29.48	24.84	3.87	24.93	

TABLE 56. Gainfully Occupied Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Group, Birthplace and Sex, for Canada, 1941

Occupation group	Birthplace													
	All countries ¹		Canada		British Isles		British possessions		United States		Europe		Asia	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All occupations	3,363,111	832,840	2,472,465	708,415	383,964	66,208	16,319	4,153	119,626	21,030	333,152	31,330	35,776	1,305
Agriculture	1,064,847	18,969	818,639	13,072	67,398	1,455	1,244	37	51,896	1,234	119,814	3,069	5,505	59
Fishing, hunting and trapping	51,126	324	45,596	319	850	2	360	1	764	—	2,595	2	940	—
Logging	80,248	2	65,294	1	1,664	—	95	—	1,832	1	10,426	—	914	—
Mining and quarrying	71,861	25	44,339	23	7,071	2	1,235	—	2,079	—	16,847	—	247	—
Manufacturing	573,574	129,588	403,239	109,146	88,099	10,412	3,440	416	17,359	2,256	58,580	7,127	2,606	193
Construction	202,509	339	143,305	285	31,580	34	1,724	3	5,677	6	19,800	11	324	—
Transportation and communication	254,591	14,065	193,788	12,208	32,124	1,321	1,579	47	8,111	369	18,219	107	667	9
Trade	273,059	82,020	198,745	70,324	34,151	6,714	1,208	322	10,441	1,869	24,782	2,587	3,578	179
Finance	30,576	816	22,967	632	4,991	99	259	11	1,277	49	951	22	109	3
Service	316,313	418,111	207,892	354,340	55,640	32,880	2,517	2,608	10,847	11,633	23,306	15,752	15,810	677
Professional	118,416	126,445	90,718	114,059	15,427	5,812	1,037	560	5,014	4,029	5,583	1,697	508	229
Public	45,518	2,221	32,176	1,867	11,031	208	273	4	1,236	104	698	35	76	1
Recreational	7,653	794	5,200	598	1,069	101	35	6	471	46	788	34	84	8
Personal	144,726	288,651	79,798	237,816	28,113	26,759	1,172	2,038	4,126	7,454	16,237	13,986	15,142	439
Clerical	182,823	155,208	138,650	136,313	34,229	12,489	1,294	689	4,087	3,396	3,936	2,088	518	174
Labourers ²	251,889	11,655	182,558	10,277	25,339	682	1,329	14	5,046	182	33,180	490	4,349	8
Not stated	9,695	1,718	7,453	1,475	828	116	35	5	210	35	716	45	209	3

¹ Includes birthplace "Other" and "Not given".² Labourers in all industries except agriculture, fishing, logging, and mining are included in this group.

Note: Figures in this table are exclusive of persons on Active Service on June 2, 1941.

TABLE 57. Percentage Distribution of the Gainfully Occupied Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, classified according to Birthplace and Sex, by Occupation Group, for Canada, 1941

Occupation group	Birthplace													
	All countries ¹		Canada		British Isles		British possessions		United States		Europe		Asia	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All occupations	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture	31.66	2.28	33.11	1.85	17.55	2.20	7.62	0.89	43.38	5.87	35.86	9.89	15.39	4.52
Fishing, hunting and trapping	1.52	0.04	1.84	0.05	0.22	—	2.21	0.02	0.64	—	0.78	0.01	2.63	—
Logging	2.39	—	2.64	—	0.43	—	0.58	—	1.53	—	3.13	—	2.55	—
Mining and quarrying	2.14	—	1.79	—	1.84	—	7.57	—	1.74	—	5.06	—	0.69	—
Manufacturing	17.05	15.56	16.31	15.41	22.94	15.73	21.08	10.02	14.51	10.73	17.58	22.75	7.28	14.79
Construction	6.02	0.04	5.80	0.04	8.22	0.05	10.56	0.07	4.75	0.03	5.94	0.04	0.91	—
Transportation and communication	7.57	1.69	7.84	1.72	8.37	2.00	9.68	1.13	6.78	1.75	5.47	0.34	1.86	0.69
Trade	8.12	9.84	8.04	9.93	8.89	10.14	7.40	7.75	8.73	8.89	7.44	8.26	10.00	13.72
Finance	0.91	0.10	0.93	0.09	1.30	0.15	1.59	0.26	1.07	0.23	0.29	0.07	0.30	0.23
Service	9.41	50.20	8.41	50.02	14.49	49.66	15.42	62.80	9.07	55.32	7.00	50.28	44.19	51.88
Professional	3.52	15.18	3.67	16.10	4.02	8.78	6.35	13.48	4.19	19.16	1.68	5.42	1.42	17.55
Public	1.35	0.27	1.30	0.26	2.87	0.31	1.67	0.10	1.03	0.49	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.08
Recreational	0.22	0.10	0.21	0.08	0.28	0.15	0.21	0.14	—	0.22	0.24	0.11	0.23	0.61
Personal	4.40	34.66	3.23	33.57	7.32	40.42	7.18	49.07	3.45	35.44	4.87	44.64	42.32	33.64
Clerical	5.44	18.64	5.61	19.24	8.91	18.86	7.93	16.59	3.42	16.15	1.18	6.66	1.45	13.33
Labourers ²	7.49	1.40	7.38	1.45	6.60	1.03	8.14	0.34	4.22	0.87	9.96	1.56	12.16	0.61
Not stated	0.29	0.21	0.30	0.21	0.22	0.18	0.21	0.12	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.14	0.58	0.23

¹ Includes birthplace "Other" and "Not given".² Less than 0.005 per cent.³ Labourers in all industries except agriculture, fishing, logging, and mining are included in this group.

Note: Figures in this table are exclusive of persons on Active Service on June 2, 1941.

TABLE 58. Gainfully Occupied Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Industry Group, Birthplace and Sex, for Canada, 1941

Industry group	Birthplace													
	All countries ¹		Canada		British Isles		British possessions		United States		Europe		Asia	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Industries	3,363,111	832,840	2,472,465	708,415	383,964	66,206	16,319	4,153	119,626	21,030	333,152	31,330	35,776	1,305
Agriculture	1,062,928	19,146	818,417	13,224	66,168	1,476	1,222	36	51,944	1,238	119,473	3,102	5,356	58
Fishing, hunting and trapping	50,533	365	44,926	351	886	4	373	2	700	—	2,619	3	1,009	5
Logging	93,313	483	75,746	372	2,525	22	136	1	2,285	21	11,497	57	1,101	10
Mining, quarrying, oil wells	92,456	584	58,551	477	10,148	61	1,495	5	3,060	19	18,729	19	414	3
Coal mining	29,065	87	16,762	75	4,077	5	1,239	1	609	2	6,201	4	158	—
Other mining	63,391	497	41,789	402	6,071	56	256	4	2,451	17	12,528	15	256	3
Manufacturing	787,350	182,165	567,859	155,673	111,904	14,234	4,641	586	21,919	3,223	74,070	8,170	6,578	223
Vegetable products	61,550	19,990	44,589	17,397	10,096	1,446	278	63	1,565	302	4,865	773	138	6
Animal products	56,144	15,010	38,619	13,273	5,776	670	278	17	1,080	214	8,899	794	1,475	42
Textile products	72,927	81,621	51,121	68,384	7,072	5,901	222	247	1,891	1,493	12,233	5,436	361	129
Wood and paper products	164,204	18,804	124,508	16,170	18,005	1,784	800	58	5,081	396	11,940	362	3,805	20
Iron and its products	313,180	22,588	223,841	19,596	50,742	2,144	2,447	95	8,977	406	26,468	333	547	10
Non-ferrous metal products	53,442	9,877	37,483	8,474	9,469	1,070	275	44	1,377	144	4,709	136	66	1
Non-metallic mineral products	24,704	2,309	17,050	2,172	4,194	193	116	8	810	79	2,411	53	110	4
Chemical products	26,966	6,342	20,563	5,577	4,124	560	174	24	735	95	1,310	76	51	7
Miscellaneous products	14,233	5,424	10,085	4,630	2,426	456	51	30	403	94	1,235	207	25	4
Electricity, gas and water production and supply	23,595	2,011	16,217	1,738	5,206	196	209	10	769	51	1,149	13	33	2
Construction	218,732	1,489	156,351	1,286	28,407	123	1,630	3	6,135	41	25,651	36	451	—
Transportation and communication	246,835	19,755	172,962	16,919	40,631	2,036	2,122	98	9,034	536	21,193	148	760	12
Railway transportation	130,740	3,714	82,409	2,977	26,135	545	996	34	4,830	119	15,877	36	431	2
Road transportation	54,091	887	45,180	771	4,659	69	157	4	1,780	33	2,189	10	106	—
Communication	15,910	13,790	11,783	11,996	3,072	1,294	204	49	539	360	278	77	24	9
Air transportation	3,346	252	2,504	227	559	17	20	2	153	5	106	—	3	1
Storage	9,870	415	6,004	358	1,809	31	37	—	1,033	9	968	17	7	—
Water transportation	32,170	618	24,597	518	4,268	74	707	9	665	9	1,717	8	188	—
Other transportation	708	79	485	72	129	6	1	—	34	1	58	—	1	—
Trade	352,179	112,783	260,218	96,330	45,705	9,860	1,648	463	10,758	2,562	29,810	3,299	3,866	232
Retail	267,674	96,979	199,345	82,810	32,845	8,441	1,085	390	7,796	2,217	23,063	2,890	3,410	208
Wholesale	84,505	15,804	60,873	13,520	12,860	1,419	563	73	2,962	345	6,747	409	456	24
Finance and insurance	61,311	28,369	44,176	24,568	12,545	2,669	534	156	1,903	649	1,847	271	256	43
Service	332,810	460,764	224,771	393,194	56,235	35,165	2,142	2,777	10,107	12,584	23,680	16,100	15,603	705
Professional	98,784	165,140	73,578	147,083	15,158	9,188	822	833	3,623	5,083	5,009	2,602	520	279
Public	109,173	27,946	77,532	25,043	24,861	1,970	669	78	2,618	590	3,213	222	209	27
Recreational	14,459	3,072	9,610	2,456	2,500	357	94	23	720	116	1,375	108	151	10
Business	9,210	3,100	6,472	2,625	1,984	319	72	23	303	82	323	45	40	1
Personal	101,184	261,506	57,579	215,987	11,782	23,331	485	1,820	2,843	6,713	13,760	13,123	14,683	388
Not stated	41,069	4,926	32,271	4,283	3,604	360	167	16	1,012	106	3,434	112	349	12

¹ Includes birthplace "Other" and "Not given".

Note: Figures in this table are exclusive of persons on Active Service on June 2, 1941.

TABLE 59. Gainfully Occupied Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Group, Ethnic Origin and Sex, for Canada, 1941

Occupation group	All origins		Ethnic origin							
			Total				British			
			English				Irish			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All occupations	3,363,111	832,840	1,666,569	453,690	873,192	233,787	376,357	105,887	417,020	114,016
Agriculture	1,064,847	18,969	462,624	8,895	215,074	3,920	125,398	2,385	122,152	2,590
Fishing, hunting and trapping	51,126	324	15,147	17	9,338	13	2,352	1	3,457	—
Logging	80,248	2	20,840	2	9,865	1	5,371	1	5,604	—
Mining and quarrying	71,861	25	35,165	7	14,502	3	7,988	1	12,875	3
Manufacturing	573,574	129,588	303,206	52,142	174,853	30,603	57,575	10,513	70,778	11,026
Construction	202,509	339	100,330	228	57,203	137	19,182	45	23,945	46
Transportation and communication	254,591	14,065	143,600	10,183	75,418	5,099	33,469	2,515	34,713	2,569
Trade	273,059	82,020	152,287	49,016	81,293	26,160	32,969	11,103	38,025	11,753
Finance	30,576	816	22,130	633	11,598	309	4,466	146	6,066	178
Service	316,313	418,111	176,505	212,330	94,454	105,151	37,484	51,457	44,567	55,742
Professional	118,416	128,445	75,281	74,533	39,079	33,237	15,514	19,639	20,688	21,657
Public	45,518	2,221	30,576	1,345	15,744	644	6,864	316	7,968	385
Recreational	7,653	794	4,223	510	2,351	298	970	99	902	113
Personal	144,726	288,651	66,425	135,962	37,280	70,972	14,136	31,403	15,009	33,587
Clerical	182,223	155,208	127,048	114,529	70,165	58,966	25,725	26,627	31,158	28,934
Labourers ¹	251,889	11,655	103,196	4,761	56,660	2,868	23,562	890	22,974	1,003
Not stated	9,695	1,718	4,491	927	2,769	555	816	203	906	169
Principal European										
	French		German and Austrian		Hebrew		Italian		Netherlands	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All occupations	942,104	248,061	157,033	30,084	54,538	16,720	37,186	7,690	62,871	11,435
Agriculture	302,004	4,158	85,872	1,479	825	23	2,727	56	31,885	603
Fishing, hunting and trapping	11,047	37	1,000	—	—	—	—	—	2,483	3
Logging	40,395	—	1,539	—	44	—	285	—	3,820	—
Mining and quarrying	13,077	18	2,185	—	—	—	2,333	—	665	—
Manufacturing	155,016	55,433	22,201	4,095	17,648	4,618	9,694	2,822	7,542	1,016
Construction	68,368	49	6,672	13	1,597	6	3,086	11	3,488	7
Transportation and communication	71,408	2,810	7,245	344	1,817	61	3,587	38	3,791	198
Trade	64,819	20,031	8,698	2,183	21,143	3,695	3,184	1,137	3,900	988
Finance	5,783	104	667	25	841	18	91	2	374	11
Service	79,127	136,808	8,285	17,806	5,670	1,873	3,645	2,350	3,747	6,816
Professional	28,285	41,368	3,441	3,444	3,266	740	655	344	1,682	1,466
Public	12,414	691	693	61	407	4	106	5	496	34
Recreational	1,478	131	249	17	479	27	205	11	96	106
Personal	36,950	94,521	3,802	14,284	1,818	1,162	2,679	1,990	1,471	5,306
Clerical	38,214	22,654	3,811	3,855	2,904	6,186	1,082	1,804	1,568	1,597
Labourers ¹	86,511	5,178	8,494	240	815	220	7,175	213	3,723	117
Not stated	3,355	581	264	42	130	22	178	23	88	11
Other European										
	Total		Polish		Russian		Ukrainian		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All occupations	278,039	45,431	54,846	10,631	27,224	4,004	98,562	15,359	97,407	15,437
Agriculture	119,216	2,540	20,547	433	14,518	232	33,849	1,123	30,302	752
Fishing, hunting and trapping	1,720	23	129	—	95	—	1,197	—	1,239	22
Logging	8,329	—	1,122	—	800	—	1,520	—	1,559	—
Mining and quarrying	14,699	—	2,709	—	759	—	2,904	—	1,165	—
Manufacturing	7,490	10,854	2,365	3,148	461	11,048	2,100	16,711	2,573	3,172
Construction	12,056	19	2,702	6	840	3	3,298	5,106	3,442	1
Transportation and communication	16,712	205	3,773	45	1,261	23	6,675	47	5,093	90
Trade	10,134	3,033	1,908	743	1,088	292	3,508	958	3,529	1,043
Finance	349	15	63	4	36	1	104	3	144	75
Service	18,328	28,156	3,051	6,029	1,298	2,625	5,200	10,780	9,353	16,249
Professional	5,603	2,470	603	508	371	224	1,478	1,151	833	358
Public	558	32	118	5	38	2	132	15	24	—
Recreational	690	52	132	15	4	230	13	284	25	101
Personal	13,478	25,602	2,198	5,511	845	2,390	3,300	9,221	7,135	8,480
Clerical	3,676	3,106	864	735	321	303	1,051	745	1,422	540
Labourers ¹	30,331	769	6,957	254	2,831	61	9,042	206	11,501	248
Not stated	715	66	155	17	118	3	166	23	276	23
Asiatic										
	Total		Indic		Not given					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All occupations	278,039	45,431	54,846	10,631	27,224	4,004	98,562	15,359	97,407	15,437
Agriculture	119,216	2,540	20,547	433	14,518	232	33,849	1,123	30,302	752
Fishing, hunting and trapping	1,720	23	129	—	95	—	1,197	—	1,239	22
Logging	8,329	—	1,122	—	800	—	1,520	—	1,559	—
Mining and quarrying	14,699	—	2,709	—	759	—	2,904	—	1,165	—
Manufacturing	7,490	10,854	2,365	3,148	461	11,048	2,100	16,711	2,573	3,172
Construction	12,056	19	2,702	6	840	3	3,298	5,106	3,442	1
Transportation and communication	16,712	205	3,773	45	1,261	23	6,675	47	5,093	90
Trade	10,134	3,033	1,908	743	1,088	292	3,508	958	3,529	1,043
Finance	349	15	63	4	36	1	104	3	144	75
Service	18,328	28,156	3,051	6,029	1,298	2,625	5,200	10,780	9,353	16,249
Professional	5,603	2,470	603	508	371	224	1,478	1,151	833	358
Public	558	32	118	5	38	2	132	15	24	—
Recreational	690	52	132	15	4	230	13	284	25	101
Personal	13,478	25,602	2,198	5,511	845	2,390	3,300	9,221	7,135	8,480
Clerical	3,676	3,106	864	735	321	303	1,051	745	1,422	540
Labourers ¹	30,331	769	6,957	254	2,831	61	9,042	206	11,501	248
Not stated	715	66	155	17	118	3	166	23	276	23

¹ Labourers in all industries except agriculture, fishing, logging, and mining are included in this group.

Note: Figures in this table are exclusive of persons on Active Service on June 2, 1941.

TABLE 60. Percentage Distribution of the Gainfully Occupied Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, classified according to Ethnic Origin and Sex, by Occupation Group, for Canada, 1941

Occupation group	Ethnic origin											
	All origins		British									
			Total		English		Irish		Scottish			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All occupations	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture	31.66	2.28	27.76	1.96	24.83	1.68	33.31	2.25	29.29	2.27	0.83	0.83
Fishing, hunting and trapping	1.52	0.04	0.91	0.01	1.07	0.01	0.62	0.01	1.34	0.01	1.34	0.01
Logging	2.39	0.01	1.25	0.01	1.13	0.01	1.43	0.01	3.04	0.01	3.04	0.01
Mining, quarrying	2.14	0.01	2.11	0.01	1.66	0.01	2.12	0.01	16.97	0.01	16.97	0.01
Manufacturing	17.05	15.56	18.19	11.49	20.02	13.09	15.30	9.93	16.97	9.67	16.97	9.67
Construction	6.02	0.04	6.02	0.05	6.55	0.06	5.10	0.04	5.74	0.04	5.74	0.04
Transportation and communication	7.57	1.69	8.62	2.24	8.64	2.18	8.89	2.38	8.32	2.25	8.32	2.25
Trade	8.12	9.85	9.14	10.80	9.31	11.19	8.76	10.49	9.12	10.31	9.12	10.31
Finance	0.91	0.10	1.33	0.14	1.33	0.13	1.19	0.14	1.45	0.16	1.45	0.16
Service	9.41	50.20	10.59	46.81	10.82	44.98	9.96	48.60	10.09	48.89	10.09	48.89
Professional	3.52	15.18	4.52	16.43	4.48	14.22	4.12	18.55	4.96	18.99	4.96	18.99
Public	1.35	0.27	1.83	0.30	1.80	0.28	1.82	0.30	1.91	0.34	1.91	0.34
Recreational	0.23	0.10	0.25	0.11	0.27	0.13	0.26	0.09	0.22	0.10	0.22	0.10
Personal	4.30	34.66	3.99	29.97	4.27	30.36	3.76	29.66	3.60	29.48	3.60	29.48
Clerical	1.34	18.64	7.62	25.24	8.04	25.22	6.84	25.15	7.47	25.38	7.47	25.38
Labourers	7.49	1.40	6.19	1.05	6.49	1.23	6.28	0.84	5.51	0.88	5.51	0.88
Not stated	0.29	0.21	0.27	0.20	0.32	0.24	0.22	0.19	0.22	0.15	0.22	0.15
Principal European												
	French		German and Austrian		Hebrew		Italian		Netherlands		Scandinavian	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All occupations	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture	32.02	1.68	54.68	4.92	1.51	0.14	7.33	0.73	50.71	5.28	49.31	5.56
Fishing, hunting and trapping	1.17	0.01	0.88	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.32	0.01	1.87	0.02	2.89	0.02
Logging	4.28	0.01	0.94	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.77	0.01	1.54	0.01	4.44	0.01
Mining, quarrying	1.34	0.01	1.39	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.77	0.01	1.06	0.01	1.06	0.01
Manufacturing	16.75	22.35	14.20	13.61	32.36	27.61	26.07	38.13	12.00	8.87	10.46	4.84
Construction	7.25	0.02	4.25	0.04	2.93	0.04	8.30	0.14	5.17	0.06	6.97	0.03
Transportation and communication	7.57	1.13	4.61	1.14	3.33	0.36	9.65	0.75	6.03	1.62	5.27	1.47
Trade	6.87	8.08	5.54	7.26	38.77	22.10	15.06	15.05	6.33	8.71	4.63	8.22
Finance	0.61	0.04	0.42	0.08	1.54	0.11	0.24	0.03	0.59	0.10	0.29	0.05
Service	8.39	55.15	5.28	59.19	10.40	11.20	30.56	5.96	58.50	4.93	66.01	5.96
Professional	3.00	16.98	2.25	11.45	5.99	4.43	1.76	4.47	2.08	12.80	1.88	13.80
Public	1.32	0.28	0.44	0.20	0.20	0.02	0.29	0.07	0.79	0.30	0.52	0.33
Recreational	0.16	0.05	0.16	0.08	0.88	0.16	0.55	0.14	0.15	0.09	0.12	0.21
Personal	3.92	38.14	2.42	47.48	3.33	6.59	7.20	25.68	2.34	46.32	2.41	51.67
Clerical	4.16	9.21	2.43	12.61	7.21	9.00	2.91	11.55	2.87	14.74	1.86	15.23
Labourers	9.17	2.09	5.41	0.80	1.49	1.32	19.29	2.77	5.92	1.02	5.15	0.51
Not stated	0.35	0.23	0.17	0.14	0.24	0.13	0.48	0.30	0.14	0.10	0.11	0.06
Other European												
	Total		Polish		Russian		Ukrainian		Other		Asiatic	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All occupations	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Agriculture	42.88	5.59	37.46	4.07	53.33	5.79	54.63	7.31	31.11	4.87	14.82	5.92
Fishing, hunting and trapping	0.62	0.05	0.24	0.01	0.35	0.01	0.20	0.01	1.33	0.14	0.03	0.45
Logging	3.00	0.01	2.05	0.01	2.94	0.01	1.54	0.01	5.02	0.01	2.90	0.01
Mining, quarrying	5.29	0.01	4.94	0.01	2.79	0.01	2.95	0.01	8.55	0.01	0.70	0.01
Manufacturing	15.02	16.51	18.21	22.25	11.56	11.51	11.21	13.87	17.16	16.67	7.90	22.99
Construction	4.34	0.04	4.83	0.06	3.49	0.07	3.35	0.03	5.24	0.03	0.85	0.03
Transportation and communication	6.01	0.45	6.88	0.42	4.63	0.57	6.77	0.31	5.14	0.58	2.31	0.45
Trade	3.64	6.69	3.48	6.99	4.00	7.29	3.58	8.22	2.73	6.76	11.31	23.81
Finance	0.13	0.03	0.12	0.04	0.13	0.02	0.11	0.03	0.15	0.03	0.19	0.03
Service	6.59	61.98	5.56	56.71	4.77	65.56	5.28	66.08	9.01	60.59	40.49	36.31
Professional	1.30	5.44	1.10	4.78	1.36	5.59	1.50	5.89	1.18	5.40	0.89	4.95
Public	0.26	0.07	0.22	0.06	0.14	0.05	0.19	0.07	0.22	0.06	0.22	0.07
Recreational	0.25	0.11	0.24	0.05	0.16	0.22	0.23	0.08	0.29	0.16	0.25	0.23
Personal	4.85	56.35	4.01	51.84	3.10	59.69	3.35	60.04	7.32	54.93	39.29	31.14
Clerical	1.32	6.84	1.59	6.91	1.18	7.57	1.07	4.85	1.48	8.57	1.35	8.91
Labourers	10.91	1.69	12.68	2.39	10.40	1.52	9.17	1.34	11.81	1.61	12.74	1.61
Not stated	0.28	0.15	0.28	0.16	0.43	0.07	0.17	0.15	0.28	0.15	0.10	0.24

¹ Labourers in all industries except agriculture, fishing, logging, and mining are included in this group.

² Less than 0.005 per cent.

Note: Figures in this table are exclusive of persons on Active Service on June 2, 1941.

TABLE 61. Percentage Distribution of the Gainfully Occupied Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, classified according to Occupation Group and Sex, by Ethnic Origin, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	All occupations		Occupation group							
			Agriculture		Fishing, hunting and trapping		Logging		Mining and quarrying	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All origins	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
British	49.55	54.48	43.45	48.89	29.63	5.25	25.97	100.00	48.93	28.00
English	25.95	28.07	20.20	20.67	18.26	4.01	12.29	50.00	20.18	12.00
Irish	11.19	12.71	11.78	12.57	4.50	.31	6.98	50.00	11.12	4.00
Scottish	12.40	13.69	11.47	13.65	6.76	.93	8.98	—	17.84	12.00
French	28.04	29.78	28.36	21.82	21.61	11.42	50.34	—	18.20	72.00
German and Austrian	4.67	3.51	5.08	7.80	1.96	—	1.92	—	3.04	—
Hebrew	1.62	2.01	.08	.12	.05	—	.05	—	.07	—
Italian	1.11	.92	.28	.30	.23	—	.36	—	3.25	—
Netherlands	1.87	1.38	2.59	3.18	2.06	.62	1.21	—	.93	—
Scandinavian	2.56	1.58	3.98	4.86	4.38	.93	4.76	—	4.42	—
Other European	8.27	5.45	11.20	13.39	3.36	7.10	10.38	—	20.45	—
Polish	1.63	1.28	1.93	2.28	.25	—	1.40	—	3.77	—
Russian	.81	.48	1.38	1.22	.19	—	1.00	—	1.06	—
Ukrainian	2.93	1.84	5.08	5.92	.39	.31	1.98	—	4.04	—
Other	2.90	1.85	2.85	3.98	2.54	6.79	6.09	—	11.59	—
Asiatic	1.19	.37	.56	.97	3.05	.31	1.45	—	.39	—
Indian	1.10	.38	1.05	1.56	33.14	74.38	3.55	—	.30	—
Not given	.02	.03	.01	.02	.08	—	.02	—	.03	—
Occupation group										
All origins	Manufacturing		Construction		Transportation and communication		Trade		Finance	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
British	52.86	40.24	49.54	67.28	58.40	72.40	55.77	59.76	72.38	77.57
English	29.86	25.15	28.25	40.41	29.42	36.23	29.77	31.89	37.82	37.87
Irish	10.04	8.11	9.47	13.27	13.15	17.88	12.07	13.54	14.61	17.89
Scottish	12.34	8.51	11.82	13.57	13.63	18.27	13.93	14.33	19.84	21.81
French	27.55	42.78	33.76	14.45	28.05	19.98	23.74	24.42	18.91	12.75
German and Austrian	3.89	3.16	3.29	3.33	2.35	2.45	3.19	2.66	2.18	3.06
Hebrew	3.08	3.56	.79	1.77	.71	.43	7.74	4.50	2.75	2.21
Italian	1.39	2.26	1.52	3.24	1.41	.41	1.17	1.41	.30	.26
Netherlands	1.81	.78	1.60	2.56	1.49	1.32	1.48	1.22	1.22	1.35
Scandinavian	1.57	1.84	1.18	1.16	1.38	1.38	1.46	1.32	.81	.74
Other European	7.28	5.79	5.95	5.60	8.56	1.46	3.71	3.70	1.14	1.84
Polish	1.89	1.83	1.33	1.77	1.48	.32	.70	.91	.21	.49
Russian	.55	.38	.47	.88	.50	.18	.40	.36	.12	.12
Ukrainian	1.93	1.62	1.63	1.47	2.62	.35	1.28	1.16	.34	.61
Other	2.91	1.99	2.52	1.47	1.97	.64	1.33	1.27	.47	.81
Asiatic	.55	.55	.17	.29	.38	.10	1.66	.89	.25	.12
Indian	.19	.37	.38	.29	.38	.04	.09	.08	.24	.12
Not given	.02	.02	.02	—	.02	.04	.02	.03	.03	—
Service										
All origins	Total		Professional		Public		Recreational		Personal	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
British	55.80	50.79	63.57	58.94	67.17	60.56	64.23	45.90	47.10	89.49
English	29.86	25.15	33.00	26.29	34.59	28.00	37.53	25.78	24.59	38.38
Irish	11.85	12.31	13.10	15.53	15.08	14.23	12.67	12.47	9.77	10.88
Scottish	14.09	13.33	17.47	17.13	17.51	17.33	11.79	14.23	10.37	11.64
French	28.02	32.72	23.89	32.71	27.27	31.11	19.31	15.50	25.53	32.78
German and Austrian	2.62	4.98	2.99	2.72	1.52	2.75	3.25	2.14	2.83	4.35
Hebrew	1.79	.45	2.78	.59	.24	.18	6.26	3.40	1.26	.38
Italian	1.15	.56	.55	.27	.23	.23	2.88	1.39	1.85	.89
Netherlands	1.18	1.63	1.42	1.19	1.09	1.53	1.26	1.02	1.84	.99
Scandinavian	1.34	2.08	1.16	.99	1.98	1.31	1.43	2.38	.87	1.12
Other European	5.79	8.73	3.04	1.95	1.23	1.44	9.02	8.55	9.31	8.87
Polish	.96	1.44	.51	.40	.26	.23	1.72	.83	1.52	1.91
Russian	.41	.53	.08	.19	.08	.09	.67	1.13	1.58	.89
Ukrainian	1.64	2.43	1.25	.72	.42	.42	3.01	1.64	2.28	3.19
Other	2.78	2.24	.97	.66	.46	.68	3.71	3.15	4.93	2.94
Asiatic	5.14	.27	.30	.12	.05	—	1.32	.88	10.89	.34
Indian	1.14	.47	.09	.05	.18	.22	.13	.17	.66	.04
Not given	.02	.04	.02	.04	.02	—	.03	—	.04	.02
Labourers ¹										
All origins	Total		Professional		Public		Recreational		Personal	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
British	55.80	50.79	63.57	58.94	67.17	60.56	64.23	45.90	47.10	89.49
English	29.86	25.15	33.00	26.29	34.59	28.00	37.53	25.78	24.59	38.38
Irish	11.85	12.31	13.10	15.53	15.08	14.23	12.67	12.47	9.77	10.88
Scottish	14.09	13.33	17.47	17.13	17.51	17.33	11.79	14.23	10.37	11.64
French	28.02	32.72	23.89	32.71	27.27	31.11	19.31	15.50	25.53	32.78
German and Austrian	2.62	4.98	2.99	2.72	1.52	2.75	3.25	2.14	2.83	4.35
Hebrew	1.79	.45	2.78	.59	.24	.18	6.26	3.40	1.26	.38
Italian	1.15	.56	.55	.27	.23	.23	2.88	1.39	1.85	.89
Netherlands	1.18	1.63	1.42	1.19	1.09	1.53	1.26	1.02	1.84	.99
Scandinavian	1.34	2.08	1.16	.99	1.98	1.31	1.43	2.38	.87	1.12
Other European	5.79	8.73	3.04	1.95	1.23	1.44	9.02	8.55	9.31	8.87
Polish	.96	1.44	.51	.40	.26	.23	1.72	.83	1.52	1.91
Russian	.41	.53	.08	.19	.08	.09	.67	1.13	1.58	.89
Ukrainian	1.64	2.43	1.25	.72	.42	.42	3.01	1.64	2.28	3.19
Other	2.78	2.24	.97	.66	.46	.68	3.71	3.15	4.93	2.94
Asiatic	5.14	.27	.30	.12	.05	—	1.32	.88	10.89	.34
Indian	1.14	.47	.09	.05	.18	.22	.13	.17	.66	.04
Not given	.02	.04	.02	.04	.02	—	.03	—	.04	.02

¹ Labourers in all industries except agriculture, fishing, logging, and mining are included in this group.

Note: Figures in this table are exclusive of persons on Active Service on June 2, 1941.

TABLE 62. Gainfully Occupied Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Industry Group, Ethnic Origin and Sex, for Canada, 1941

Industry group	All origins		Ethnic origin							
			Total		English		Irish		Scottish	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All industries	3,363,111	832,840	1,666,569	453,690	873,192	233,787	376,357	105,887	417,020	114,016
Agriculture	1,062,928	19,146	461,259	9,084	213,963	4,028	125,270	2,404	122,006	2,652
Fishing, hunting and trapping	50,533	365	14,993	41	9,356	25	2,263	4	3,372	12
Logging	93,313	483	26,401	239	12,371	115	6,816	54	1,214	70
Mining, quarrying, oil wells	92,496	584	48,367	430	20,452	198	10,773	93	17,142	139
Coal mining	29,065	87	18,555	70	7,308	28	2,931	15	8,316	27
Other mining	63,391	497	29,812	360	13,144	170	7,842	78	8,826	112
Manufacturing	787,350	182,165	412,051	87,460	237,932	50,518	79,556	17,991	94,543	18,951
Vegetable products	61,550	19,990	33,879	9,915	19,509	5,778	6,724	2,050	7,646	2,087
Animal products	56,144	15,010	21,321	5,170	12,492	2,947	4,326	1,081	4,503	1,142
Textile products	72,527	81,621	22,555	27,373	13,563	16,077	4,214	5,498	4,778	5,798
Wood and paper products	164,204	18,804	79,096	12,298	44,424	6,889	16,018	2,594	18,654	2,414
Iron and its products	313,180	22,588	184,572	16,193	106,231	9,217	34,936	3,322	43,405	3,654
Non-ferrous metal products	53,442	9,877	32,826	7,727	19,552	4,202	6,237	1,863	7,037	1,662
Non-metallic mineral products	24,704	2,509	14,052	1,654	9,063	981	1,529	299	3,337	374
Chemical products	26,966	6,342	15,874	3,871	9,055	2,230	2,085	903	854	838
Miscellaneous products	14,233	5,424	8,076	3,159	5,064	1,997	1,383	581	1,679	581
Electricity, gas and water production	23,595	2,011	15,848	1,632	8,787	813	3,195	382	3,866	437
Construction	218,122	1,469	100,717	1,063	55,743	576	29,922	240	24,052	247
Transportation and communication	246,835	19,755	147,625	15,217	77,729	7,556	33,454	3,681	36,442	3,980
Railway transportation	130,740	3,714	81,166	3,143	42,593	1,511	18,583	797	19,990	835
Road transportation	54,091	887	27,004	661	14,462	356	6,315	152	6,227	153
Communication	15,910	13,790	12,211	10,353	6,860	5,168	2,427	2,500	2,394	2,685
Air transportation	3,346	252	2,621	208	1,472	110	482	44	669	54
Storage	9,870	415	6,326	308	2,820	145	1,472	61	2,032	102
Water transportation	32,170	618	17,882	480	9,292	406	4,076	117	4,514	153
Other transportation	708	79	415	64	230	36	99	10	86	18
Trade	352,179	112,783	195,970	72,928	106,432	38,266	41,457	16,422	48,081	18,240
Retail	267,474	96,979	143,598	61,833	78,408	32,499	30,928	13,972	34,262	15,362
Wholesale	15,706	15,804	52,372	11,095	28,024	5,767	10,529	2,450	13,819	2,878
Finance and insurance	61,311	28,699	44,703	22,215	24,308	11,440	8,426	5,052	11,953	5,723
Service	332,810	460,764	180,433	240,393	95,445	118,585	40,260	58,900	44,728	62,908
Professional	98,784	165,140	58,446	92,912	29,695	42,362	12,988	24,132	15,763	26,418
Recreational	109,173	27,946	69,614	19,601	36,705	9,027	15,495	5,461	17,414	5,112
Business	14,459	3,072	8,151	1,907	4,617	1,069	1,767	401	1,767	437
Personal	90,210	6,819	2,399	3,767	1,270	1,197	518	1,655	651	611
Not stated	101,184	261,506	37,603	123,574	20,661	64,857	8,813	28,395	8,129	30,399
	41,069	4,926	18,202	2,988	10,533	1,667	3,949	664	3,621	657

Industry group	Ethnic origin											
	French		German and Austrian		Hebrew		Italian		Netherlands		Scandinavian	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All industries	943,104	248,061	157,033	30,084	54,538	16,720	37,186	7,690	62,871	11,455	86,034	13,176
Agriculture	301,566	4,078	86,065	1,512	814	25	2,667	54	41,901	614	42,403	742
Fishing, hunting and trapping	10,850	41	972	1	51	—	84	—	1,056	1	4,481	3
Logging	45,701	92	1,830	12	51	—	74	2	1,147	7	2,376	29
Mining, quarrying, oil wells	16,854	71	2,717	18	99	4	2,700	8	890	6	3,925	19
Coal mining	2,395	2	855	5	6	1	1,259	6	2	440	6	2,044
Other mining	14,516	69	1,862	12	88	4	1,441	6	750	6	3,551	18
Manufacturing	223,530	65,160	28,499	5,510	20,686	7,343	13,651	3,519	10,184	1,630	11,506	986
Vegetable products	17,032	6,861	3,340	952	776	213	1,024	436	906	220	618	194
Animal products	16,102	6,514	3,164	719	2,722	731	1,381	298	1,084	219	1,299	281
Textile products	30,432	38,769	1,662	2,308	11,735	5,166	1,859	2,019	437	554	232	329
Wood and paper products	53,889	4,196	6,855	494	1,944	517	1,370	166	2,138	210	3,897	171
Iron and its products	74,143	4,120	9,913	415	1,964	205	5,271	245	4,460	271	4,494	145
Non-ferrous metal products	11,521	1,196	1,402	248	606	145	1,472	122	624	114	737	44
Non-metallic mineral products	6,271	452	830	101	105	24	782	48	116	36	313	23
Chemical products	8,219	1,907	668	91	190	90	297	48	309	42	259	39
Miscellaneous products	3,377	1,145	665	182	644	354	225	152	176	58	116	27
Electricity, gas and water production	5,232	262	537	41	64	11	247	12	373	17	297	15
Construction	75,576	248	7,609	35	1,481	35	4,772	17	3,592	23	6,266	23
Transportation and communication	58,609	3,073	6,898	458	1,097	94	3,318	65	3,435	245	4,825	275
Railway transportation	24,616	359	3,427	46	314	23	2,193	5	1,474	31	2,668	44
Road transportation	19,562	128	1,896	32	519	14	606	9	928	6	892	12
Communication	2,569	2,448	311	336	115	1	15	—	204	191	185	193
Air transportation	305	28	79	5	18	—	55	1	17	5	97	5
Storage	854	26	677	29	37	6	75	4	207	6	669	12
Water transportation	10,445	8	483	10	68	6	355	5	554	10	602	6
Other transportation	15,685	8	25	31	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Trade	87,908	22,608	10,946	2,847	22,616	5,606	4,541	1,261	5,116	1,354	4,772	1,042
Retail	70,366	20,414	8,175	2,469	16,800	4,603	3,607	1,120	3,998	1,167	3,632	1,391
Wholesale	17,043	2,194	2,233	378	5,816	988	934	141	1,118	187	1,140	251
Finance and insurance	11,655	1,021	1,326	769	1,027	301	209	73	649	273	597	279
Service	90,162	147,190	8,331	18,749	7,770	6,270	4,355	2,755	7,218	3,994	9,111	5,444
Professional	27,925	57,530	2,936	4,655	2,432	1,204	466	526	1,459	1,864	1,252	2,289
Recreational	31,684	6,139	1,771	594	342	402	638	92	1,074	284	1,001	331
Business	2,812	542	444	84	778	175	403	40	177	28	191	56
Personal	1,498	346	164	72	26	36	56	10	100	39	608	45
Not stated	26,841	82,593	3,018	13,344	1,962	1,265	2,907	1,060	945	5,003	1,482	6,400
	14,863	1,217	1,301	133	317	133	369	46	773	67	592	52

Note: Figures in this table are exclusive of persons on Active Service on June 2, 1941.

TABLE 62. Gainfully Occupied Population, 14 Years of Age and Over, by Industry Group, Ethnic Origin and Sex, for Canada, 1941 - Concluded

Industry group	Ethnic origin																	
	Other European										Asiatic				Indian		Not given	
	Total		Polish		Russian		Ukrainian		Other									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All Industries	278,039	45,431	54,846	10,631	27,224	4,004	98,562	15,359	97,407	15,437	40,131	3,109	36,902	3,145	704	279		
Agriculture	119,148	2,565	20,565	439	14,565	236	53,774	1,125	30,244	755	5,786	183	11,186	296	133	3		
Fishing, hunting and trapping	1,704	22	126	—	92	—	199	1	1,287	21	1,653	9	16,673	247	32	—		
Logging	9,113	77	1,284	6	877	4	1,715	6	5,237	61	1,366	13	2,936	12	18	—		
Mining, quarrying, oil wells	16,194	23	2,995	4	835	1	3,252	3	9,112	15	456	4	238	1	25	—		
Coal mining	5,302	6	1,102	—	358	—	960	1	2,882	5	168	—	70	—	—	—		
Other mining	10,892	17	1,893	4	477	1	2,292	2	6,230	10	288	4	168	1	23	—		
Manufacturing	57,389	9,186	14,921	2,860	4,367	600	14,858	2,539	23,043	3,187	7,925	819	1,747	515	182	37		
Vegetable products	3,759	1,244	916	431	291	85	987	337	1,565	391	155	28	46	16	15	1		
Animal products	6,023	1,006	1,583	239	379	60	1,860	266	2,201	441	1,640	171	130	287	11	2		
Textile products	3,430	4,522	886	1,425	225	271	868	1,272	1,451	1,554	515	488	37	77	13	16		
Wood and paper products	6,456	594	2,189	189	1,258	66	2,525	131	3,484	208	4,621	52	902	98	38	8		
Iron and its products	27,114	922	7,634	275	1,884	59	6,838	277	10,758	311	698	47	475	21	76	4		
Non-ferrous metal products	3,697	267	782	92	236	20	844	72	1,835	83	97	8	54	4	16	2		
Non-metallic mineral products	1,771	165	389	56	137	13	367	38	878	58	117	4	44	2	3	—		
Chemical products	1,246	138	261	36	78	8	309	40	598	54	63	10	33	3	8	3		
Miscellaneous products	893	328	281	117	79	18	260	106	273	87	29	11	26	7	4	1		
Electricity, gas and water production	883	18	229	6	55	—	216	3	383	9	18	1	83	1	3	1		
Construction	17,174	40	3,624	9	1,422	7	5,033	10	7,955	14	450	5	1,062	—	33	—		
Transportation and communication	19,295	300	4,278	69	1,413	40	7,865	58	5,739	133	844	16	839	8	50	4		
Railway transportation	14,328	62	3,388	17	948	8	6,221	12	3,771	25	400	1	429	—	24	—		
Road transportation	2,330	23	452	5	242	4	833	5	803	9	195	—	150	2	9	—		
Communication	220	167	44	37	23	24	44	31	109	75	12	11	7	4	8	4		
Air transportation	143	12	34	2	12	2	39	4	58	4	8	—	9	—	1	—		
Storage	909	23	167	7	80	2	467	5	195	9	8	1	7	—	1	—		
Water transportation	1,317	13	188	1	106	—	239	1	784	11	218	2	235	2	7	—		
Other transportation	46	—	5	—	2	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	2	—	—	—		
Trade	14,897	3,615	2,986	848	1,495	357	4,994	1,069	5,432	1,341	4,981	822	374	69	56	38		
Retail	11,767	3,124	2,269	719	1,168	307	3,996	917	4,334	1,181	4,342	766	307	62	43	30		
Wholesale	3,130	491	717	129	327	50	998	152	1,098	160	659	56	87	7	13	6		
Finance and insurance	918	395	186	78	67	49	222	79	423	189	192	28	20	10	15	5		
Service	18,330	28,983	3,206	6,236	1,302	2,692	5,555	10,411	8,267	9,644	16,049	1,175	767	1,972	67	168		
Professional	3,307	3,756	565	852	326	341	1,470	1,370	946	1,183	432	192	102	133	27	79		
Public	2,582	469	576	125	223	40	884	135	899	169	101	21	149	11	17	2		
Recreational	1,270	175	245	25	90	18	420	50	515	82	172	15	59	10	2	—		
Business	136	58	35	16	13	10	36	10	52	22	26	7	2	3	3	—		
Personal	11,035	24,525	1,785	5,218	650	2,283	2,745	8,846	5,855	8,178	15,318	940	455	1,815	18	87		
Not stated	2,994	217	446	78	514	18	889	55	1,145	68	401	34	967	14	90	25		

Note: Figures in this table are exclusive of persons on Active Service on June 2, 1941.

TABLE 63. Mean Annual Earnings of Family Heads and of Families, for Normal Wage-earner Families classified according to Ethnic Origin and Age of Head, for Canada, Rural and Urban, 1941

Ethnic origin and age of head	Earnings of head		Earnings of family	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
dollars				
Total	998.57	1,332.08	1,100.74	1,580.44
Under 35 years	899.39	1,153.26	907.62	1,187.30
35-44 years	1,086.64	1,365.50	1,131.95	1,482.76
45-64 years	1,071.21	1,455.09	1,312.05	1,826.03
65 years and over	661.84	1,108.09	880.14	1,500.00
British	1,145.48	1,514.89	1,260.09	1,703.87
Under 35 years	1,032.82	1,281.53	1,051.20	1,319.42
35-44 years	1,258.23	1,602.66	1,308.61	1,678.77
45-64 years	1,214.25	1,647.82	1,461.20	1,986.40
65 years and over	744.81	1,227.40	967.71	1,591.02
French	719.92	1,076.65	898.43	1,267.90
Under 35 years	658.91	976.94	665.09	998.87
35-44 years	798.83	1,150.48	838.96	1,226.71
45-64 years	751.52	1,139.44	985.05	1,592.87
65 years and over	446.20	836.27	672.15	1,318.71
German	865.43	1,213.37	950.43	1,388.45
Under 35 years	771.68	1,086.22	784.92	1,126.22
35-44 years	948.89	1,261.54	991.08	1,339.21
45-64 years	935.27	1,313.07	1,166.62	1,680.29
65 years and over	602.93	968.77	796.98	1,357.61
Italian	1,157.66	1,008.68	1,299.89	1,255.84
Under 35 years	1,133.83	1,017.33	1,149.12	1,055.36
35-44 years	1,280.63	1,097.16	1,335.00	1,183.36
45-64 years	1,097.64	962.17	1,392.44	1,440.55
65 years and over	746.67	702.81	1,332.14	1,295.00
Jewish	1,816.02	1,324.59	1,896.44	1,571.58
Under 35 years	1,742.53	1,307.52	1,790.80	1,401.92
35-44 years	1,945.40	1,458.11	2,005.59	1,949.46
45-64 years	1,945.61	1,263.91	2,042.89	1,817.08
65 years and over	760.00	817.70	760.00	1,299.34
Netherlands	766.11	1,320.92	838.21	1,472.76
Under 35 years	661.65	1,125.95	669.94	1,154.74
35-44 years	836.47	1,394.28	881.24	1,466.27
45-64 years	875.73	1,464.03	1,087.05	1,759.05
65 years and over	514.92	1,031.04	647.90	1,336.70
Scandinavian	1,066.87	1,312.18	1,135.45	1,426.15
Under 35 years	964.04	1,138.55	975.80	1,154.96
35-44 years	1,184.81	1,382.04	1,189.92	1,418.31
45-64 years	1,103.02	1,415.71	1,267.77	1,676.83
65 years and over	667.23	973.21	854.39	1,275.32
Eastern European	821.31	918.79	893.48	1,075.34
Under 35 years	860.52	944.18	970.31	968.14
35-44 years	886.95	912.74	896.81	982.14
45-64 years	863.48	913.18	1,052.21	1,234.22
65 years and over	450.00	599.67	597.98	957.19
Asiatic	950.26	831.01	1,074.30	1,076.08
Under 35 years	960.52	844.18	970.31	968.14
35-44 years	1,008.02	1,010.20	1,061.76	1,058.61
45-64 years	913.66	870.16	1,154.45	1,166.78
65 years and over	662.50	784.62	995.45	1,259.18
Indian	472.81	802.88	522.92	921.30
Under 35 years	449.44	807.61	454.57	844.89
35-44 years	523.13	897.13	547.63	975.00
45-64 years	480.98	741.34	607.08	987.40
65 years and over	303.61	458.00	428.65	579.17

TABLE 64. Mean Number of Births, 1940-42, and Fertility Rates in Terms of All Women 15-44 Years of Age, by Ethnic Origin, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	All women 15-44 years 1941	Mean annual births ¹ 1940-42	Births per 100 women, 15-44 years	Index based on total=100
All origins	2,651,228	257,315	9.7	100
British	1,298,957	103,785	8.0	82
English	685,047	55,104	8.0	82
Irish	282,984	23,241	8.2	85
Scottish	314,593	24,394	7.6	80
Other	16,233	1,046	6.4	66
European	1,303,552	145,898	11.2	115
French	822,691	103,792	12.6	130
Foreign European	480,861	42,106	8.8	91
Austrian	8,940	668	7.5	77
Czech and Slovak	10,009	833	6.3	66
Finnish	10,773	718	6.7	69
German	106,468	10,424	9.8	101
Hungarian	12,964	969	7.5	77
Italian	26,442	1,913	7.2	74
Jewish	47,016	450	5.2	54
Netherlands, Flemish, Walloon	52,958	5,074	9.6	99
Polish	41,885	3,531	8.4	87
Rumanian	5,762	326	9.1	94
Russian	19,273	1,870	9.7	100
Scandinavian	52,014	4,763	9.2	95
Ukrainian	75,669	7,481	9.9	102
Other	10,688	886 ²	—	—
Asiatic	10,599	950	9.0	93
Chinese	1,906	198	10.4	107
Japanese	4,928	510	10.3	106
Other	3,765	242 ³	—	—
Indian and Eskimo	25,267	4,916	19.5	201
Various	11,774	705	—	—
Unspecified	1,079	1,061	—	—

¹ Including illegitimate births.² Includes Bulgarian, Greek and Yugoslavic in all years, Swiss in 1940-41, Lithuanian in 1942.³ Includes Armenian, Hindu and Syrian.

TABLE 65. Mean Number of Births, 1940-42, and Fertility Rates in Terms of Married Women, 15-44 Years of Age, by Ethnic Origin, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Married women 15-44 years 1941	Mean annual births ¹ 1940-42	Births per 100 married women 15-44 years	Index based on total=100
All origins	1,406,694	247,049	17.6	100
British	708,521	99,352	14.0	80
English	390,086	52,770	13.5	77
Irish	144,861	22,204	15.3	87
Scottish	164,832	23,374	14.2	81
Other	8,742	1,004	11.5	65
European	670,392	141,474	21.1	120
French	388,960	100,787	25.9	147
Foreign European	281,432	40,687	14.5	82
Austrian	5,228	645	12.3	70
Czech and Slovak	6,858	809	11.8	67
Finnish	7,392	582	9.2	52
German	60,546	10,109	16.7	95
Hungarian	8,781	938	10.7	61
Italian	15,473	1,855	13.8	78
Jewish	26,368	2,434	9.2	52
Netherlands, Flemish, Walloon	29,955	4,914	16.4	93
Polish	25,903	3,378	13.0	74
Rumanian	3,305	498	15.1	86
Russian	11,090	1,805	16.3	93
Scandinavian	29,823	4,593	15.4	88
Ukrainian	46,163	7,169	15.5	88
Other	6,577	858 ²	—	—
Asiatic	15,129	930	—	—
Chinese	180	188	21.9	124
Japanese	2,653	505	19.0	108
Other	1,608	235 ³	—	—
Indian and Eskimo	15,924	4,256	26.7	152
Various	6,261	577	—	—
Unspecified	461	460	—	—

¹ Does not include illegitimate births.² Includes Bulgarian and Yugoslavic in all years, Swiss in 1940-41, Lithuanian in 1942.³ Includes Armenian, Hindu and Syrian.

TABLE 66. Number of Deaths of Infants Under 1 Year of Age, Expressed as a Percentage of Total Births (including illegitimate) by Ethnic Origin,¹ for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Total births (including illegitimate)	Deaths of children under 1 year	Infant mortality rate (per 100) (Col. 2 + Col. 1)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
	number		per cent
All origins	255,317	15,236	5.97
Indian and Eskimo	4,567	773	16.93
Negro	575	51	8.87
French	101,915	7,867	7.72
Hindu	48	3	6.25
Syrian	237	14	5.91
Hungarian	971	56	5.77
Not specified	971	53	5.46
Czech and Slovak	914	49	5.36
Roumanian	472	25	5.30
Polish	3,223	169	5.24
Finnish	586	30	5.12
Austrian	659	33	5.01
Russian	1,751	87	4.97
Ukrainian	6,568	316	4.81
English	53,798	2,500	4.65
Greek	194	9	4.64
Other	308	14	4.55
German	9,770	436	4.48
Norwegian	2,154	96	4.46
Irish	24,459	1,045	4.27
Italian	2,107	90	4.27
Netherlands	4,638	197	4.25
Scottish	25,137	1,052	4.11
Belgian	696	28	4.02
Swedish	1,764	71	4.02
Japanese	529	20	3.78
Chinese	266	10	3.76
Danish	815	29	3.56
Swiss	542	18	3.32
Yugoslavian	442	14	3.17
Armenian	32	1	3.13
Icelandic	435	13	2.99
Bulgarian	38	1	2.63
Welsh	1,307	31	2.37
Jewish	2,429	53	2.18

¹ The denominator for a given origin includes fathers of that origin for legitimate births and mothers for illegitimate births. The racial origin of father is not tabulated for births to unmarried mothers.

TABLE 67. Deaf-Mute Population and Rate per 100,000 Population, by Birthplace, for Canada,¹ 1941

Birthplace	Total population	Total deaf-mutes	Rates per 100,000
Total	11,469,713 ¹	7,194 ²	62.6
Prince Edward Island	108,398	73	67.3
Nova Scotia	568,699	428	75.2
New Brunswick	463,074	388	83.8
Quebec	3,155,228	2,723	86.3
Ontario	3,123,393	1,800	57.6
Manitoba	570,178	372	65.2
Saskatchewan	667,598	375	56.2
Alberta	478,422	246	51.4
British Columbia	335,007	141	42.1
British Isles and Possessions	1,002,982	266	26.5
United States	311,938	156	50.0
Europe	652,815	212	32.5
Other countries	47,922	7	14.6

¹ Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

² Includes birthplace "not stated".

TABLE 68. Deaf-Mute Population and Rate per 100,000 Population, by Religious Denomination, for Canada,¹ 1941

Religious denomination	Total population (000's omitted)	Total deaf-mutes	Rates per 100,000
Totals	11,490	7,194	62.6
Anglican	1,743	687	39.4
Baptist	453	276	57.1
Greek Catholic			
Greek Orthodox	140	83	59.3
Jewish	168	82	48.8
Lutheran	491	194	48.4
Presbyterian	828	395	47.7
Roman Catholic	4,981	4,051	81.3
Salvation Army	2,204	1,075	48.8
United Church	524	327	62.4
Other denominations	17	24	141.2
Not stated			

¹ Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.² Included with Roman Catholic.³ Figures not available.TABLE 69. Blind Population and Rate per 100,000 Population, by Ethnic Origin, for Canada,¹ 1921-1941

Ethnic origin	Total population 1941	Total blind 1941	Rates per 100,000		
			1921	1931	1941
Totals	11,489,713	9,962	50.1	70.9	86.7
English and Welsh	3,041,462	2,417	43.0	81.4	79.5
Irish	1,267,137	1,117	52.6	78.9	88.2
Scottish	1,402,838	1,227	55.2	72.7	87.5
French	3,482,396	3,636	56.5	84.4	104.4
Austrian, n.o.s.	37,672	16		30.8	42.5
Belgian				56.0	
German	464,451	267	33.2	50.3	57.5
Hebrew	170,232	92		35.1	54.0
Icelandic				247.7	
Italian	112,590	64	25.0	39.7	56.8
Netherlands	212,777	156		72.5	73.3
Norwegian	100,466	48		32.2	47.8
Polish	167,410	73		26.1	43.6
Russian	83,650	44	18.0	43.1	52.6
Swedish	85,142	57		33.3	66.9
Ukrainian	305,869	150		41.8	49.0
Asiatic	74,014	40		10.7	54.0
Indian	112,756	257	209.0	269.3	227.9
Negro				216.0	
Various	363,589	276		25.8	75.9
Unspecified	5,262	25		236.0	475.1

¹ Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.² Data not tabulated separately.TABLE 70. Blind Population and Rate per 100,000 Population, by Birthplace, for Canada,¹ 1941

Birthplace	Total population	Blind	
		Total	Rates per 100,000
Totals	11,489,713 ²	9,962 ²	86.7
Prince Edward Island	108,398	127	117.2
Nova Scotia	568,899	785	138.0
New Brunswick	463,074	721	155.7
Quebec	3,155,228	3,038	96.3
Ontario	3,123,393	2,388	76.8
Manitoba	570,178	212	37.2
Saskatchewan	667,598	136	20.4
Alberta	478,422	112	23.4
British Columbia	335,007	148	44.2
British Isles and Possessions	1,002,982	1,285	128.1
United States	311,938	292	93.6
Europe	652,815	637	100.6
Other countries	47,922	38	79.3

¹ Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.² Includes birthplace "not stated".

TABLE 71. First Admissions¹ in Mental Institutions and Rate per 100,000 Population, by Five-Year Age Groups and Sex, for Canada, 1941

Age group	First admissions ¹ in mental institutions			Total population			Rates per 100,000 population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
All ages.....	7,099	3,944	3,155	11,506,655	5,900,536	5,606,119	62	67	56
0-14.....	584	358	226	3,198,551	1,619,289	1,579,252	18	22	14
15-19.....	537	281	256	1,120,035	565,212	554,823	48	50	46
20-24.....	698	412	286	1,032,426	517,956	514,470	68	80	56
25-29.....	690	376	314	966,990	486,340	478,650	71	77	66
30-34.....	640	332	308	845,846	431,591	412,255	76	77	75
35-39.....	616	339	277	759,554	396,453	363,101	81	86	76
40-44.....	552	304	248	676,545	348,616	327,929	82	87	76
45-49.....	478	255	223	635,146	332,503	302,643	75	77	74
50-54.....	465	249	216	591,704	315,866	275,838	78	79	76
55-59.....	399	230	169	506,892	275,234	231,658	79	84	73
60-64.....	353	199	154	407,151	218,557	188,594	87	91	82
65-69.....	313	177	136	367,734	162,517	145,207	102	109	94
70 and over.....	766	425	341	480,091	228,392	251,699	166	186	147
Not stated.....	8	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Average of first admissions, 1940-1942.TABLE 72. First Admissions¹ in Mental Institutions and Rate per 100,000 Population, by Birthplace and Sex, for Canada, 1941

Birthplace	Total population			First admissions ¹ in mental institutions			Rates per 100,000 population		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total.....	11,506,655	5,900,536	5,606,119	7,099	3,944	3,155	62	67	56
Canada.....	9,487,808	4,794,439	4,693,369	5,297	2,876	2,421	56	60	52
Other British.....	1,003,769	527,423	476,346	824	436	388	82	83	81
England.....	615,781	324,393	291,388	523	273	250	85	84	86
Ireland.....	86,126	46,800	39,326	89	50	39	103	107	99
Scotland.....	234,834	120,681	114,153	166	87	79	71	72	69
Australia.....	2,813	1,517	1,296	2	1	1	71	66	77
India.....	4,376	2,696	1,680	6	4	2	137	148	119
Other.....	59,499	31,336	28,163	38	21	17	63	67	60
Armenia.....	528	331	197	1	—	1	189	—	508
Austria.....	50,713	29,221	21,492	57	40	17	112	137	79
Belgium.....	14,773	8,255	6,518	11	6	5	74	73	77
Bulgaria.....	1,182	907	275	1	—	—	85	110	—
China.....	29,095	27,669	1,426	38	36	2	131	130	140
Czechoslovakia.....	25,564	15,530	10,034	25	16	9	98	103	90
Denmark.....	13,974	9,865	4,109	12	8	4	86	91	97
Finland.....	24,387	14,140	10,247	47	37	10	193	262	98
France.....	13,795	7,166	6,629	16	9	7	116	126	106
Germany.....	28,479	17,096	11,383	40	28	12	140	164	105
Greece.....	4,871	4,225	1,646	9	7	2	153	166	122
Hungary.....	31,813	19,070	12,743	34	24	10	107	126	78
Iceland.....	4,425	2,170	2,255	7	5	2	158	230	89
Italy.....	40,432	25,201	15,231	36	23	13	89	91	85
Japan.....	9,462	5,822	3,640	7	5	2	74	86	55
Lithuania.....	6,804	4,111	2,693	10	6	4	147	146	148
Netherlands.....	9,923	6,208	3,715	9	4	5	91	64	134
Norway.....	17,845	17,845	9,069	40	31	9	149	174	99
Poland.....	155,400	87,735	67,665	141	89	52	91	101	77
Romania.....	28,454	16,813	11,641	23	16	7	81	95	60
Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	117,598	65,063	52,535	83	49	34	70	75	65
South America.....	1,472	766	716	3	2	—	—	—	—
Spain.....	511	351	160	3	2	1	587	570	625
Sweden.....	27,160	18,510	8,650	30	24	6	110	130	69
Switzerland.....	5,505	3,619	1,886	7	4	3	127	110	159
Syria.....	3,577	2,057	1,520	1	—	—	28	49	—
Turkey.....	1,093	643	450	1	—	—	91	—	222
United States.....	312,473	152,985	159,488	244	128	116	78	84	73
Yugoslavia.....	17,416	11,602	5,814	22	18	4	126	155	69
Other countries.....	2,040	1,038	1,002	15	9	6	735	867	599
At sea ²	598	333	265	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not stated.....	945	768	177	8	6	2	846	781	1,130

¹ Average of first admissions, 1940-1942.² Included in Other British total.

TABLE 73. First Admissions¹ in Mental Institutions per 100,000 Population, by Broad Nativity Groups and Sex, for Canada and the Provinces, 1941

Province	First admissions ¹ per 100,000 population											
	Total			Canadian-born			British-born			Foreign-born		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Canada	62	67	56	56	60	52	82	83	81	96	108	79
Prince Edward Island	84	79	48	64	77	49	111	209	—	65	122	—
Nova Scotia	54	88	39	48	60	36	121	164	78	132	186	71
New Brunswick	84	73	55	83	72	54	88	74	102	87	139	38
Quebec	58	82	54	56	80	51	92	89	98	87	93	81
Ontario	82	64	61	58	56	57	72	69	75	98	115	77
Manitoba	58	80	53	51	54	48	65	60	71	73	81	64
Saskatchewan	84	70	55	52	57	46	94	96	92	96	108	79
Alberta	59	68	48	45	52	38	83	87	79	88	103	68
British Columbia	84	94	73	88	78	56	99	105	92	127	130	121

¹ Average of first admissions, 1940-1942.

TABLE 74. Number of Beds in Mental Institutions per 100,000 Population, by Provinces, Average, 1940-42

Province	Population 1941	Average number of beds 1940-42	Number of beds per 100,000 population
Prince Edward Island	95,047	274	289
Nova Scotia	577,962	2,492	431
New Brunswick	457,401	1,160	254
Quebec	3,331,892	12,340	367
Ontario	3,787,655	13,972	369
Manitoba	729,744	2,377	326
Saskatchewan	595,992	2,800	321
Alberta	796,189	2,587	325
British Columbia	817,861	2,457	300

TABLE 75. First Admissions¹ in Mental Institutions and Rate per 100,000 Population, by Ethnic Origin, for Canada, 1941

Ethnic origin	Population	First admissions ¹ in mental institutions	
		Total	Rate per 100,000 population
All origins	11,506,655	7,099	62
British	5,715,904	3,646	64
English	2,988,402	2,191	74
Irish	1,267,702	672	53
Scottish	1,433,974	763	53
Other	75,828	—	—
French	3,483,038	1,953	56
Austrian, n.o.s.	37,715	82	164
Belgian	28,711	15	50
Bulgarian	3,260	1	31
Chinese	34,827	42	120
Czech and Slovak	42,912	30	70
Danish	37,439	20	53
Finnish	41,683	83	151
German	464,682	235	50
Greek	11,692	13	111
Hungarian	54,398	39	72
Icelandic	21,050	14	66
Indian	118,318	56	47
Italian	112,625	65	58
Japanese	23,149	13	56
Jewish	170,241	112	66
Negro	22,174	22	99
Netherlands	212,883	82	29
Norwegian	100,718	73	72
Polish	187,465	168	100
Rumanian	24,689	22	89
Russian	83,708	76	91
Swedish	85,396	62	73
Ukrainian	305,929	127	42
Yugoslavian	21,214	23	108
Others	74,562	54	72
Not stated	5,275	31	588

¹ Average of first admissions, 1940-1942.

N.o.s. - Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 76. Percentage of the Population Adhering to the Four Principal Religions, in Order of Magnitude, by Ethnic Origin, for Canada, 1941

Proportion of race adhering to						
Ethnic origin	Principal		Second largest		All others	Total
	Religion	P.c.	Religion	P.c.		
All origins	Roman Catholic	43.3	United Church	19.2		
English	Anglican	39.4	United Church	32.0		
Irish	United Church	32.2	Roman Catholic	31.9		
Scottish	United Church	38.0	Presbyterian	30.0		
Other	United Church	35.8	Anglican	34.3		
French	Roman Catholic	97.0	United Church	1.1		
Austrian, n.o.s.	Roman Catholic	57.9 ¹	Lutheran	12.6		
Belgian	Roman Catholic	85.2	United Church	6.0		
Czech and Slovak ..	Roman Catholic	75.4 ²	United Church	7.1		
Finnish	Lutheran	85.5	United Church	5.6		
German	Lutheran	32.0	Roman Catholic	25.0		
Hungarian	Roman Catholic	69.9 ³	Presbyterian	10.2		
Italian	Roman Catholic	91.2	United Church	3.0		
Jewish	Jewish	98.7	Roman Catholic	0.3		
Netherlands	Roman Catholic	30.5	United Church	28.1		
Polish	Roman Catholic	80.8 ⁴	Lutheran	4.6		
Rumanian	Greek Orthodox	47.0 ⁵	Roman Catholic	27.4		
Russian	Roman Catholic	20.7 ⁶	Doukhobor	19.7		
Scandinavian	Lutheran	59.8	United Church	17.0		
Ukrainian	Roman Catholic	62.3 ⁷	Greek Orthodox	29.0		
Chinese	Confucian and Buddhist	65.7	United Church	13.6		
Japanese	Confucian and Buddhist	63.9	United Church	21.4		
Indian and Esquimo ..	Roman Catholic	50.4	Anglican	28.9		
	Third largest		Fourth largest		All others	Total
	Religion	P.c.	Religion	P.c.		
All origins	Anglican	15.2	Presbyterian	7.2	15.1	100.0
English	Baptist	8.8	Roman Catholic	7.2	12.5	100.0
Irish	Anglican	17.5	Presbyterian	10.0	8.4	100.0
Scottish	Anglican	11.9	Roman Catholic	10.5	9.6	100.0
Other	Baptist	10.0	Presbyterian	8.6	11.3	100.0
French	Anglican	0.8	Presbyterian	0.3	0.7	100.0
Austrian, n.o.s.	Greek Orthodox	9.6	United Church	6.9	12.9	100.0
Belgian	Anglican	3.9	Presbyterian	1.8	3.1	100.0
Czech and Slovak ..	Lutheran	6.4	Greek Orthodox	2.4	8.7	100.0
Finnish	Anglican	2.2	Presbyterian	2.0	4.6	100.0
German	United Church	14.2	Mennonites	6.8	22.1	100.0
Hungarian	United Church	8.2	Lutheran	4.8	6.8	100.0
Italian	Anglican	2.0	Pentecostal	1.1	2.6	100.0
Jewish	Anglican	0.2	United Church	0.2	0.5	100.0
Netherlands	Anglican	11.4	Baptist	7.6	22.4	100.0
Polish	United Church	3.8	Greek Orthodox	3.0	7.8	100.0
Rumanian	Lutheran	7.2	United Church	6.0	12.3	100.0
Russian	Lutheran	14.5	Greek Orthodox	13.2	31.9	100.0
Scandinavian	Anglican	6.8	Presbyterian	3.6	12.9	100.0
Ukrainian	United Church	3.0	Anglican	1.0	4.6	100.0
Chinese	Presbyterian	7.0	Anglican	3.2	10.5	100.0
Japanese	Anglican	7.1	Roman Catholic	1.9	5.6	100.0
Indian and Esquimo ..	United Church	14.0	Baptist	1.1	5.6	100.0

¹ Includes 13.4 p.c. Greek Catholic.² Includes 8.5 p.c. Greek Catholic.³ Includes 3.8 p.c. Greek Catholic.⁴ Includes 8.1 p.c. Greek Catholic.⁵ Includes 4.6 p.c. Greek Catholic.⁶ Includes 4.7 p.c. Greek Catholic.⁷ Includes 50.0 p.c. Greek Catholic.

N.o.s. - Not otherwise specified.

TABLE 77. Percentage of the Population Adhering to the Four Principal Religions, in Order of Magnitude, by Birthplace, for Canada, 1941

No.	Birthplace	Proportion of birthplace adhering to			
		Principal		Second largest	
		Religion	P.c.	Religion	P.c.
1	Totals	Roman Catholic ¹	43.33	United Church	19.16
2	British-born	Roman Catholic	43.86	United Church	19.93
3	Canada	Roman Catholic	47.76	United Church	19.96
4	Prince Edward Island	Roman Catholic	43.93	United Church	26.01
5	Nova Scotia	Roman Catholic	32.08	United Church	22.24
6	New Brunswick	Roman Catholic	48.31	Baptist	19.32
7	Quebec	Roman Catholic	90.23	Anglican	3.71
8	Ontario	United Church	33.05	Roman Catholic	22.45
9	Manitoba	United Church	28.58	Roman Catholic	27.78
10	Saskatchewan	Roman Catholic	28.12	United Church	26.53
11	Alberta	Roman Catholic	25.50	United Church	25.38
12	British Columbia	Anglican	29.97	United Church	27.79
13	Yukon and Northwest Territories	Anglican	52.01	Roman Catholic	37.78
14	Not stated	Anglican	53.30	Roman Catholic	17.99
15	British Isles	Anglican	48.02	United Church	19.43
16	England and Wales	Anglican	65.03	United Church	16.83
17	Ireland	Anglican	28.94	Presbyterian	22.76
18	Scotland	Presbyterian	52.87	United Church	26.54
19	Lesser Isles	Anglican	49.42	United Church	22.86
20	British Possessions	Anglican	39.44	United Church	23.83
21	Newfoundland	Anglican	33.48	United Church	30.44
22	Other	Anglican	48.12	United Church	14.24
23	Foreign-born	Roman Catholic	37.92	Lutheran	15.97
24	Europe	Roman Catholic	44.07	Lutheran	20.17
25	Austria	Roman Catholic	62.29	Greek Orthodox	17.61
26	Belgium	Roman Catholic	89.45	United Church	3.61
27	Czechoslovakia	Roman Catholic	77.39	Lutheran	7.43
28	Finland	Lutheran	91.62	United Church	3.08
29	France	Roman Catholic	85.15	Anglican	5.28
30	Germany	Lutheran	48.77	Roman Catholic	27.27
31	Hungary	Roman Catholic	68.92	Presbyterian	9.86
32	Italy	Roman Catholic	94.63	United Church	1.74
33	Netherlands	Roman Catholic	25.92	United Church	23.93
34	Poland	Roman Catholic	59.98	Jewish	16.06
35	Roumania	Greek Orthodox	35.31	Roman Catholic	24.44
36	Russia (U.S.S.R.) ²	Jewish	30.19	Mennonites	17.18
37	Scandinavian Countries ³	Lutheran	74.88	United Church	9.62
38	Denmark	Lutheran	84.66	United Church	5.42
39	Norway	Lutheran	77.38	United Church	7.83
40	Sweden	Roman Catholic	73.42	Greek Orthodox	13.72
41	Yugoslavia	Roman Catholic	27.01	Lutheran	23.12
42	Other	Confucian and Buddhist	61.17	United Church	10.70
43	Asia	Confucian and Buddhist	70.58	United Church	10.25
44	China	Confucian and Buddhist	70.02	United Church	15.73
45	Japan	Roman Catholic	33.33	Greek Orthodox	29.17
46	Other	Roman Catholic	29.59	United Church	28.72
47	United States	Roman Catholic	35.39	Anglican	21.81
48	Other countries	Roman Catholic			

¹ Greek Catholic included with Roman Catholic throughout this table.

² Includes Ukraine.

TABLE 77. Percentage of the Population Adhering to the Four Principal Religions, in Order of Magnitude, by Birthplace, for Canada, 1941

Proportion of birthplace adhering to						No.
Third largest		Fourth largest		All others	Total	
Religion	P.c.	Religion	P.c.	P.c.	P.c.	
Anglican	15.22	Presbyterian	7.20	15.08	100.00	1
Anglican	16.24	Presbyterian	7.20	12.43	100.00	2
Anglican	12.91	Presbyterian	7.20	12.86	100.00	3
Presbyterian	15.38	Presbyterian	6.17	8.50	100.00	4
Anglican	17.08	Baptist	15.88	12.72	100.00	5
United Church	14.28	Anglican	11.65	6.44	100.00	6
United Church	2.69	Presbyterian	1.22	2.14	100.00	7
Anglican	19.13	Presbyterian	11.37	13.98	100.00	8
Anglican	16.32	Mennonites	6.07	21.24	100.00	9
Anglican	12.66	Lutheran	10.48	22.22	100.00	10
Anglican	13.84	Lutheran	9.29	25.98	100.00	11
Roman Catholic	16.32	Presbyterian	10.20	15.72	100.00	12
United Church	1.99	Presbyterian	1.29	6.94	100.00	13
United Church	7.00	Presbyterian	3.50	18.22	100.00	14
Presbyterian	17.86	Roman Catholic	6.53	8.17	100.00	15
Roman Catholic	4.84	Presbyterian	4.29	9.00	100.00	16
Roman Catholic	22.67	United Church	19.05	6.57	100.00	17
Anglican	8.96	Roman Catholic	5.14	6.49	100.00	18
Presbyterian	10.50	Roman Catholic	8.17	9.05	100.00	19
Roman Catholic	18.44	Presbyterian	5.55	12.74	100.00	20
Roman Catholic	22.63	Salvation Army	3.91	9.55	100.00	21
Roman Catholic	12.35	Presbyterian	8.19	17.12	100.00	22
United Church	11.24	Jewish	7.78	27.11	100.00	23
Jewish	11.35	Greek Orthodox	8.34	16.07	100.00	24
Lutheran	6.86	Jewish	5.65	7.59	100.00	25
Anglican	2.89	Presbyterian	1.48	2.57	100.00	26
United Church	4.59	Greek Orthodox	2.69	7.90	100.00	27
Anglican	1.24	Presbyterian	1.08	2.98	100.00	28
United Church	3.68	Presbyterian	1.77	4.12	100.00	29
United Church	6.37	Anglican	3.34	14.25	100.00	30
United Church	7.25	Lutheran	5.97	7.99	100.00	31
Pentecostal	1.03	Anglican	0.86	1.73	100.00	32
Presbyterian	13.34	Anglican	6.60	30.20	100.00	33
Greek Orthodox	10.44	Lutheran	5.55	7.96	100.00	34
Jewish	21.97	Lutheran	9.05	9.22	100.00	35
Roman Catholic	17.00	Lutheran	12.67	22.97	100.00	36
Anglican	5.88	Presbyterian	2.93	6.69	100.00	37
Anglican	2.63	Presbyterian	1.51	5.77	100.00	38
Baptist	3.70	Anglican	2.94	8.15	100.00	39
Lutheran	5.64	United Church	2.23	5.00	100.00	40
Greek Orthodox	21.07	Jewish	9.78	19.02	100.00	41
Roman Catholic	6.20	Anglican	6.16	15.77	100.00	42
Presbyterian	5.43	Anglican	3.58	10.16	100.00	43
Anglican	6.82	Roman Catholic	1.78	5.66	100.00	44
Anglican	17.86	United Church	4.84	14.80	100.00	45
Anglican	10.72	Lutheran	9.56	23.40	100.00	46
United Church	11.70	Mennonites	8.74	22.35	100.00	47

* Separate data for Iceland not available.

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